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OLD CHURCH PLATE

IN THE

DIOCESE OF CARLISLE:

WITH THE

MAKERS AND MARKS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN ACCOUNT OF THE

MUNICIPAL INSIGNIA

AND THE

CORPORATION AND GUILD PLATE OF CARLISLE.

EDITED BY

R. S. FERGUSON, M.A., F.S.A.,

AND WRITTEN BY

REV. J. R. AYRE.
REV. R. BOWER.
JOHN FELL.
R. S. FERGUSON.
MISS GOODWIN.
LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.
REV. W. A. MATHEWS.
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TO

MISS GOODWIN

BY

HER COLLEAGUES

IN

THE WORK.

PREFACE.

One thing and another caused the editor's attention to be turned to the subject of old English plate, ecclesiastical and domestic. And it further befell him to direct thereto the attention of one and other of his friends. This resulted in the publication of the paper on the Old Church Plate in the deanery of Brampton. This appeared in the 5th volume of the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. It was then resolved to do the whole diocese by deaneries, but to publish the several papers in the Society's Transactions appeared too tedious, and it was resolved to make them into one of the volumes of the Society's extra series, the third. It is now presented to the world.

The work has been on an agreed plan, so as to secure uniformity, yet so as to leave unfettered each writer's individuality. The book is called the "Old Church Plate," and so one or two of the earlier writers omitted modern plate *in toto*. Others did not do so, but described modern plate more or less fully. Possibly a dozen modern churches are not noticed.

The editor, on behalf of his colleagues, begs to acknowledge with gratitude the kindness that has been shown by the clergy of the diocese; one and all have done their best to facilitate the quest. Thanks are due to the late Mr. R. H. Mounsey, and to Mr. J. G. Mounsey for courteously giving access to the terriers in the Bishop's Registry at Carlisle; to Mr. John Gamon for the same

at Chester; to Mr. W. J. Cripps, F.S.A., the author of "Old English Plate," for kindly assistance; to Mr. T. Sewell for information concerning Newcastle silversmiths; to Mr. Pickup for allowing access to Newcastle Pewterers' books; to the Rev. G. F. Weston, Rev. R. Bower, and to Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., Mr. F. Simpson, and other gentlemen in Mr. Ferguson's office, for drawings; to Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., and the Royal Archæological Institute, for the loan of wood blocks of the Carlisle Municipal Insignia. Finally, on his own account, the editor desires to thank his colleagues for putting up with him and his queries and questions.

It remains to state one thing: in a manuscript copy of Bishop Nicolson's Visitation, annotated by Mr. Chancellor Waugh, and lent to the editor by Mr. J. G. Mounsey, is this:—

1749.

The Bishop of Carlisle in this Visitation having directed Terriers to be given in by all the Clergy, I having seen how ineffectual all such general orders were, printed a Form of a proper Terrier, taken from Bishop Gibsons, and sent it to all the Clergy with Directions and Orders to exhibit such as a Terrier at the Next Court to be held in the Deanery for which they belonged—And had them all . . . . brought in and exhibited in Form. It was some Expense, and much Trouble, but it is in general so effectually done that it will be of great use to posterity, in securing the profits of the several Churches, and gave me much satisfaction in the doing it.

Antiquaries owe a debt to Mr. Chancellor Waugh.

R. S. F.

July 8, 1882.

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I.

THE DEANERY OF BRAMPTON

By the Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A.

Read at Penrith, January 20th, 1881.

This paper is not written under any impression that the church plate in Brampton deanery is exceptionally worthy of notice, but rather in the hope that it may suggest the publication of similar papers from other deaneries, so that eventually there may be found in the pages of our "Transactions" a complete inventory of at least all old church plate still remaining in the diocese of Carlisle. Such an inventory, by directing attention to the interest and value of the plate therein described, would probably be the means of saving many an ancient communion vessel from being relegated to the collector's plate-room or melted down and re-cast in the crucible. But there is no time to lose. Eleven years ago, in his paper on the Nettlecombe chalice, Mr. Octavius Morgan wrote:—

> The olden chalices are fast disappearing, the clergymen and churchwardens frequently preferring the look of a large new chalice to the original smaller cups of earlier and more simple form; and I have frequently seen many of the earliest chalices of the time of Elizabeth in the windows of silversmiths' shops, sent up and sold or exchanged for the value of the metal, whereas the silversmiths have re-sold them to the curious in old plate at very high prices. (*Archæologia*, vol. xlii, p. 411.)

A similar statement was made three years ago by Mr. Wilfred J. Cripps, F.S.A., in his book on "Old English Plate"; and again, in a letter last week to a church newspaper, he says:—

There was hardly a parish in which some relic of Elizabethan times did not exist only a few years ago; but year by year many are consigned to the melting pot, or rather to the private cabinet of some wealthy silversmith, who is very glad to give a country clergyman the small amount that its weight in silver coin comes to for a curiosity which, though it loses half its interest by being removed from the church to which it has belonged ever since it assumed its present form in the early years of the reign of Elizabeth, is nevertheless still well worth preserving. I have heard of one being parted with lately, and the few shillings it produced spent in hymn books; of another exchanged for a chalice of electro-plate; of a third being sold because the incumbent thought it old-fashioned. Each of these had been the property of the parish for more than three hundred years, and, more than this, was probably made of the very silver of a still more ancient chalice, and re-cast into its present shape at the Reformation in deference to Puritanical intolerance. (*Guardian*, January 12th, 1881.)

To such practices the proposed inventory, of which the present paper is contributed as an instalment, would to some extent, perhaps to a considerable extent, prove a serviceable check. Nor would the compiling of it, with accurate interpretation of hall marks and date letters, be now a difficult undertaking. A Norfolk clergyman, who has accomplished such a work for his own deanery, thus describes the means whereby it has been rendered a comparatively easy task:—

Only a few years ago it would have been impossible to draw up such a list, from the general absence of information on the matter. But during the last twenty years much attention has been given to it, and the writings of Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. W. Chaffers, and Mr. Wilfred J. Cripps, now supply full materials for an accurate knowledge of everything relating to this part of the goldsmith's and silversmith's craft, the assay offices, and their marks, and the course

of legislation on the subject. Mr. Cripps's most useful and beautiful book, in particular, has been indispensable in the compilation of my list (*Church Plate in Redenhall Deanery*, by the Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., Rural Dean, p. 1).

To me also, in examining the Brampton deanery communion plate, Mr. Cripps's book has been indispensable, and indeed was the moving cause of my undertaking the inquiry the results of which I now proceed to record.

HAYTON.—There is here an old silver communion cup, four inches high, and weighing 4 oz. 2 dwt., with a band of lozenge-shaped ornament round the bowl, flat foot, very short stem, and no knop; the stem and foot obviously a later addition in place of the original stem and foot. The mode of manufacture of the bowl is very rude. A small sheet of silver has been rolled into the form of a truncated cone, open at both ends, to the smaller of which a shallow cup has been joined. The sheet forming the cone overlaps for about an inch. The hammer seems to have been the chief tool used. It has neither marks, date, nor inscription. Its age, therefore, can only be conjectured. Mr. Cripps, to whom I have sent photographs and descriptions of the Brampton deanery cups, and who has kindly favoured me with remarks on some of them, says of this cup:—

> It is the very smallest and rudest of all the village communion cups I have ever seen, and I have now seen several hundreds of them. There is, however, one something after the same fashion and of about the same size at Uggle-Barnby, County York, of the year 1560–1. The Hayton cup is most likely of about the same age.

It has had some narrow escapes of the melting pot. It must have been in danger when the Hayton churchwardens of 1685, in their visitation "presentments," still to be seen in the diocesan registry at Carlisle, reported:—

> Wee present the want of a pewter dish, and a flaggon and a chalice that are neither of them fit for the communion.

HAYTON·
16ᵀʰ CENTᵞ
CUMWHITTON·
LATE 16ᵀʰ CENTᵞ
CUMREW·1615-6
IRTHINGTON·
1616-7·
WALTON·
1627-8·
BEWCASTLE·
1631-2·
LANERCOST·
1638-9·
STAPLETON·
1638·
CASTLECARROCK·
1691·
BRAMPTON·1681-97·

Most likely it was then that the present stem and foot were added. Again it must have been in danger in 1822, when new plate, including a plated cup, was given to Hayton church by Mr. T. H. Graham, of Edmond Castle. Meanwhile we catch a glimpse of it, midway between its repair and deposition, in the Hayton terrier of 1749,* in which it is described as

One Silver Chalice weighting about five ounces.

This is probably avoirdupois weight, equal to 4oz. 11d. 3½gr. troy, near enough to the mark as terrier weights go, seeing that they are often inaccurate. Since 1822 it has not been in use, and has remained in the parish chest, protected from the crucible by the belief of successive churchwardens that, having no marks, it was not silver. It may yet replace its plated successor, and be restored to its ancient use in Hayton parish church.

In 1749, as shewn by the terrier, it had these companions, which are no longer extant:—

One pewter flaggon, one paten, one bason for the offertory.

The paten and basin were, no doubt, like the flagon, of pewter. The terriers shew that in nearly every parish in this deanery there was in 1749 a set of pewter vessels similar to those at Hayton. Those which still remain shall be described in their places. They are not without interest, and at least deserve the careful preservation enjoined by our bishop in his recent pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese. His lordship says:—

In visiting Kirkland Church a short time ago I noticed that the parish possessed three pewter flagons; and I am reminded by the accident to remark that it is very desirable that pewter vessels which have been used for the purposes of the Holy Communion

* The terriers of 1749, prepared for the primary visitation of Bishop Osbaldiston, are the earliest which mention the church plate. Every terrier of that year has an inventory of church goods, invariably beginning with the plate.

should be carefully preserved, even when their place has been taken by silver utensils; there is a temptation to neglect them as of no value; but there is much of historical interest attaching to these pewter vessels, and they deserve a place in the treasury of the parish to which they belong. (*Bishop of Carlisle's Pastoral*, Christmas, 1880, p. 15.)

CUMWHITTON.—Silver cup, six inches high, weighs 7 oz. 2 dwt. 7 gr. The terrier of 1749 has this item:—

One Silver Chalice, y^e^ weight of it we know not.

The same confession might as well have been made in some terriers which do profess to give the weights. This cup, otherwise plain, has two leaves four times repeated on the knop. It has only one mark, a fish, cut in outline on the bowl. Mr. Cripps says:—

The stem of this cup is unlike any I have hitherto seen, probably owing to its being by some small local silversmith: its having but one mark also points to its being provincial. Probable date is late 16th century, or very early 17th; but much more probably the former.

This church has also a plated cup, made in imitation of the other, and a pewter paten, on which is a plain shield, without any device.

CUMREW.—Plain silver cup on baluster stem. Height eight and a half inches. Weight 10 oz. 0 d. 12 gr. Four marks:—1, Maker's initials G K with a key between them; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Lombardic S, with external cusps, London date letter for 1615–6. Not that the same letter served for two whole years; but

As the new letters were not fixed till May 29th, each letter served for a portion of two years, even in days before the change of style. (*Old English Plate*,* p. 81.)

* The references to *Old English Plate* in this paper are to the 1st Edition; but in the subsequent papers to the 2nd Edition.

The leopard's head, mentioned in Act I, Edward III, as "of ancient time ordained," was the king's mark for silver of the sterling standard. The lion passant is thus accounted for by Mr. Cripps:—

> It is never found before 1540, nor is it ever absent after 1545; but there is no article of plate known to exist of any of the intervening years, in one or other of which it must have been introduced (p. 82). . . . In 1542 Henry VIII not only diminished the weight (of the silver coin of the realm), but reduced the standard. . . . What security then would the buyer have had after 1542 that plate bought by him was of any better silver than the debased coin of the day? None whatever. May we not therefore hazard a conjecture that the lion passant was then adopted to show that plate bearing it was not only as good as the coin, but was of the old sterling standard? (p. 83).

The leopard's head is often called the London hall mark; but—

> It certainly was not so originally, except in the sense that in early times the Goldsmiths' company in that city were the only authorised keepers of the king's touch (p. 62). To be strictly accurate we should have to say that London plate is distinguished by the absence of any provincial mark rather than by the presence of any distinctive mark of its own (p. 77).

The Cumrew cup, therefore, having the standard marks and no provincial hall mark, is of London make. Besides the marks already mentioned it has the lion passant on its foot. It has also the initials $\overset{K}{E\,D}$ on its bowl, perhaps those of the surname (K) and christian names (E & D) of the persons (husband and wife) who presented it to the church. The terrier description of this cup is peculiar:—

> One Silver Calice value five pounds.

The precision with which the "value" is here stated seems to imply that in 1749 this cup had been recently bought. If so, it may have been originally a secular cup,

and the initials may be those of its first owners. But that a silver communion cup, whether subsequently lost or not, was here long before 1749, may be taken for granted, else the want would certainly have been recorded and doubtless supplied by the man whose initials appear on a pewter paten still remaining in this church. The same initials, with a date, are carved on the front of the communion table, thus :—

16 I + C 86.

Whose initials they are we learn from the following entry in the parish register :—

Whereas Mr. John Calvert our prs^{t} Curator of Cumrew Hath of his own voluntary Charge Bestowed upon our Church or poiall Chappell a Table for y^{e} Communion Table & a fflagon for y^{e} better service of y^{e} Lord's Supper & alsoe hath given a Shilling towarde y^{e} buying a Patten for y^{e} Consecrated bread at Communion Therefore wee whose names are underwritten doe hereby testifie y^{t} y^{e} same things so given are onely his free guift & ought not either he or his successors Curates there to be charged with finding y^{e} repaire of y^{e} same or new ones when y^{e} same are worn out Witness our hands this 11th day of July 1686.

Here follow the names of two churchwardens and four other parishioners, each of whom, with one exception, made his mark, not a cross as in later times, but a hieroglyphic of his own, perhaps his sheep-mark. The memorandum is in Mr. Calvert's handwriting. He was evidently a church reformer in days when decency and order in church matters were at a low ebb, and has told the story of his reforms both in the parish register and in "Answers to articles of inquiry" with astonishing vigour and fulness. Yet his name does not appear in the list of incumbents of Cumrew in any history of Cumberland, a defect of a kind frequently occurring, so far as my observation extends, in the county histories. Bishop Nicolson, who visited Cumrew on October 29th, 1703, bestowed on the above-mentioned reforms a somewhat less

emphatic eulogy than they had received from Mr. Calvert. The bishop, by the way, with all his minute and apparently exhaustive observation of church goods in the various parishes of his diocese, hardly ever mentions the church plate. There are but seven allusions to it throughout his whole book (*Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile*, pp. 78, 81, 91, 94, 102, 117, and 144).

IRTHINGTON.—Silver cup, seven and a quarter inches high, weighs 5 oz. 10 d. 12 gr.; of beaten silver, very thin. It has an engraved floral band round the bowl, and bands of lozenge-shaped ornament on knop and foot. Three marks:—1, Maker's initials F T in a plain oblong; 2, Half a fleur-de-lis and half a double seeded crowned rose in a circular stamp; 3, Old English I, York date letter for 1616–7. Not until quite recently would it have been possible to point with certainty to the assay office at which the hall mark on this cup was used. Mr. Chaffers was on the right track when he wrote:—

> The stamp used at York previous to 1700 was probably that of the half rose and half fleur de lis conjoined, which is frequently met with on plate of the 16th and 17th centuries. (*Hall Marks on Plate*, 5th Edition, 1875, p. 16.)

But the writer of an article on "Plate and plate-buyers" in the *Quarterly Review* for April, 1876, having occasion to mention the same stamp, says:—

> This Mr. Chaffers doubtfully assigns to York. Judging from a beaker in our own possession we have thought it might be the old Calais mark, but without further proof the identification is uncertain. (*Q. R.*, vol. cxli, p. 377.)

The "further proof," desired by the *Quarterly Review*, has been supplied by Mr. Cripps:—

> It has at length proved possible to identify the well known old English mark of a fleur-de-lis and crowned rose, both dimidiated

and conjoined on a plain circular shield, as that which was anciently used at York. It has before this been somewhat doubtfully assigned to that office, but the number of specimens on which it has been found by the writer leaves the matter no longer open to question. (*O. E. P.*, 1878, p. 100.)

The York cup at Irthington is in good condition, but has not been in use since 1869, in which year new plate was given to the church by the present vicar, who when giving the new did well to preserve the old.

The new plate, consisting of silver cup (1851–2), silver paten (1842–3), and silver flagon (1857–8), is all of London make.

There is here a pewter tankard, eight and a half inches high, bearing the initials I C (Irthington Church), and four small marks defaced and unintelligible. Also a pewter paten, marked with the Prince of Wales's plumes, twice repeated, maker's name (unintelligible), and a second name, "I Hardman." The purchase of these pewters is thus recorded in the churchwardens' accounts:—

1730. Paid the year afores^{d} for a flaggon 5^{s}; for a paten to put the bread on 2^{s}.

WALTON.—Plain silver cup, seven inches high, weighs 6 oz. 12 d. 4 gr. Terrier 1749 gives the weight as "about seven ounces and a half." Inscription:—

Ex dono John Addison 1624.

Four marks:—1, Maker's initials C$_{B}$ on a plain shield; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Italic *k*, London date letter for 1627–8. Mr. Cripps says of the maker:—

C$_{B}$ made a vast quantity of notable plate, still in the possession of various London guilds and other public bodies, between 1606 and 1630.

The date letter, owing to a perplexing double line, I could not for a while identify with any letter in any kind of

alphabet. But Mr. Cripps came to the rescue with this explanation :—

The letter in question is the italic *k*. The double line is only due to the punch having slipped under the hammer, and its having received a double stroke, the one impression partly overlapping the other. You will often find it happening so.

There is now here a modern silver paten of London make; also a plated flagon.

Pewter paten and flagon. The paten, nine inches diameter, has the Prince of Wales's plumes, twice repeated, over maker's name, William ——, surname obliterated. On the rim are the initials F H rudely cut, and four smaller marks, each on a plain shield. The flagon, seven and three-quarter inches high, of the shape known as "round-bellied," has maker's initials, Roman I G, pellet above and below, on a plain shield, in two concentric circles, and the initials F H, most likely those of a Hetherington, on its lid. As this is a well shaped vessel, and not, like most other pewter communion flagons, too ponderous for convenient use, it may be a question whether it was worth while to replace it by a plated successor.

BEWCASTLE.—Plain silver cup, seven and a half inches high, weighs 9 oz. 2 dwt. 7 gr. Inscription :—

R (Rectory ?) Bewcastle 1630.

Three marks :—1, Maker's initials C M, pellet below, on plain shield; 2, Half rose and half fleur-de-lis in circular stamp; 3, Old English Y, York date letter for 1631-2. The slight chronological discrepancy between the inscription and the date letter may be accounted for by supposing that the inscription records the year in which the Bewcastle church authorities gave the order for the cup; though the like explanation scarcely accounts for the greater discrepancy between the inscription (1624) and date letter (1627–8) of the Walton cup. Some of the older parishioners remember

a time when the Bewcastle cup was used without a stem; but they say the present stem is the original one, and its appearance bears out their statement.

There is here a plain silver paten, three and three-quarter inches in diameter, and 2 oz. 0 dwt. 3 gr. in weight, with the same marks and of the same age (1631–2) as the cup, of which it is evidently the original paten-cover. The post-Reformation paten-cover, as contrasted with the mediæval paten, is thus described by Mr. Morgan:—

> The form of the paten is much changed. The sunk part of the platter is often considerably deepened, the brim narrowed, and thereon is fixed a rim or edge by which it is made when inverted to fit on the cup as a cover, whilst a foot is added to it, which serves also as a handle to the cover, as though it were intended to place the wine in the chalice and cover it with the paten cover until the administration of the sacrament, when the cover would be removed and used as a paten for holding the bread. (*Archæologia*, xlii, 405.)

The Bewcastle paten-cover, the foot of which has been broken off and lost, has not been in use within living memory. But it might be well to have it fitted with a new foot, and again used instead of the pewter paten which has taken its place. This is the only paten-cover now extant in Brampton deanery. Nor is any other mentioned in the terriers as belonging to any parish in this deanery in 1749.

The pewter paten, nine and a half inches in diameter, with initials B P (Bewcastle Parish) on its rim, is marked with a large crowned rose, maker's name nearly obliterated, but apparently "Graham" of "London." Four smaller marks, of which the only one that can be recognized is a leopard's head crowned.

STAPLETON.—Plain silver bowl, now without stem or foot, stands three and a half inches high, and weighs 4 oz. The terrier of 1749 says:—

> One silver cup weighing about 4 ounces.

No one remembers this bowl with a stem; but that it once had one is evident from the mark of breakage, which, if we may trust the terrier weight, must have occurred before 1749. Inscription:—

The Parish Church of Stappellton 1638.

No hall mark or date letter. Maker's mark a bird beneath initials on a shield. The first initial is undecipherable, the second is M. It is the second of the Brampton deanery cups which I have had occasion to describe as bearing only a maker's mark, on which subject the *Quarterly Review* says:—

> It is, we imagine, hopeless to identify, except as undoubtedly English, the many pieces, spoons especially, which are stamped only with a maker's mark. All over the country, as we have already pointed out, there were silversmiths who, not being bound by the Acts which affected the metropolis, honestly made their wares and stamped them with their own mark. (*Q. R.*, vol. cxli, p. 377.)

But it is not hopeless to trace the Stapleton cup to the city in which it was made, seeing that

> A mark of T. M., with a bird beneath the initials, on a shield, is found on York made plate of 1667, 1668, &c. (*W. J. C.*)

There is here a plain silver flagon, or rather tankard, four inches high, three inches in diameter, and weighing (exclusive of a removeable lid) 10 oz. 18 d. 18 gr. Inscription:—

> Presented to S^{t} James's Church Stapleton by James Farish of the Dormansteads.

It has four marks:—1, Maker's mark, B A, in stamp of irregular outline; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Britannia; 4, Roman capital A, London date letter for 1716–7.

> The lion's head erased and figure of Britannia were appointed by the statute of 1696–7—which raised the standard of silver plate—in order to distinguish the plate so made from that which had

previously been made of silver of the old sterling, and they were for this purpose substituted for the leopard's head crowned and lion passant. The new marks were in sole use from March 27, 1697, until June, 1720, when the old sterling standard was restored, and its own old marks with it, not however to the exclusion of the new. Since that year, therefore, both standards, each to bear its own marks, have been legal. . . . But after 1732 or thereabouts the lion's head erased and the Britannia are very rarely to be met with (*O. E. P.*, p. 84).

The same statute (1697) enacted that the maker's mark should be the first two letters of his surname. Thus

The letters BA on the Stapleton tankard are the mark of one Richard Bayley, a London silversmith. (*W. J. C.*)

Before 1697 the maker was under no restriction as to his mark.

He might put his initials fancifully interlaced, or in monogram; or he might choose, as was common in earlier times, some emblem, a rose, a crown, a star. . . . How graceful many of those marks were may be seen by the table of marks stamped in a copper plate still preserved in Goldsmiths' Hall. . . . With the Act of William what may be called the poetry of the maker's mark perished. Little could be made out of the first and second letters of a maker's name. . . . Nor is the existing arrangement much better. By the 12th of George II, in 1739, the maker's mark has been declared to be the initials of his christian and surname. (*Q. R.*, vol. cxli, p. 375.)

What scope for ugliness the existing arrangement affords may be seen in the makers' initials on the lid of the Stapleton tankard, which has the following marks:—1, $\frac{\text{H D}}{\text{H L}}$; 2, Leopard's head uncrowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Sovereign's head (Queen Victoria); 5, Old English h, London date letter for 1863–4. Nor is the maker's the only mark which has suffered from existing arrangements, as in 1823 the leopard was deprived of the crown which he had worn for more than four centuries, whereby, says Mr. Cripps,

The head was made to present an object far more resembling the head of a cat than the fine bold face of former days, which we would fain see restored to its pristine form. (*O. E. P.*, p. 63.)

No objection, at least on the same score, can be urged against the sovereign's head, a mark

Found on all plate that has been liable to the duty imposed in 1784 (24 George III, c. 53); that is to say, upon all plate liable to be assayed. (*O. E. P.*, p. 85.)

But as there are grave objections against the duty itself, the abolition of which has been recommended by a select committee of the House of Commons (*Report*, May 19, 1879, p. iv), the sovereign's head, which of marks on silver plate was the last to come, may be the first to go. The Stapleton tankard and its lid, then, represent two different periods; and a third period is represented by the handle, marked with maker's initials D A in Old English—

Probably added about 1750, judging from the style of the maker's mark. (*W. J. C.*)

Nor does the story of this tankard, as told by itself, end here; for on the bottom of it are the initials $\overset{F}{P\,S}$, doubtless those of ancestors of the late Mr. James Farish, of Dormansteads, who presented it to the parish at about the date of the lid (1863–4). Lastly, these ancestral initials are surrounded by the letters P H, R F, R B, R H, no doubt the initials of the churchwardens at the time of the presentation. This tankard, originally secular, and dating only from 1863 as an ecclesiastical vessel, is nevertheless the oldest silver communion flagon in Brampton deanery. The Irthington flagon, made in 1857, though originally ecclesiastical, was not presented to Irthington church till 1867.

A paten at Stapleton, dated 1848, is described in the terrier of 1868 as

One german silver paten.

It has the initials of four churchwardens, and its cost scratched on its under side, 45/.

In Edward VI's Inventory of Church Goods, taken in 1552, and still preserved in the Public Record Office, Stapleton is one of the few churches in Cumberland mentioned as having a chalice of tin.

LANERCOST.—Plain silver cup, seven and a half inches high, weighs 8 oz. 8 d. 14 gr. Three marks :—1, Maker's initials R H, pellet below, in a lobed escutcheon ; 2, Half rose and half fleur-de-lis in circular stamp ; 3, Italic small *f*, London date letter for 1638–9. It had a pewter stem until the late vicar, in 1874, caused the present silver stem to be fitted to the ancient bowl and foot. No doubt the pewter stem had a silver predecessor. The churchwardens, in their "Answer to the articles of inquiry in the year of our Lord 1710," reported :—

We have a fair challis, and a patten to put the bread on and a fflaggon of pewter to bring the wine to the Communion Table in.

The pewter "fflaggon" and "patten" still remain. The flagon, an ordinary tankard, eight and a half inches high, bears initials W B. The paten, twelve inches diameter, has the Prince of Wales's plumes twice repeated, with the maker's name "Thomas Grame."

The flagon and paten now used here are silver, of London make, date 1874–5.

CASTLE CARROCK.—Plain silver cup, with rudimental knop, stands five and three-quarters inches high, and weighs 5 oz. 9 dwt. 9 gr. The churchwardens, for three successive years, 1687–8–9, in their "Answers to the articles of inquiry," reported :—

Wee present the want of a silver Challice in our parish for the Sacrament.

In 1690 they merely say:—

We present y^e^ want of a flaggon & a pewter plate for the Communion.

They saw their way, then, to securing the desired "silver challice"; which accordingly bears the inscription—

This belonges to the Church of Castle Carreck 1691.

This cup, though in a different way, is almost as rude as the Hayton cup, with which it shares the peculiarity of being entirely unmarked. A total absence of marks may seem to have contravened various statutes, from 1403 onwards, which enacted that every provincial maker of plate should

set his mark upon it before setting it to sale, upon the same penalties as if in London. (*O. E. P.*, p. 20.)

But church plate, if ordered to be made, had no need to be *set* for sale, and being inalienable was regarded as incapable of being re-sold. (*Rev. C. R. Manning*, p. 18.)

This is the only parish in the deanery the terrier of which in 1749 mentions no pewter vessels; from which we may infer that "y^e^ want of a flaggon & a pewter plate," reported in 1690, remained unsupplied for more than fifty years. There is now a pewter paten here, but no flagon.

BRAMPTON.—Plain silver cup, eight and a half inches high, weighs 10 oz. 9 d. 15 gr. The churchwardens in 1703 reported:—

We have a very good chalice.

It has three marks:—1, Three towers or castles, being the arms of the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne, placed two above and one below, on a shield of irregular outline; 2, Maker's initials, WR, linked letters, in an escutcheon; 3, The first mark repeated. No date letter. It has the merit of rarity; for—

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Notwithstanding the proved existence of a guild of goldsmiths in Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1536 and earlier, but little remains of their work; specimens of church plate of the later part of the 17th century are occasionally to be met with, but so few that it cannot be certainly said that a date letter was used at Newcastle, as at York and Norwich. . . . A communion cup at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, bears what seems to be a date letter on a shaped shield; but this single instance is the only trace of a date letter that has at present been found on ancient Newcastle plate. (*O. E. P.*, p. 163.)

Of the maker's initials on the Brampton cup Mr. Cripps says :—

They are the very initials in the example quoted in *Old English Plate* (p. 117) as of the end of the 17th century. The same initials in linked letters have lately been found by me on a paten, dated 1681, at Boldon, near Sunderland, and also, with the shield of 1686, on an alms dish at Warkworth. The two forms of shield are of about the same period.

The shield here alluded to is that of the town mark, two forms of which, as illustrated at page 117 of Mr. Cripps's book, are found on Newcastle plate of the end of the 17th century. The shield on the Brampton cup is not the same as that on the Warkworth alms dish. In the absence of a date letter the exact age of the Brampton cup cannot be ascertained; but it cannot be later than 1697, in which year the provincial assay offices were suppressed by Act 8 and 9 William III, c. 8, s. 1, and since the re-establishment (in 1702) of the Newcastle office the town mark on Newcastle plate has always been accompanied by the standard marks (*O. E. P.*, p. 133). Therefore, as W R is known to have been making plate in 1681, we may assign the Brampton cup to the period between 1681 and 1697. The alleged scarcity of old Newcastle plate is confirmed by the fact of this cup being the only Newcastle communion cup in a deanery in which, from its proximity to Northumberland, Newcastle church plate might have been expected to be found.

The plate now used at Brampton church, consisting of silver gilt cup, silver flagon, and two silver patens, one of which is gilt, is of London make, date 1871–2.

On a board in the ancient chancel, now used as a cemetery chapel, is the following memorandum :—

> Given to the parish church of Brampton, by Thomas Richardson Esquire, of the Privy Seal Office, London, for the use of the Altar, a large embossed Silver Cup, with a cover and stand of the same, weighing 55 ounces, in the year of our Lord 1764.

Many persons have wondered what became of this cup, which no one now living ever beheld. But Mr. George Hetherington, of Brampton, who died last Sunday in his 84th year, and whose grandmother was cousin to the aforesaid Mr. Richardson, told me that the cup in question, which was kept at the house of his grandfather, who was churchwarden at the time, was stolen thence, soon after its arrival, by a man who was traced to Whitehaven, where pieces of it were recognized in a pawnbroker's shop; but the thief was never caught.

In the visitation "presentments" for 1703 the churchwardens say :—

> We want a flagon for the administracion of the Lord's supper.

The terrier of 1749 mentions

> One Pewter Flagon.
> One Bason for the offertory.

Both these vessels must have been bought before 1729, as the purchase of them does not appear in the churchwardens' accounts, which from that year onwards are extant. Both still remain. The basin, nine inches in diameter, two and a quarter inches deep, marked with initials G R under a crown, is the only pewter basin now remaining in Brampton deanery, though every parish in this deanery except Castle Carrock had "one bason for the offertory" in 1749. The flagon, thirteen inches high (exclusive of lid), and holding

three quarts, is unmarked. Two pewter patens, now here, each nine inches in diameter, with initials $\frac{W}{TM}$ and four small defaced marks, are not mentioned in the terrier of 1749. A second flagon is now here. When I came to Brampton in 1874 I found but one, that on the left hand side in the accompanying illustration. Nor did I know of

the existence of the other until four years later, when it was sent to one of the churchwardens by a parishioner, who said it had been in her house for thirty years, and was there when she came. It is likely that one of these flagons was procured for the chapel of the hospital, which formerly stood on the site of the present parish church, and which, doubtless, from the time of its erection in 1688, as in later times even before its enlargement and consecration in 1788, was occasionally used for divine service instead of the parish church. Nicolson and Burn, in their history of Cumberland, published in 1777, say :—

Divine service is for the most part performed in this chapel, the parish church being so distant, and in a very ruinous condition. (*N. & B.*, vol. ii, p. 493.)

When, in 1788, the old church was pulled down, all but the chancel, and the hospital chapel became the parish church, one of the flagons may have been taken by the then vicar into the house whence it has at length been restored to the parish church; which house was in 1788 or thereabouts presented to the living by Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, whose father was vicar of Brampton from 1721 to 1747 (*Hutchinson*, vol. 1, p. 121); and from 1788 to the time of the present tenant this house was always occupied by the vicar or his curate. These two flagons are very handsome vessels.

In 1552, according to Edward VI's Inventory, Brampton was the only church in Cumberland which had a silver pyx.

Over Denton.—The plate still in use at this very ancient and interesting church consists of a pewter cup and paten. The cup, which closely resembles the example shewn on page 201 of Mr. Cripps's book, is seven and a half inches high, and unmarked. The paten, eight inches in diameter, is marked with a swan under an archway. This mark often occurs on the large pewter plates which abound in farm houses in this neighbourhood; but, though of considerable size, it is nearly always very indistinct, since marks on pewter are soon effaced by rubbing. Still more indistinct are the four smaller marks and maker's name by which it is accompanied. The first of these marks, however, can in some instances be identified as the leopard's head crowned, the second an Old English R, the third an Old English S, and the fourth a rose. On one plate, belonging to Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., the maker's name and residence may be recognised as "Robert Sadler, London."

NETHER DENTON.—The terrier of 1749 mentions

One Silver Chalice weighing about five ounces.

This cup was sold, in part payment for new plate, nine years ago, and is now in the possession of a gentleman who has kindly sent a sketch and description of it to the editor of our "Transactions." He says:—

It has no marks, having at some time had a new rim, about half an inch deep, added, which probably overlaps the marks.

It is five inches high, three and three quarters diameter at top, and two and a half at foot; depth of bowl two and three quarters inches. The stem has an engraved band instead of a knop, from which it curves downwards uninterruptedly to the circumference of the foot, and upwards with a slighter bend to the bowl, which is a truncated cone, having round it a belt, in which is this inscription:

The giveft of John Bell of Dixon Clough to the parish Church of Denton.

Perhaps the date of this cup, within a few years, may be inferred from the following entry in Lord William Howard's House-book, recently published by the Surtees Society:—

DENTON INFERIOR.—Nov. 16, 1633. Rec^{d} of John Bell (*als*) Mall's John for 1 year rent of Dixon Clough-heade due Martinmas iiij^{li} (p. 271).

The Bells, then as now, were numerous in these parts, and had to be distinguished from one another by *aliases*. Hence "Mall's John," an alias of a kind not yet quite obsolete in this county, and needing no explanation for Cumberland readers.

The plate now used at Nether Denton church consists of silver cup and paten, date (London) 1872, and an electroplated flagon.

The pewter vessels remaining here are a tankard and paten. The tankard, eight and a half inches high, is unmarked. The paten, nine inches diameter, on a foot two and a half inches high, is marked with the letter X crowned, under which is the maker's name, T Letherbranch, between two crowned Tudor roses, each within two concentric circles, and four small marks in a row:—1, The letters I H in a square stamp; 2, A bird; 3, Something in a plain shield within a square stamp; 4, A quadruped (stag?).

Here, as at Stapleton, the chalice in 1552 was of tin (*Edward VI's Inventory*).

FARLAM.—On the back of the transcript of the Farlam register for 1675 is this memorandum:—

Note y^t^ John Milburne keeps the chalice or cup.

This custodian of the cup must be identical with the father of

Henry the son of John Milborn Impropriator of the Rectory of ffarlam and Dorothy his wife, bap Nov. 11, 1682 (*Farlam Transcript*).

And he must have been the son of

Thomas Milborn of ffarlam church, buried March 3, 1676 (*Transcript*).

From which description of his father's residence we may infer that John Milburne lived at what is now known as the "Kirkhouse." The transcript for 1699 is signed by "Thomas Milburn, Curate," no doubt the eldest son of the keeper of the cup, named in Cumberland fashion after his paternal grandfather. He is commended by Bishop Nicolson, who writes:—

Farlam Church look'd into the same day (May 7, 1703). I found it in a much more decent posture than I expected, considering the poor and precarious Salary: but the present Curate (M^r^ Milburn)

is an honest man, and deserves a better Support. (*Account of Diocese of Carlile*, p. 4.)

These Milburns were doubtless of the clan of the Milburns of Talkin (*C. and W. Archæological Transactions*, vol. IV, p. 436), whose ancestral homestead was at Hullerbank, about two miles from Farlam church, from which stock came Leonard Milburn, rector of Castle Carrock from 1589 to 1636, and his brother Richard, bishop of Carlisle from 1620 to 1624, formerly chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales, who "affected and respected him above all the rest of his chaplains for his learning, good carriage, and profitable preaching" (*Wood's Athenæ.*) Hullerbank, the birth-place of Bishop Milburn, a farm of about forty acres, has remained in the possession of the Milburns and their descendants until five months ago, when it passed into other hands. But what of the cup, so carefully treasured by John Milburne? Well, that too has passed away, sold twenty years ago to a silversmith, who melted it down.

The vessels now used at Farlam church are plated.

That it was desirable to procure new communion plate for both Farlam and Nether Denton churches may be likely enough; but it was a mistake not to preserve the old. On this subject I have already quoted Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cripps. I now quote Mr. Manning:—

> I am sorry to learn, from some of the principal London silversmiths, that of late years a considerable amount of Elizabethan and other plate has been sold or exchanged by clergymen and churchwardens, chiefly where high ritual prevails, for modern plate of mediæval pattern. However beautiful and fitting these may be, it would be better to keep the old plate, at a slight additional expense; and without a faculty the sale is illegal. (*Church Plate in Redenhall Deanery*, p. 18).

The editor of our "Transactions," Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., as quoted by the bishop in his pastoral letter, bears similar testimony:—

During the last twenty years a fashion for new plate, of a more ornate character, has grown up. The old has been discarded or neglected. I know a case in which the clerk had a cup, which I got restored. The silver cups, battered and shabby, have frequently been sold (illegally, as done without a faculty) to help pay for the new plate. . . . The —— cup has gone into a collector's hands; whose I do not know. An old cup at —— escaped this fate, because no one understood the marks upon it, and it was supposed to be pewter. It is old York silver, worth a considerable sum in the market. But independently of money value these vessels should be retained and decently cared for. (*Bishop of Carlisle's Pastoral*, 1880, p. 15).

Mr. Manning and Mr. Ferguson have done well to make known the illegality of such transactions. But by their efforts to kindle and spread an interest in old church plate they may have helped to raise up a better protection for it even than the law of the land.

II & III.

THE DEANERIES OF CARLISLE [NORTH AND SOUTH]

By R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.

Read at Kendal, July 7th, 1881.

Carlisle.—The following letter, copied from the original in the Public Record Office, shews that in Carlisle it is vain to hope for any pre-Reformation church plate: it would seem also to preclude the idea of any of the existing vessels being formed out of the silver of their pre-Reformation predecessors. It is more than probable that the same fate befell most of the pre-Reformation plate in the old diocese of Carlisle. The letter is thus described in the index:—

1556

Letter from T Carleton to the Royal Commissioners touching the Sale of the church plate & ornaments in the city of Carlisle.

It is on a single page, quarto size. On the back of it is written:—

To the right worshipfull Willm Berners Thomas Myldmay & John Wisman & ev^{r}y of them in hayst

in T. Carleton's handwriting. Also in another handwriting:—

Carlyle

Toms Carleton for the church goods ther xxv Appril 1556
Jo Bates commanded not to dep^rt before order taken.

The contents are as follows:—

Right wo^rshipfull I have receyvid y^r let^r to Edwarde Eglombe and me derect p^rporting that comyssion was derect unto us in the tym of King Edward the sixth to collect & receyve to his maiesties use all the church plait w^th^n the citie of Carlill & to maike saill of all the ornamentts pteynyng the said churches & that the king & queyns maiesties desire to understande what therein hath been doone by us / ffor awns^r whereunto ffor Edwarde Eglombye he is deptid to the m^rcye of god for any comyssion in any suche matter the com^n never came to my hands nor nothing was doone therein by me nor by Edward Eglonby to my knowledge But in execucion of the plait & ornamentts of all the churches w^th^n the citie of Carlill at that tym S^r Richard Musgrave Anthony Barwis Thomas Salkeld & uthers did receyve taik & dispone it by what comission I knowe not Requiring y^r wrships to call on them ffor the same as cause is ffor I had never no medling in the same as knowith o^r Lord who p^rserve y^r wrships in w^rship & comforth to y^r own heartts desyer ffrom Carlill this xviij of Aprell. 1556.

Thomas Carleton.

Edward VI's commissioners for Cumberland in 1552 were Thomas Dacre, Richard Musgrave, Wm. Pykerynge, Thos. Salkeld, Rt. Lamplughe, and Anthony Barwis, whose autograph signatures are all appended at the end of the inventory of the church plate and ornaments taken by them, except Sir Richard Musgrave's, which does not appear at all.

"Edward Eglonbye" is Edward Aglionby, of Aglionby, who was High Sheriff of Cumberland, 36 Henry VIII (1544–5), but the time of his death is not recorded. There were three Thomas Carletons in succession, all of Carleton Hall, near Penrith. The first died in the 22 Henry VIII, aged 96. Thomas, his son and heir, died in the 4 Mary, 1556, the year in which this letter was written. He was probably the writer, but he had also a son Thomas.

THE CATHEDRAL, CARLISLE, possesses a set of silver gilt plate, consisting of seven pieces, namely, two flagons, two chalices, two patens, and an alms dish. These were presented by Dean (afterwards Bishop) Smith. Each article has four marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Small black letter b, London date letter for 1679–0; 4, I N over a star, the mark of the maker of the "Cutler" cup (see *O. E. P.*, pp. 244, 291, 2nd Ed.) On each article is the following inscription:—

Deo et Ecclesiæ sanctiæ et individuæ Trinitatis Carliol sacrum. Ex dono Thomæ Smith S.T.P. Ejusdem Ecclesiæ Decani. An. Dom. MDCLXXX.

Dr. Prescott has kindly extracted the following from the records of the dean and chapter of Carlisle:—

Oct. 3, 1680. This day was given to the Cathedral Church of Carlisle (for the use of the Holy Communion there) by Thomas Smith, Dean of the said church, the several pieces of plate hereunder written, that is to say—

Two flagons double gilt.
Two chalices double gilt.
Two patens double gilt.
One bason ut supra.
All of these double gilt, value about £100.

Directions for cleanning the said plate.

Be carefull to wipe it with a clean soft linnen cloath, and if there chance be any staines or spotts that will not easily come off w'th a litt'e water (the cloath being dipp'd therein) and so rubb the flagons and chalices from the topp to the Bottome, not cross wise, but the Bason and patens are to be rubb'd roundwise not acrosse, and by noe means use either chalke, sand, or salt.

Dr. Prescott further informs me that on June 24, 1681, the dean and chapter made an order to sell the old chalice, paten, and one silver spoon, "become useless," by the gift of Dean Smith. The chalice and paten were sold for

£6 : 8s. 6d., and the spoon for 8s. 6d.* This does not account for all the plate the Cathedral had prior to Dean Smith's present, for the inventory of the plate on February 1st, 1679, is as follows :—

> One large double gilt chalice and patten, one single gilt chalice and patten, one little silver bason, one silver mace, two pewther flaggons, one pewther bason."

And another memorandum mentions—

> One old thin piece given to St. Mary's in y^e^ yeare 1636. } in a yalow bag.

None of these articles appear to be now in existence, except the two fine pewter flagons and the mace, or rather verge (for it is not a mace at all), carried by the verger. It has no plate marks, but bears on one end the royal arms as carried by the Stuarts ; on the other those of the deanery.

The spoon is a curious item. In the Greek church a spoon with long narrow bowl (the *labida*) has been in use since the 10th century ; in that church the laity receive the bread and wine together, the bread being soaked in the wine (Intinction), and the spoon is shaped so that its contents can be taken into the mouth with the utmost ease. The Celtic church used spoons, a pair invariably, with very broad bowls, and one of them always has a hole below its lip, and midway on the left hand side. A pair of these were found at Crosby Ravensworth in 1868.† They were used in the Celtic church in the administration of baptism, at which there were two distinct anointings; first by the priest's thumb with olive

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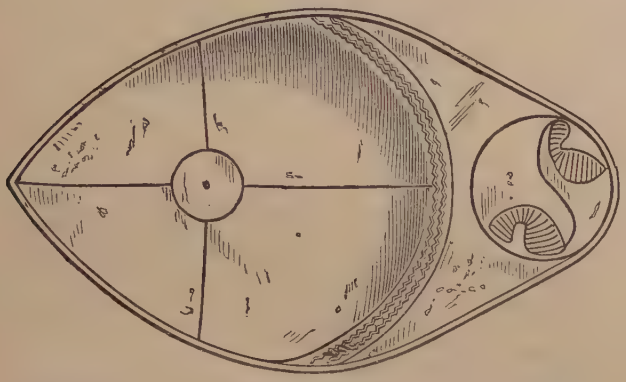
* Extract from the Terrier of Caldbeck, 1749 : — "Item One Silver Chalice and paten double gilt with the Arms of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle purchased in the year 1681 for the sum of £6 „ 2 „ 6." For the sequel of the history see Miss Goodwin's Paper on the Church Plate in the Wigton Deanery, *sub voce* Caldbeck.

† *Archæological Journal*, vol. 26, p. 62.

oil from the spoon without a hole; second on the head by letting the oil trickle through the hole in the other spoon.

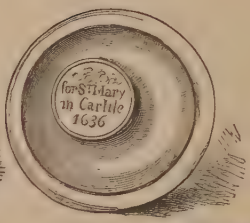


Celtic spoon, one of pair found at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmorland. Scale two-thirds original size.

In this country, says Dr. Rocke, the only spoon used for eucharistic purposes was one with a deep bowl like a salt spoon,—for spilling two or three drops of water into the chalice before consecration. One with a perforated bowl is sometimes used for removing impurities from the altar wine. At Maryport, a spoon is part of the church plate, but it is modern, and many clergymen in the diocese use them for this last purpose. The dean and chapter, by the way, possess a dozen table spoons made by Elen Coker. Four marks:—1, E C in script (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 327); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Black letter capital D. London, 1759–60.

St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, has silver cup with cover paten, which does not fit very well (engraved on page 32). The cup stands eight and a half inches high; the diameter at top of bowl is four inches and one-eighth, of the foot is four and a quarter inches. It weighs 14 oz. 12 dwt., and in shape much resembles the Bewcastle cup (engraved on page 4), but has a band of ornamentation, the two

S. MARY
1635-6



ARMATHWAITE.
1609-10

SCALEBY
1600-1

GOSFORTH.

ORTON
C.1571

S. CUTHBERT.
1642

usual fillets and conventional foliage, rudely but boldly cut round the bowl. It has neither marks, date, nor inscription. The cover paten is of deep bowl shape, diameter four and a half inches. It stands two inches high, and weighs 5 oz. 2 dwt.; it also has no marks, but on the bottom or foot of the paten is the date 1642. The total absence of all marks is due, no doubt, to this cup and paten having been *ordered to be made* and not *set for sale* (see ante p. 17; *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 31). This might well arise in the case of a parish sending old plate to be re-made.

St. Cuthbert has a second silver cup which has been made to match the one just described—in fact a copy of it; but the conventional foliage, though neatly cut, lacks the boldness and vigour displayed on the earlier cup. It has four marks on the bowl, which are repeated on the foot:—1, T. W.; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, King's head, G. III. The absence of the date letter is very curious, and must be an accidental omission. This cup was made by the late Mr. Wheatley, of Carlisle, during the incumbency of the late Rev. John Fawcett, from 1800 to 1850. A second cup would be required for the large numbers that used then to communicate. Then also would be got the two patens or trays of base metal, silvered, which stand each on a conical foot. One is eight inches and seven-eighths in diameter; the foot is three and five-eighths in diameter at bottom, and the height three and one-eighth. Of the other the corresponding dimensions are nine inches, four inches and five-eighths, and four inches. There is also a pewter flagon eleven inches high, and which holds five pints. This has recently been restored to the church by the kindness of Mr. Wheatley, in whose warehouse it had long stood, having been purchased or taken in exchange by his father, when he made the cup without date letters. A second has lately turned up. The church now possesses a large new set of modern plate, purchased in 1875 for £100. A

"Hymnarium in usum Sarum" in Lord William Howard's library at Naworth Castle, formerly the property of

Sir Brown Rector Ecclesiæ S. Cuthberti Karleolensis,

contains the following note:—

20 die Sep. 1553, "Missa (*i.e.*, the Mass) iterum celebrata in Ecclesia S. Cuthberti."

July in that year was the accession of Queen Mary to the throne.

The terrier of St. Cuthbert of 1749 gives—

Two pewter flagons, One Silver Chalice and Cover weighing twenty ounces;

but that of 1867 ignores the two silver cups and only gives—

two electro plated cups, one dish and a silver paten.

St. Mary's, Carlisle, has silver cup and cover paten, which have recently been gilt. They are engraved on page 32. The cup stands seven and a quarter inches high, is four and a half inches in diameter at the top of the bowl, and the same across the foot. The bowl is perfectly plain, and weighs 12 oz. 8 dwt., which is very heavy for its height. The stem has no knop, but has a very flat projecting moulding under the bowl. The paten is five inches and three-sixteenths in diameter, and the foot of the paten measures two inches across. The paten, which is very flat-shaped, fits on the top of the cup, and weighs 4 oz. 3 dwt. 15 gr. The bowl has four marks, viz.:— 1, An escallop shell in a punch of the same shape. This is the mark of the maker of a paten and flagons at St. Olaves, Old Jewry, London (*O. E. P.*, p. 283, 2nd Ed.), and of a very similar shaped cup at Eskdale Chapel. 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small italic *s* in plain shield, London date letter in 1635–6.

The lion passant is repeated on the inside of the foot. The paten has no mark but that of the maker, the escallop in shaped punch. On the bowl of the cup, and on the paten, in small punctured letters, is the legend—

For St. Mary's in Carlisle, 1636.

The repetition of the lion passant on the foot of the cup would seem to indicate that bowl and foot were separately assayed: its absence from the paten, that the assayers were content, having verified the standard of both bowl and foot, to take that of the paten without assay. The maker would put his escallop on the cup and paten before he sent them for assay. The date on this cup is the year in which the "old thin piece in a yalow bag" was given to St. Mary's. It probably went in exchange for the new.

The church also possesses some modern plate, viz., a cup and paten, silver gilt, having a set of Sheffield* marks for 1869–70; thereon, "Presented to St. Mary's, Carlisle, 1870." Also a large salver or alms dish, silver gilt, with a set of London marks for 1877–8; thereon,

St. Mary's, Carlisle,
A Thank Offering, January 12th, 1878,
E. R. P.

Also a flagon eight inches high and a plate of base metal gilt. No pewter flagons or vessels to be found.

The terrier† of this parish for 1756 gives—

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* Sheffield is, under an act of 1773, an assay office for silver alone. The Sheffield marks are five, viz., date letter, maker's mark, sovereign's head, lion passant, and a crown, which is frequently on the same punch as the date letter.

† The years in which terriers were sent in to the Diocesan Registry of the old portion of the Diocese of Carlisle were 1663, 1704, 1730, 1749, 1777, 1828, 1867, and 1878. In some parishes the terriers for all these years are extant. In other parishes the terriers for some of these years are wanting. There are also stray terriers of various dates. There is no mention of church plate in any terrier of an earlier date than 1749. Before that year nothing is

Item One silver Chalice gilt weighing about twelve ounces and seven Dwt[s] Item one Silver Paten gilt weighing four Ounces and six Dwts. Item one Pewter Basin for the Font.

That of 1828 merely says:—

One silver Chalice gilt and one Silver Paten.

No record remains of the thin piece given by the dean and chapter in 1636.

ARMATHWAITE.—A silver beaker of the shape of that figured in *O. E. P.*, p. 241, 2nd Ed.—is six inches high by three and a half diameter at top, and three and three-eighths at foot. A band of conventional foliage is round the cup near the top, and a band of ornamentation, and the egg and tongue ornament round the foot. It weighs 8 oz. 10½ dwt. Four marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lombardic M with external cusps, London, 1609–0; 4, Maker's mark, much worn, possibly the letter G (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 279), in shaped shield. The initials G S are pricked on the side, and M B on the bottom. This is no doubt a secular vessel originally, the beaker or ale cup of Catherine Skelton, of Armathwaite Hall, given to the chapel at Armathwaite by her or by her son. She was daughter of Thomas Dalston, of Dalston Hall, and married Lancelot Skelton, of Armathwaite Hall, who died 1622 or 1623. It is engraved on page 32.

The terrier of 1749 mentions "One silver Chalice weighing six Ounces." Spite of the discrepancy of weight I have no doubt this refers to the beaker just described.

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mentioned but the glebe. Every terrier of the date of 1749 contains an inventory of the church goods, generally *in dorso*.

In many cases the weight of the cups and patens is given, but they scarcely ever correspond with the weights ascertained by us, even in cases where we know the cups to have remained all the way down.

For parishes in that part of the present diocese of Carlisle, which was formerly part of the diocese of Chester, there are no terriers in the Carlisle registry older than 1867. Information as to the terriers at Chester will be given in one of the subsequent papers of the series.

Nor am I surprised at its being called a chalice, for that name was applied to drinking cups; thus the books of the Glovers' Guild, Carlisle, contain the following entry:—

Sept 28 1710
Coll Gledhill giuen to the Glovers Fraternity
One Silver Challice Carved
and one Silver Candlestick.

ARTHURET.—Silver cup weighing 13 oz. 17 dwt., and cover paten weighing 4 oz. 16 dwt. The cup stands nine inches and three-quarters high; diameter at top four and a quarter inches; at foot three fifteen-sixteenths; height of stem four and a half inches. Round the bowl, all in one line, is "Cuthbertus Curwen rector et vicarius procurator hujus Calicis Arthuret in Cumberland: 1618." The paten is very flat, and has a diameter of four and a half inches, and two inches across the button. It stands one and a half inches high. There are four marks on both cup and cover:—1, Small italic *a*, 1618–9, London; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, R F below three pellets, all enclosed in an orle.

A terrier, dated 1777, mentions

One large pewter flagon, one silver chalice with cover given by the Rev. Dr. Curwen, rector of the said parish.*

No flagon can now be found, but there are two plates, nine and a quarter inches in diameter, on which "Joseph Spackman, made in (figure of a rose) London." and

BEAUMONT AND KIRKANDREWS-ON-EDEN.—Cup, silver-plated on copper, six inches high; diameter at top of bowl

* Cuthbert Curwen, Rector of Arthuret, died May 10, 1640. He was fourth son of Anthony Curwen, of Camerton, by Catherine, daughter of Sir John Lamplugh. See Mr. Jackson's Paper on the Curwens in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Antiquarian Society*, vol. 5. But on his monument (given by Bishop Nicolson) is "Cuthbertus Curwen S.T.P.R. 1642."

and at foot, two thirteen-sixteenths. There is also a two-handled tankard, silver-plated on copper, five inches high; and three pewter plates. Two have Spackman's mark and $\frac{H.}{R.E.}$ on back; no doubt some Hodgsons of Beaumont. The other has A. Crawley's mark, and initials T. O.

The terrier of Beaumont in 1749 gives "one Peuter flagon, one Basin for the Offertory." Those of Kirkandrews give nothing at all, which is not surprising as the church was ruinated long before.

Burgh-by-Sands possesses a very awkward shaped silver cup, which stands nine inches high, and has a diameter of three five-eighths across the top of the bowl, and only two seven-eighths across the foot. It is very plain—the bowl consists of an inverted truncated cone on a conical cup, and the stem has small knop. It has five marks:—1, Capital Roman A in a shield, the Newcastle date letter for 1740–1; 2, Lion passant; 3, Three castles; 4, Leopard's head crowned; 5, W. D., the mark of William Dalton. On the cup is—

The gift of Joseph Liddle, Merchant in Newcastle.
To y^e^ Parish Church of Burgh-by-Sands, near Carlisle, March 10th, 174$\frac{1}{4}$.

The donor was one of the Liddells of Moorhouse (see the Loshes in *Lonsdale's Cumberland Worthies*, vol. 4, pp. 145, 158.)

There is a pewter flagon nine inches high, and a pewter plate one foot in diameter, marked with three marks:—1, Cornhill, London; 2, Joseph Spackman, and a shield semée of cross patees; 3, A Lion crowned. The letters $\frac{H.}{R.\ I.}$ are on the back, so that it was probably the gift of some of the Hodgson clan prevalent in the district.

The terrier of 1749 specifies—

One Pewter Flaggon weighing about three Pounds two Ounces. Item One Silver Chalice weighing about Ten Ounces. One Paten One Bason for the Offertory.

CROSBY-ON-EDEN has an old pewter plate without marks, and a cup, plated copper, much worn; also a modern plate set presented in 1873 by the late Mrs. Saul, of Brunstock. The terriers of 1867 and 1878 specify—

> One Chalice or cup, One paten, One Flagon with Cover,

and no doubt refer to the copper plated cup now there; but the terrier of 1749 says:—

> Imprimis One silver Chalice weighing about 12 ounces Item One paten of pewter.

Nothing is known of any silver chalice now, but a copper plated one, when new, might easily be taken for silver.

GRINSDALE.—In 1840, Mr. Wilson, then the vicar, presented a silver cup, which is six and a half inches high, three and five-eighths across the top of the bowl, and three inches across the foot. It has five marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Small Roman u, London, 1795–6; 4, King's head; 5, S. H. The sacred monogram is on one side, probably a modern addition. There is a plated paten given by Rev. Mr. Gough, and a pewter plate on whose back "Cornhill." Also a pewter basin used for baptism, on whose back a crowned rose occurs twice, and the word "London" part of a worn-out mark.

In the terriers of 1749 and of 1810 a list of "the Ornaments Goods and Utensils" is given, but no plate, silver or otherwise, is mentioned.

The church, which had laid in ruins for many ages, was rebuilt by Squire Dacre in 1740; it seems odd no utensils were then provided.

HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST.—Plain silver cup on baluster stem, resembling the Cumrew one, engraved on page 4. Height, seven and a quarter inches; diameter at top, three and a quarter inches; three inches at foot. Four marks:—

1, Leopard's head crowned; 2, Lion passant; 3, Small italic *p*, London, 1632–3; 4, Plain shield, on which something, an F, probably a monogram of C.F.

A flagon without lid, on which six marks: – 1, T. W.; 2, Lion passant; 3, Three castles; 4, Leopard's head crowned; 5, King's head, George III; 6, Capital Q, Newcastle date letter for 1806–7. On it is this:—

Hoc est donum
Reverendi Gulielmi Kirkbride
ad
Ecclesiam
De
Hesket in Saltu
A.D. 1807.

There is also a modern silver plate on which

The gift of Mary Lancaster, widow of Troughfoot, to the Church of Hesket, 1794.

Also modern set of flagon, paten, two plates, one chalice, and a font or basin, on each of which

Purchased by the clergymen and churchwardens of the parish of Hesket with money bequeathed for that purpose by the late Henry Oliphant, Esq., Broadfield House, A.D. 1844.

There is also a pewter flagon nine and a half inches high. No marks.

The terrier of 1749 says:—

Imprimis two pewter Flagons Item one Silver Chalice weighing about eight ounces and a half. Item one Paten two Basons for the Offertory.

That of 1777—

Imprimis one silver Chalice weighing about eight ounces and a half Item two pewter Tankards Item one paten and two pewter [*sic*] for the Offertory.

IVEGILL AND HIGHHEAD.—A silver cup, seven inches high, four inches across the top of the bowl, and three inches and three-quarters across the foot, belongs to Highhead. The bowl is of the inverted truncated cone shape, with slight lip, and the foot has no knop. There are four marks, of which three are illegible, and the fourth is I N over a mullet, in a heart-shaped shield, the maker in 1679–0 of the plate at Carlisle cathedral. Highhead has nothing else, and Ivegill has only modern plate. I did not see any terriers for these places earlier than 1878.

KIRKANDREWS-UPON-ESK.—Silver cup with cover paten. The cup stands nine inches and thirteen-sixteenths high, the stem being three and a half inches high. The diameter of the top of the bowl is three inches and seven-eighths, of the foot three and a half inches, and the weight is 6 oz. 15 dwts. The diameter of the paten is four inches, of the button thereto one inch and seven-eighths, and it stands one inch and three quarters high, and weighs 2 oz. 18 dwts. The bowl is an inverted truncated cone with slight lip, and has a band of ornamentation round it, a series of punctures between two fillets, which do not interlace. A similar band is round the foot, and also round the paten. The stem has a knop. There are three marks on both cup and paten; the 2nd being the old York mark, Fleur-de-lis dimidiating a rose; and the 3rd T. H. with something below it, all in a shield. T. H. is given in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 78, as on an apostle spoon of date 1626–7 in the collection of the Rev. T. Staniforth; and on plate at St. Olaves, York, 1634–5. The date letter is a small Italic *j* in a plain shield, the York letter for 1641–2. As the church of Kirkandrews-on-Esk was finished and first presented to in 1637, this must be the original cup.

There is also a paten, seven and a quarter inches in diameter, on a foot one and three quarters, but the foot is much bent, and the paten must originally have stood

higher. The soft Britannia silver gives, and I have noticed this in many instances of these patens, where the foot crumples up into an irregular moulding. The weight is 6 oz. 5 dwt. A cable moulding runs round the edge. On back of the plate is—

Kirkandrews-upon-Eske } 1707.

The marks are five:—1, Britannia; 2, Apparently a black letter or Old English capital D in an oval punch; 3, Lion's head, erased; 4, Three castles; 5, $\overset{*}{\underset{*}{\text{B i}}}$, *i.e.*, Bi with a star above and below, the mark of Eli Bilton, who died before June 19, 1712. As the Old English capital D is the Newcastle mark for 1724–5, this is at first a little puzzling. But the D in this instance is not the Old English Newcastle D of 1724–5, but a Roman capital D, with its down stroke duplicated on the inner side by a parallel finer stroke, and a small mark across the two, a similar letter to the B on the Kirkbampton cup of 1703–4, and like it in an oval stamp. It will be the date letter for 1705–6, if we take the first Newcastle alphabet to start with A for 1702–3. The Newcastle assay office was re-established in 1702. A Newcastle cup of Britannia silver, in possession of the Tailors' Guild at Carlisle, has for date letter a capital Roman F with its down stroke similarly doubled. Thus, it would seem clear that some of the letters of the first modern Newcastle alphabet were not Roman capitals, as given by Mr. Cripps and Mr. Chaffers, but partook of an Old English character. Mr. Cripps kindly writes me that the

> Few letters given in *O. E. P.* of the first Newcastle alphabet follow the records in merely giving a note of the letter without professing to give them in fac-simile. This is the only safe guide to take: the letters of that alphabet no doubt varied after the first letter or two.

And again he writes:—

The Act directs a Roman capital letter; but the letters of the alphabet no doubt varied in shape and fashion more or less from year to year.

A silver flagon also belongs to the church, and is inscribed—

The gift of Mrs Sible Usher to the Parish of Kirk Andrews upon Eske.

It is five and a half inches high, without the lid, and has five marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Three castles in a heart-shaped shield; 4, Roman capital A, Newcastle 1740–1; 5, I K, the mark of James Kirkup.

The terriers of 1749, 1778, and 1867 all specify—

Imprimis One Silver Tankard weighing about Twenty Two Ounces One Silver Chalice with the cover weighing about nine ounces & a half One Silver Paten weighing about six ounces and one pewter Bason for the Offertory.

KIRKBAMPTON possesses silver cup, seven inches and three-eighths high; the diameters of top of bowl and of the foot are each three one-sixteenths. The bowl is bell shaped, with slight lip; the stem is plain, with knop. There are five marks:—1 (much worn, but apparently) Ra, with a star above and below. This must be the mark of one or other of the Ramseys, Newcastle makers. 2, Roman capital B in an oval punch; the down-stroke of the B is duplicated on the inner side by a finer parallel stroke; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Britannia; 5, Three castles. The shape of the punch is too worn to be definitely determined. The double line in the B is quite distinct, and must be the Newcastle date letter of 1703–4, being distinct from any other letter B.

The pewter vessels are a small pewter plate, on which the mark of a swan under an arch, also "London" and four

small marks, of which two only are legible, viz., S and a rose; pewter flagon, eight and a half inches high, on which four very small illegible marks. The terriers give no information.

KIRKLINTON.—Silver cup and paten cover. The cup stands seven inches and three-quarters high, and the bowl is four and a quarter inches deep. The diameter at the top of the bowl is four inches, and at the foot three inches. Its weight is 8 oz. 8 dwt. 15 gr. The diameter of the paten is four and a half inches, and the rim has been hammered out to make the paten larger by becoming a continuation of it. The cup has four marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned, both of which are upside down; 3, Old English P, Newcastle, 1735–6; 4, Three castles. The cup, in shape, is much like the Walton one (engraved ante p. 4). There is no maker's mark on it. The paten has only the lion passant.

There is a pewter flagon seven inches high, with the initials F.H. rudely cut, and on the lid, in a diamond, I : G, with two pellets between them. The initials F.H. are probably those of Francis Hetherington, whose will was proved at Carlisle in 1748. The same initials are on a flagon of similar shape at Walton.

The terrier of 1749 gives—

One pewter Flagon. Item One silver Chalice with the cover weighing about Eleven Ounces. Item one Paten. One Bason for the Offertory.

That of 1867 specifies only—

A Silver Chalice and Cover.

ORTON.—Silver cup and paten of very thin silver, and seemingly very fine quality, but they have no marks at all. The cup stands seven inches high; its diameter across the bowl is three inches and three quarters, and across the foot

three and a quarter inches. It weighs 7 oz. 11 dwt. The bowl is bell-shaped, and has a band of conventional foliage round it, like that round the cup at St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, with the usual interlacing fillets. The stem is three inches high, and has knop. The paten, which is much broken, exactly fits the cup, and is very flat; the foot of the button has been replaced by a piece of tin or iron. This cup is manufactured in the same rude and singular manner as the Hayton, Ireby, Bolton, Uldale,* and Upper Wasdale cups, that is by rolling a small sheet of silver into a truncated cone, and soldering it up with an overlap of about an inch. This cone has then been soldered to a shallow cup. This Orton cup is all hammered work, and, as it has been never touched by file, the facets left by the hammer still remain and give the cup a peculiar beauty. I attribute this cup to the same dates as the Hayton, Ireby, Bolton, and Uldale ones, say 1565 to 1571, most probably 1571. A small hole in it is plugged with lead, and the paten, as mentioned before, is much broken, and the button repaired with a plate of tin or iron. The cup and paten are engraved on page 32.

The church has a pewter flagon six inches and three quarters, with a very flat lid on which is a peculiar maker's mark, viz., $\frac{\text{I M}}{16\ 62,}$ an anchor erect between the figures 16 and 62 and below the letters I M. There is also a pewter plate of ten inches diameter, on which the mark is a Roman capital X under a crown. There are other marks which are illegible, the stamp having slipped when applied. On the front of the plate are the initials P. B. repeated and interlaced.

The terriers of 1749 and 1826 specify—

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* For an account of the mode of manufacturing of these cups, see Miss Goodwin's paper on the Wasdale cup, printed *infra*. The Hayton one is described and engraved, ante pp. 3 and 4. The Upper Wasdale will be described in Mr. Ferguson's paper on Gosforth deanery.

Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon Item one Silver Chalice with a cover weighing about ten ounces. Item one Paten Two Basons for the offertory.

ROCKLIFFE.—Silver cup and cover paten. The cup is eight inches and five-eighths high; diameter of bowl, four and a half inches; and of foot, three and three-eighths. The stem is four and a half inches high, and has small knop. The bowl is of the inverted truncated cone shape. The paten is very flat, five and one-eighth inches in diameter; diameter of button, two inches and five-eighths; it stands one and a half inches high. There are four marks on the cup:—1, Leopard's head crowned; 2, Lion passant. From the shape of the punch these must be of a date between 1598–9 and 1677–8. 3, A much worn maker's mark, no letters, the cross fleurie (of *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 281). This mark is also on the paten. 4, A much worn date letter, but the shape of the shield and what remains indicate the small italic *s*. London, 1635–6. The paten has no mark but the maker's mark. On the chalice is—

Calicem Salutatis Accepiam
Nomen Domini Invocabo.

On the paten—

Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi da nobis tuam pacem.

But these are modern additions. There is a silver flagon with lid, ten inches high to top of lid, four inches in diameter at the top, on which four marks:—1, Leopard's head crowned; 2, Lion passant; 3, Court hand b, for 1639–0; 4, A maker's mark, much worn, but a monogram, a T, and another letter. There is also a large silver paten or alms dish, nine inches in diameter, three inches high, on a foot four inches in diameter. Four marks:—1, Britannia; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Court hand K, London, 1705–6; 4, A worn maker's mark.

All these articles have been severely done up; they were presented to the church by the late Miss Mounseys, probably when the church was rebuilt, but where the plate originally came from is not known. The church also possesses a very odd shaped pewter flagon--ten inches high—a pot-bellied flagon on a conical-shaped base, which takes up half the height of the flagon.

In the earliest existing register book is this:—

Cumberland—Rocliff at Easter, 1679, John Little and Jeff. Unum being ch'wardens. This register was bought at the instigation of Mr. Tho. Stalker, M.A., Coll. Reg. Oxon, curate of this Ch. of Rocliff, lectr. of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, and Minor Canon of y^e^ Cathdll Ch. in y^t^ citty. There was not one y^r^ before for many years, beng taken away with other utensils of the church by Scottes armyes and last of all by Ld. Duke Hamilton in the year 1648.

The terrier of 1749 specifies—

Imprimis One Pewter Flaggon Item one Chalice with the cover one Paten one Bason for the Offertory of the Poor all pewter.

The Rocliffe inventory for 1867 says:—

One Silver Flagon, one silver Chalice, two silver patens, one small composition paten.

Scaleby.—A silver cup five inches and five-eighths in height, diameter of bowl at top is three and a quarter inches, of foot two inches and three quarters, and the depth of the bowl three inches. It stands on a baluster stem. The bowl and foot are covered with bunches of grapes and vine leaves; a blank shield is on the bowl, which in shape resembles that of the Edmonds' cup (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., 228), as will be seen by the engraving on page 32. The marks are four:—1, The Lombardic C, with external cusps, London 1600–1; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, A. B. ligatured in a shaped escutcheon (see

O. E. P., p. 277, 2nd Ed.), the mark of the maker of a cup at Corpus College, Cambridge. The inside of the bowl is gilt. This cup would seem to have been originally intended for secular purposes; it is believed to have come to Scaleby church from Scaleby castle; but when is not yet ascertained. A terrier of 1753 describes the Scaleby church plate as—

> One pewter flagon; one silver chalice weighing 5 ounces and a half; one paten and one bason for the offertory.

The chalice now only weighs 4 oz. 11 dwt. 3½ gr., but there may be an error in the weight either now or then. The paten is a silver tray, seven inches in diameter, with small beaded rim round. It has four marks:—1, $\frac{\text{R.M.}}{\text{R.C.}}$; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Small Roman b, London for 1777–8. There is also an electro-plated flagon, and an old pewter flagon with flat lid, with same maker's mark I G as at Walton and Kirklinton.

Mrs. Fawcett, of Scaleby castle, informs me that the silver chalice and paten were presented for the use of the church by James Fawcett, of Scaleby castle, who died in 1803, aged 73, her late husband's grandfather. She adds that he intended the articles to be always kept in the castle,* and that this was done until very lately, the clerk coming for them when wanted, and returning them immediately after service. It is clear that Mr. Fawcett must have given them at different times—the cup before 1753, and the paten some twenty-five years later. The cup had probably been long in the family before 1753.

Stanwix has a tall modern silver cup and paten with the following marks:—1, W. C.; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's

* F. B. supplies me with a similar instance. Edward Bland, of Driebeck in Killington, Westmorland, by his will proved in June, 1638, bequeaths "My silver cup and bowl in my house to the minister of the church at Killington, to be used by the minister at Communion and no other time. At all times to be redelivered to my son James and his heirs at Driebeck in my house as long as any one of the name of Bland shall live there."

head; 4, Capital black letter G, London, 1842–3; 5, Queen's head. There is also a plated flagon of the same date, and a very tall ale glass, which is contained in the oak box, which holds the silver. This box is dated 1842. The church was re-built in 1841, and the old plate, if any existed, was probably then sold to pay for the new. Neither old silver nor pewter can now be heard of. R. Wardale, curate of Stanwix in 1745, says in a letter to Dr. Waugh (*Mounsey's Carlisle in* 1745, p. 202) that "the rebels destroyed the register books." He says nothing of the church plate. Did the rebels take that? I think he would have said so if they did. The zeal of 1841 probably destroyed what 1745 spared.

I had not seen the terriers when I wrote the above: they clear the character of the rebels, so far as the church plate is concerned. Those of 1749, 1777, and 1828 all agree:—

Imprimis one Pewter Flagon Item One Silver Chalice weighing about 4 ounces Item one Paten. One Pewter Bason for the Offertory.

I have no doubt the little silver chalice went in 1842, and it was probably one of the 1571 series, which will be discussed in one of the later papers.

Wetheral and Warwick.—These churches have long been held together, and the terrier of 1749 gives their plate thus—

Wetheral—Imprimis one pewter flagon.
Item one silver chalice weighing about —— and one paten.
Warwick—Imprimis one pewter flagon.
Item one pewter chalice and one flagon.

The silver chalice is eight inches and three quarters high, and the stem is five inches. The diameter of top of bowl is three inches and three quarters, and of the foot four and

five-eighths, but a modern rim has been added to the foot to make the cup more stable. On it is—

This belong to Wetherall Church.

In shape it resembles the Bewcastle one, engraved ante p. 4, and has no plate marks, see ante p. 17. There is a modern silver paten, and the plate at Warwick is modern silver, given by the vicar, Mr. Blake. A pewter flagon still exists.

WREAY.—The terriers of 1749 and 1777 specify—

Imprimis One pewter Flaggon One Chalice Item one paten One Bason for the Offertory.

These now exist, and there is also a modern silver set.

IV.

THE DEANERY OF WIGTON

By Ellen K. Goodwin.

Read at Egremont, Aug. 30, 1881.

Rose Castle.—Silver cup, flagon, and paten. The cup is nine inches high, diameter of the top of the bowl four inches and one-eighth, and the same at the foot. The only ornament is a shield, on which are the arms of the See of Carlisle [a mitre charged on a cross] impaling those of Bishop Smith, viz., on a chevron, between three trefoils slipped, a crescent. Four marks :—1, W R, over a cinqfoil in a plain shield ; the first letter is a plain Roman capital W, and not the V V with their inner limbs crossing, which this maker sometimes uses. 2, A five-petalled rose in a square stamp ; 3, The first mark repeated; 4, Three castles in a plain shield. The castles are small, resembling rectangular oblongs set on end. This mark is considerably worn, and taken alone would have been difficult to read, but several cups have been found by the same maker, all of Newcastle make, and there can be no doubt that this mark (unfortunately equally indistinct on chalice, paten, and flagon) is the towers or castles of that office. Under the foot is the date 1684, and the weight, twelve ounces and five-eighths. The paten, diameter five inches and seven-eighths, is raised upon a foot. The same shield of arms is engraved in the middle and under the foot. The marks are the same, except that

the maker's (W R) only occurs once. It is dated 1684, and the weight is marked six ounces and three-eighths. The flagon, height nine inches and a quarter, has no spout. The same shield of arms is engraved on the front, and the four marks are identical. Underneath is the date 1684, and the weight, thirty-seven ounces and three-eighths. The history of these vessels is known. Thomas Smith became Bishop of Carlisle in 1684 (the date inscribed on all the plate), and they are no doubt the same which he mentions in his will, in these terms—

> Item. I leave and bequeath to my successors, Bishops of Carlisle, the Communion Plate (viz., the Flaggon, Chalice and Patten), which I bought for the use of the Chappell here at Rose Castle.

When Bishop Waldegrave came to the See, in 1857, he found no vessels for the altar; and a modern set, consisting of chalice, paten, flagon, and alms dish, was presented for use in the chapel by the late Mr. Head of Rickerby; subsequently, however, some inquiry was made, with the happy result that the old plate of Bishop Smith's presentation was found and restored. On the death of Bishop Percy it had been packed up by mistake, and had gone with the rest of his silver to his son, by whom it was recognised from the armorial bearings. It is a fortunate circumstance that vessels to which so much interest is attached were thus recovered.

Besides the old set and the modern one, there is a paten the history of which is not known. Diameter nine inches, raised upon a foot. Four marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Small Roman n in a shaped escutcheon, the sides flanched, or flasqued, London date letter, 1748–9; 4, D P, pellet above, in a shaped shield, maker's mark (see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 311 and 312).

Aikton.—Old plated cup, silvered on copper, height six inches, diameter of the top of the bowl three inches and three-eighths, diameter of the foot three inches. Guilloche

ornament round the bowl formed by wreaths of ivy leaves and roses. This cup has probably been originally made for secular purposes.

Silver flagon, modern, given to the church on the occasion of the marriage of the present rector, the Reverend G. E. Hasell.

Pewter paten. Diameter, nine and a half inches. Marked A. C. (? Aikton Church). Four small marks in shields:—1, W; 2, C; 3, Leopard's face; 4, Thistle.

The only terriers that mention the church goods here are those of 1867 and 1878.

BOLTON.—Silver cup, attributed by Mr. Cripps to 1565 or thereabouts.* Height, five inches and one-sixteenth; height to the top of stem, two inches; diameter of the bowl, three inches; diameter of the foot, three and a quarter inches; weight, 8 oz. 13 dwt.; but the stem is filled with lead or solder. Three marks:—1, E D, ligatured; 2 and 3, A rose. The rose is in a circular punch, and has four petals, and a well-defined minute circle for its centre, from which the petals and leaves (rather heart shaped) radiate. The bowl has a band of ornamentation round it, consisting of two containing straps, interlaced three times in hour glass shaped curves, the space between the straps being filled with rows of small indentations made with the point of a sharp tool. A narrow ornamental moulding connects the bowl with the stem, which has a plain knop and moulding below it; it has been repaired, and the mouldings on its upper side are obliterated; the foot seems to have been a subsequent repair, or possibly an addition in lieu of the old one. The mode of manufacture of the bowl is very rude. A small sheet of silver has been rolled into the form of a truncated cone open at

* Mr. Cripps, in assigning 1565 as the date of the Bolton and similar cups, gave a latitude either way. The discovery of several hall-marked cups in this diocese of the period 1570–1–2 would seem to suggest that period for the Bolton class.

both ends, to the smaller of which a shallow cup has been joined: the sheet forming the cone overlaps for about an inch; the hammer seems to have been the chief tool employed. This cup and that belonging to Hayton (ante pp. 3 and 4) and the Ireby one, which will be described in its place, are doubtless by the same maker; the manner of

their manufacture, the style of their ornamentation, as well as the marks upon two of them (Bolton and Ireby), all prove this. For the purpose of comparison is given a wood-cut of the three in the text. Probably the maker would be a local man, and the rose marks rather point to Carlisle, where the ancient armorial bearings of the city were a red cross and five red roses.* It is possible that there may have been some sort of irregular assay office at Carlisle, which had formerly in the 12th and 13th centuries enjoyed the privilege of a mint. There seems to have been such at Hull (see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 88). This notion of an irregular assay at Carlisle is confirmed by the fact that the full title of the Smiths' Guild at Carlisle is the "Ancient ffraternitie of blacksmiths whitesmiths goldsmiths and silversmiths";

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* *Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, vol. v, pp. 1–14.

and apprentices were so late as 1728 bound to the "trade faculty mistery and occupation of a Blacksmith Whitesmith and Goldsmith." A single rose has long been used by the Corporation of Carlisle as a stamp for weights and measures: it would equally be used for authenticating the standard of silver, and was doubtless taken from the ancient city arms, whereon it appears on a charge five times.

From the Bolton terrier of 1749 we learn that the Bolton cup had originally a cover (a cover paten no doubt): it had disappeared before 1850, and nothing is known about it.

The present rector remembers some pewter vessels here in 1850, but they cannot now be found.

The terrier of 1749 describes

> One pewter flagon, likewise one pewter salver, likewise a silver chalice with y^e^ cover weighing seven ounces.

The next notice is in the terrier of 1867, in which the modern plated goods are first mentioned, and then the silver cup but without the cover:—

> Two cups one of which is silver weighing about seven ounces.

This is a curious instance of the untrustworthiness of the weights given in the terriers; the cup in reality weighs 8 oz. 13 dwt. In 1749 it was put down with its cover at about seven ounces, while in 1867 it was put down at that weight without its cover.

The modern vessels are plated.

Bowness-on-Solway.—Silver cup; height, eight inches; diameter of bowl, four inches; diameter of foot, three inches and a quarter. Five marks:—1, F B in Old English letters, the maker's mark of Francis Batty the younger; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Three castles; 4, Black letter capital D, Newcastle date letter, 1724–5; 5, Lion passant to sinister (see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 346, where it is stated that from 1721 to 1725 the lion passant is, on

Newcastle plate, found turned to the right, a most unusual circumstance).

Silver paten; diameter, seven inches and three-quarters; conical foot; height, two inches. Four marks:—1, L O over a mullet, maker's mark (Seth Lofthouse); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased: 4, Court-hand A, London date letter, 1697–8.

Modern crystal flagon, silver mounted, given by the present vicar, Rev. S. Medlicott. Pewter flagon.

The terriers of 1749 and 1777 are alike—

> Imprimis one pewter Flaggon. Item one Silver Chalice without a cover weighing about eleven ounces. Item one silver Patten weighing about ten ounces.

Bromfield.—Small silver paten, diameter three inches and six-tenths, raised on a hoop or rim; one mark, lion passant in the middle of the rim. This appears to have been the cover-paten to a cup, and belongs to the seventeenth century.

Silver chalice, paten, and two alms dishes purchased in 1844. Silver flagon bequeathed by Mrs. Jane Barwis, since that date. A brass alms dish, presented by the present vicar, the Rev. R. Taylor.

The silver and pewter described in the terrier of 1749 have all disappeared except the little silver paten:

> One pewter flaggon, item one silver Chalice weighing about 25 ounces, one paten, one bason for the offertory.

This cup, if its weight be correctly stated, must have been very large indeed, and cannot have belonged to the cover-paten, which is unusually small. Either, therefore, the weight is wrongly given (which is not improbable), or it must have been a large cup bought or given to replace a small one to which the paten belonged. There is no terrier of 1777, and that of 1867 makes no mention of cup or paten. It has not been possible to trace the history of this cup.

CALDBECK.—Plated vessels, given in 1829, by the Rev. J. Backhouse, to his native parish. The parish records shew that in the year 1818 the silver vessels belonging to Caldbeck were sold, and the money thus obtained was spent in the repairs of the parish church; and from the terrier of 1749 we learn what these vessels were. It runs—

Imprimis two fine Pewter Flaggons. Item one silver Chalice and paten double gilt, with the arms of the Dean & Chapter of Carlisle, purchased in the yeare 1681 for the sum of £6 . 2 . 6 (see ante p. 29), one pewter plate, Two Basons for the offertory.

It is very tantalising that after being traced down to the year 1818 these vessels should now be lost sight of; all enquiries have so far been fruitless, though it is hoped they may yet be found, when they would be easily identified by the arms of the Dean and Chapter.

DALSTON.—Silver cup and cover-paten; they have been gilt; height of cup seven inches and three quarters, diameter of bowl four inches and one-eighth, diameter of foot four inches and three quarters, depth of bowl four inches and a quarter. The stem has no knop; half an inch below the bowl there is a ring, from which it spreads out gradually to the foot. Four marks:—1, H N with something very indistinct underneath, possibly a bird with an olive branch (see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 287 and 288), maker's mark; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Black-letter capital D, London date letter, 1661–2. One mark underneath the foot, the lion passant. Cover-paten, diameter four inches and seven-eighths. Four marks, identical with those on the cup; the lion passant is repeated on the foot.

Silver flagon, presented by the Rev. Walter Fletcher, 1839. Two silver patens, one given by Mr. Daniel Hebson, 1825, and the second made to match it, given by Mrs. Fletcher, 1858. Silver cup (small) 1864, used at St. John's, Cumdivock. Plated paten for use in the same chapel.

Pewter flagon, height eleven inches, no spout, four marks on the lid, two of which seem to be lions ; the other two are nearly obliterated. A second pewter flagon, height eight inches and a half, no spout, four marks on the lid nearly obliterated.

All the plate mentioned in the terriers of 1749, 1777, and 1868, is preserved here.

In 1552 Dalston had three silver chalices (*Ed. VI's Inventory*).

Holme Cultram.—Two interesting silver cups have been found here in the custody of the family of the late sexton. The earlier is of the year 1571–2, the same date as several other cups in the diocese. Height, five inches and a quarter ; diameter of bowl, two inches and three-quarters, and the same at the foot ; weight, 4 oz. 11 dwt. 3 gr. ; the bowl is three inches deep, the foot is flat, and the stem is plain with a small knop. The bowl is surrounded by a floral belt in three sections. Four marks :—1, H W, pellet above and below in a lobed escutcheon, maker's mark ;* 2, Leopard's head crowned ; 3, Lion passant ; 4, Small black-letter o, London date letter, 1571–2.

The second is a hanap or tall silver cup with cover in *repoussé* work, of which an engraving is given. Height, nine inches and one-eighth, exclusive of the cover ; diameter of bowl, four inches ; diameter of foot, three inches and five-eighths ; height of the stem, five inches and three-eighths ; weight of cup, 10 oz. 17 dwt. Four marks upon the cup :—1, Lombardic Q with external cusps, London date

* Mr. Cripps writes :—"The Holme Cultram Elizabethan communion cup of 1571 is by H W, whose mark is found on a notable specimen of English plate abroad, viz., a pair of great vase-shaped jars of 1579-80, with screw stoppers and chains, in the imperial collection preserved in the Silber Kammer at the Old Palace, Berlin. He also made a melon-shaped drinking cup belonging to the Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple, London, of the years 1563-4, and very much good church plate all over England."

letter, 1613–4; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, T C over a pellet in a shaped shield, maker's mark.* The cover weighs 5 oz. 1 dwt., and has no marks. On the top is soldered a silver plate, and upon this a tall

HOLM CULTRAM
1613-4

WESTWARD
1635-6

crocketted pinnacle is fastened by brass sockets. Cups of this fashion with covers surmounted by open steeple work seem to have been in vogue between the years 1611 and 1646. Mr. Cripps describes several which were made

* Mr. Cripps writes :—"The only other example I have found of the T C mark upon the silver cup with triangular finial on the cover at Holme Cultram of 1613 4 is on a jug-shaped flagon in the Imperial Treasury of the Kremlin at Moscow of the year 1612-3, exactly like the Cirencester flagon of 1576 (engraved in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 159) in shape, but gilt and with the bowl covered with flat *repoussé* ornament."

during this period for some of the City Companies and for the Trinity House, which appear to have much the same characteristics as this cup (see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 227 and 228); it is not unlikely that it was originally made for some secular purpose, and was afterwards devoted to the service of the church, when its cover was made available as a cover-paten.

Silver flagon, two silver chalices, and one silver paten, (said to have cost £60), were presented to the church by Charles Reay, Esq., of Lesson Hall, in 1852.

Pewter flagon, height eleven inches, has a small spout; no marks. Pewter paten, diameter eleven inches; no marks. Pewter paten (or alms dish), diameter thirteen inches; no marks.

The terrier of 1749 describes the plate at Holme Cultram—

Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon. Item one silver Chalice with the cover Double gilt weighing about four ounces: one paten weighing about six ounces. One bason for the Offertory.

The terrier of 1828 gives—

Imprimis one pewter Flagon. Item one silver Chalice with the cover double gilt. Item one silver cup weighing about 5 oz. Two pewter plates.

The terrier of 1867 gives—

Communion Plate (presented by Charles Reay, Esqre., in 1852), one sterling silver flagon; two sterling silver Chalices or Cups, one sterling silver paten: all kept in a chest under lock and key at the Vicarage.

In the first of these the cup of 1571 is omitted, and a paten is described weighing six ounces of which nothing is now known; in the second the cup is added (though the weight then and now do not quite agree) and the paten disappears, while in the third terrier the two old cups are entirely omitted; the sexton no doubt got them in 1852.

Holme S. Cuthbert.—Plated chalice, paten and flagon, 1845, in which year this church was first built.

Ireby.—Silver cup, attributed by Mr. Cripps to 1565 or thereabouts. Height, five inches and three-sixteenths; height to top of stem, two inches and five-sixteenths; diameter of the bowl, two inches and fifteen-sixteenths; diameter of foot the same; weight, 5 oz. 13 dwt., but the foot has been repaired with lead. It bears the same three marks as the cup at Bolton (see ante p. 54 for engraving), has the same band of ornamentation, and is made in the same rude manner. A narrow band of ornamentation runs round the top of the stem, which has a plain knop between small mouldings. Unfortunately this interesting cup has passed out of the possession of the parish of Ireby. It was presented to Mrs. Grainger in 1848 by the churchwardens, though it is perhaps doubtful whether they had any legal power to confer such a gift. It still remains in the hands of this lady, who takes reverend care of it, and who has been most kind in permitting it to be seen and examined. It stands under glass upon a plinth made of oak from the old church of Ireby, and a brass plate bears the following inscription:—

To
Mrs. Grainger, of High Ireby,
and in reversion to her son,
Henry William Allerdale Grainger.
This ancient sacramental Cup
is gratefully presented
by the churchwardens of Ireby,
as a memorial
of the gift of a new Communion Service,
and of the Baptism of her son in the new Church
by the Right Reverend Hugh Percy,
Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
A.D. 1848.

Although the cup is thus carefully preserved it is much to be hoped that it may one day find its way back to the church with which it has been connected for nearly three hundred years.

Silver chalice, paten, and flagon, given in 1846. The flagon bears the following inscription :—

> Offered by Caroline, wife of Henry Grainger, of Ireby High.

Pewter flagon ; height, seven inches and a half ; no spout ; dated at the top of the lid, 1745. The mark at the bottom is very indistinct, but seems to be a rose under a crown, within a shield (a mark which occurs on pewters elsewhere). Pewter paten ; diameter, eight inches and a half.

In the *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile* (page 91), Bishop Nicolson notes that at Ireby—

> They want a Flaggon for the Wine at Sacraments, and a Platter for the Bread.

Unless vessels were bought which have disappeared—which is not likely—this want was not supplied for about forty years after the Bishop's visit.

The terrier of 1749 gives—

> Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon, one Silver Chalice weighing about six ounces, one Paten, one Bason for the Offertory.

That of 1878—

> One Silver Flagon, one Silver Chalice, one silver paten.

The paten of the earlier terrier was probably not the cover-paten of the old cup, as Bishop Nicolson in 1703 saw the cup but noted that they wanted a "Platter for the Bread." This paten, probably pewter, has disappeared.

KIRKBRIDE.—Plain silver cup on baluster stem ; height, six inches and one-sixteenth ; diameter of bowl, three inches and five-eighths ; diameter of foot, three inches and a half ;

depth of bowl, 3 inches; weight, 8 oz. 11 dwts. It has been repaired in one place where the edge had worn very thin, and the foot has lately been soldered on to the stem. It is marked on the bowl, $\overset{*G*}{S*E}$ These are probably the initials of the donors, G being the surname and S and E the christian names of a husband and wife. Four marks:—1, A bird with a branch, maker's mark; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Court-hand M, London date letter, 1649–50.*

Pewter flagon, height seven inches and one-sixteenth, no spout, marked W in the inside at the bottom; two pewter patens of the same size, diameter eight inches and a half. Marks:—1, A rose surmounted by a crown surrounded by a band inscribed with the words "made in London"; 2, A crown above palm branches, surrounded by a band inscribed "Joseph Spackman"; 3, Cornhill, London. Each have four small marks; on one paten they are nearly illegible, on the other one is illegible; 2, A crown; 3, An animal; 4, I.S. under a small crown. A brass alms dish, representing the return of the spies with the grapes of Eshcol, was presented by the late vicar.

The terriers of 1749, 1792, 1813, and 1878, all describe the plate here; that of 1749 gives the weight of the cup—

> One silver Chalice weighing about 3 ounces.

and furnishes another example of the impossibility of depending upon the accuracy of terriers.

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* "The outbreak of the civil war ended, of course, the history of plate-making for an interval. Every thing of intrinsic value was melted up, little was manufactured to replace it from 1643 to the death of the king, and the severity of Puritan manners did nothing to encourage the goldsmiths' art for the period of the Commonwealth. The craft had, however, made the most of the prosperous times that preceded these calamities. A number of examples may be found to represent every single year down to 1642, but it has been a matter of time and difficulty to find even eight individual pieces made in the eight years from 1642 to 1649, and for four of these years the author has failed even yet to find any example at all. These years are 1643, 1644, 1647, and 1649."—*College and Corporation Plate Art Handbook*, pp. 85 and 86.

The Kirkbride cup being of the year 1649–50 supplies one of these desired examples.

NEWTON ARLOSH.—Plated vessels, 1849. This church, one of the old Cumberland fortified churches, was for long a roofless ruin, in which the vicar of Holme Cultram read himself in, it being the mother, but abandoned, church of that large parish. It was restored as a church in 1849.

ROSLEY.—Plated vessels presented by the present vicar, the Rev. R. Wood. This is a modern church.

SILLOTH, ST. PAUL.—Plated vessels, two cups, paten, and flagon, one cup given by the present Rector, the Rev. F. Redford, 1857, all the rest given in 1849. This church was first built in 1849, at the same time as Holme S. Cuthbert.

SILLOTH, CHRIST CHURCH.—Electro-plated vessels inscribed Christ Church, Silloth, Cumberland, February, 1873. This is a modern church, built to satisfy the wants of a new seaport, and bathing place.

THURSBY.—Silver V-shaped cup on baluster stem. Height, eight inches and a quarter; diameter of the top of the bowl, three inches and a half; the same at the foot; depth of the bowl, three inches and a half. Four marks:—1, Small italic *b*, London date letter, 1619-20; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, J P ligatured in a dotted oval escutcheon, maker's mark.

Pewter paten; diameter, thirteen inches and a quarter, marked underneath with a bird, surmounted by a band inscribed Robert Sadler, London. T. C. (? Thursby Church), and four small marks:—1, Crowned leopard; 2, R. in a shield; 3, S. in a shield; 4, A rose. Pewter flagon; height, seven inches and three-quarters; no spout. Marked on the outside X., surmounted by a crown; R. S. pellet over and below in a shaped shield, this latter mark three

times over; T. C. The R. S. who made the flagon is probably the Robert Sadler who made the paten, but the marks on the two vessels are quite different.

The plate and pewter here are mentioned in the terriers of 1749, 1828, and 1880.

ULDALE.—Silver cup; height, six inches; diameter of bowl, three inches and three-quarters; and the same at the foot; weight, 7 oz. 1 drachm; height of stem, two inches and a half. The bowl has an Elizabethan floral belt round it. There are small mouldings round the top and bottom of the stem, and also round the foot. The stem has a plain knop; the stem and foot have been mended. Bishop Nicolson visited Uldale in 1703 and says:—

> The cup, for y^e^ Communion, is thin, old, and little; kept in a fair old leathern case, bearing the date of 1571. — *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile*, p. 78.

The leathern case no longer exists, and as there are no marks upon the cup, the Bishop must have found the date upon the case, as indeed his words seem to imply, unless it was on the foot of the paten-cover, whose existence is proved by the terrier of 1749. This cup has been made in the same manner as those of Bolton and Ireby, described above. A flat piece of silver has been rolled into a cone and then joined on to a shallow cup, but it is more carefully finished than the others, and has for decoration a floral belt, in place of the simpler rows of indentation. Bolton and Ireby are adjoining parishes to Uldale, and it would be not unlikely that they would all employ the same maker, though at the same time it seems improbable that that the E D who made the Bolton and Ireby cups, and so carefully marked them, would have omitted to mark a more ambitious work, the Uldale cup. This may point to a different maker. The cover of this cup has unfortunately been lost.

Plated paten given in 1838. Pewter flagon, height eleven inches, no spout, one mark in the middle of the bottom, inside; but it is illegible. Pewter alms basin, diameter ten inches and three-quarters, marked with a rose tree, bearing five roses; N. on one side of the stalk, X. on the other. Pewter paten used for collecting the alms since 1838.

The terrier of 1749 describes—

> Imprimis one Pewter Flagon, one silver chalice with the cover weighing about eight ounces. One Patten, one Bason for the Offertory.

That of 1777 makes no mention of the cover of the chalice, so it had probably disappeared before that date. Enquiries have been made but nothing has been heard tending to trace it.

WESTNEWTON.—Modern silver chalice, paten, flagon, and two alms dishes. This church was first erected in 1857.

WESTWARD.—Silver gilt cup of *repoussé* work, height ten inches, depth of bowl four inches, diameter of bowl four inches, and the same at the foot (engraved ante p. 59). Four marks:—1, B B, maker's mark; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small italic *s*, London date letter, 1635–6. This cup has many features in common with the larger of the Holme Cultram cups, and has the same general characteristics as the Edmonds cup, belonging to the Carpenters' Company, and of which an engraving is given in Cripps's *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 228. The bowl of the cup at Westward is somewhat fuller than that of the Edmonds cup, but it has the same kind of baluster stem (with flying supports), rising from a foot decorated in the upper part by acanthus leaves.

The terriers of 1749 and 1777 shew that the cup had a cover—

> One silver Chalice with the cover,

but it has unfortunately been lost; the present venerable vicar says it had gone before 1822, the year in which he came to the parish.

Pewter flagon, height ten inches, it has a spout, and is marked A.C. in the middle of the bottom inside. Pewter paten, diameter eleven inches and three quarters, marked I.I. on the rim. Four marks underneath are nearly obliterated. Plated paten presented by the present vicar, the Rev. R. Wood.

WIGTON.—Silver paten, raised on a foot three inches high. Six marks:—1, Two letters, first is obliterated, second is W., maker's mark, that of Thomas Watson, 1793–1845; 2, Three towers or castles; 3, Lion passant; 4, Leopard's head crowned; 5, Sovereign's head; 6, K, Newcastle date letter, 1800–1. Silver cup, height six inches and a quarter. Five marks:—1, I R, maker's mark; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Roman capital L, London date letter, 1806–7; 5, Sovereign's head. A silver cup and flagon (Sheffield) and a plated alms dish were purchased by subscription in 1880.

Pewter paten, diameter fourteen inches and seven-eighths, marked M.T., with a crown over each letter, London. Pewter flagon, height ten inches and a half, marked underneath Wigton. A mark inside consists of a figure and some indistinct letters.

The terrier of 1749 describes—

> Imprimis one pewter Flaggon. Item one silver Chalice with cover. Item one patten.

Enquiry has been made, and the parish books have been searched, but no notice has been found, and no tradition remains, of the "silver Chalice with cover."

V.

THE DEANERY OF MARYPORT

By the Rev H. Whitehead, M.A.

Allhallows.—The parish register contains the following entry, in the handwriting of the Rev. William Taylor, vicar of Allhallows from 1743 to 1754 :—

A Silver Cup and Patten given to the Parish Church of Allhallows by Sr Gilfrid Lawson of Brayton Bart this twenty first day of July in the year of our Lord 1745. Requiescat in pace.*

This cup and paten are still in use. The cup, plain, has nearly perpendicular sides, and a thin knop. Height, nine inches and a quarter; diameter, three inches and a quarter at top and three and a half at foot; depth of bowl, four inches and a half. Weight, 13 oz. 18 dwt. The paten, six inches diameter, on a foot three inches diameter and one and three-quarters high, weighs 9 oz. 14 dwt. Both have the same five marks:—1, Maker's initials, *I C*, in script, with two pellets between and a gem ring above, in a lobed escutcheon; the mark of Isaac Cookson; 2, Three castles in a heart-shaped shield: 3, Lion passant; 4, Leopard's head crowned; 5, Roman capital F in a plain shield, Newcastle date letter for 1745–6. The terrier of 1749, signed by Mr. Taylor, has these items :—

One Silver Chalice with the cover weighing about twenty one ounces. One Silver Paten.

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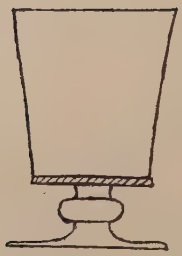
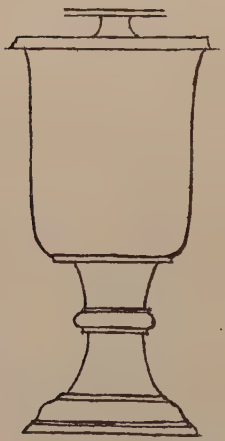
* No doubt added on the occasion of Sir Gilfrid's death, which happened in 1749.

MARYPORT. DEANERY. PLATE I.

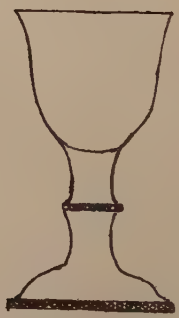


ASPATRIA. 1670

CAMERTON. 1571-2.



CROSSCANONBY. 1720-1.



DEARHAM. 1695-6.

Allonby has also a pewter flagon,* with handle and lid, no lip, ten inches high to lid, bearing this inscription :—

The Gift of the Founder Doctr Thomlinson Prebry of St Paul's to Alonby Chaple 1744.

Dr. Thomlinson, "one of the Thomlinsons of Blencogo" (*Hutchinson*, vol. II, p. 296), was Sunday afternoon lecturer, from 1695 to 1724, at St. Nicholas', Newcastle; rector of Whickam, 1712; and canon of St. Paul's, London; he died in 1748, aged 79 (*Brand's History of Newcastle*, vol. I, p. 315). For an interesting account of the founding of Allonby church see his letter to the bishop of London at page 220 of *Whelan's History of Cumberland*.

Aspatria.—Silver cup and paten. The cup, fluted round the edge of bottom of bowl, otherwise plain, has a flat foot, very short stem, but usual knop. Height, five inches; diameter, three and a quarter at top and three and a half at foot; depth of bowl, which is a truncated cone with slight lip, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Weight, 6 oz. 9 dwt. The paten, without foot, six inches and a quarter diameter, weighs 3 oz. 12 dwt. The terrier of 1749, signed by "John Brisco, vicar," has

One Silver Chalice, one Paten, weighing together near 12 ounces.

Both have the same four marks :—1, Maker's initials, W R, linked letters, over a bird, in a plain shield, the two middle strokes of the first letter intersecting each other; 2, A rose of five petals in a square stamp; 3, Three castles in a plain shield; 4, The second mark repeated. No date letter (*ante* p. 18). The five-petaled rose occurs, in square stamp, twice repeated, with the castles in plain shield, and the same

* Every church in this deanery, according to the terriers, had "one pewter flaggon" in 1749, and some of them had "one pewter plate," or "one bason for the offertory," or both; but only the pewter vessels which still remain are mentioned in this paper.

initials (W R) over a bird, on a flagon (dated 1670) which I have seen at Sawley, in Yorkshire, the earliest dated example, as yet found, of W R's work. It also occurs, but in a plain shield, with the castles in plain shield, and same initials, but a mullet instead of the bird under the initials, on the Rose Castle communion plate, dated 1684 (*ante* p. 51). It will occur again in these pages. The origin and meaning of this mark are at present unknown. Its association in each of these instances with the initials W R does not prove it to have been a private mark of this maker, since very few specimens of Newcastle seventeenth century plate bearing other initials than his have as yet been found. Its accompaniments at Aspatria, viz., square stamp, and bird under maker's initials, being precisely the same as on the Sawley flagon, dated 1670, suggest that year or thereabout, rather than that at Rose Castle (1684), where the accompaniments are somewhat different, as the date of the Aspatria cup and paten.

Aspatria has also a modern set of Newcastle plate, consisting of flagon, cup, and paten. The flagon, dated 1840, has six marks:—1, Maker's initials, I W; 2, King's head (William IV); 3, Lion passant; 4, Three castles; 5, Leopard's head crowned; 6, Roman B, Newcastle date letter for 1840–1. The cup and paten have the same marks as the flagon, except that their date letter is A for 1839–40. King William's head seems out of place on plate of the third and fourth years of Queen Victoria's reign; which anachronism, however, becomes the less surprising when we know, on the authority of Mr. Sewell, one of the wardens of the Newcastle assay office, that George III's head continued to be stamped on Newcastle plate all through the reign of George IV. Aversion to change seems to be a tradition of this office, which retained the same alphabet (Roman capitals) for date letters, with precisely the same outline of stamp, for three cycles, from 1791 to 1863 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 347), and to this day retains the leopard's head, a mark

rendered unnecessary for the provincial offices in 1739 by Act 12 Geo. II, c. 26.

Newcastle is now the only provincial town retaining that mark, but the crown upon the leopard's head serves to distinguish it from the London stamp (*O. E. P.*, p. 98).

The London leopard was discrowned in 1823; and his Newcastle brother, it must be admitted, has reason to be grateful to the conservatism which has spared him the like indignity.

There are also at Aspatria a silver cup of 1872–3, and two silver patens of 1879–80, all of London make.

BRIDEKIRK.—Silver cup and cover, of *repoussé* work, as shewn in the accompanying illustration.* Both shew signs

of having been formerly gilt. On both are inscribed the letters K B, for "Kirk Bride," as the church is sometimes called in the earlier pages of the register. The cup, five inches and a half high, weighs 8 oz. 4 dwt. The cover, with button one inch high, weighs 2 oz. 8 dwt. 10 gr. The terrier of 1749 has this item :—

One Silver Chalice wth a cover Double Gilt weighing ab^{t} 15 ounces.

* Scale ½.

This weight, if avoirdupois, exceeds by 3 oz. 1 dwt., or, if Troy, by 4 oz. 7½ dwt., the weight of the present cup and cover. But the weights in the terriers are not to be relied on. The cover is unmarked. The cup has four marks:— 1, Maker's symbol, a leg in armour; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant in a plain oblong; 4, Roman capital N, in stamp partly following the shape of the letter, London date letter for 1550–1. Mr. Cripps, on the subject of date letter stamp, says:—

> From 1561 they (the London date letters) have, with scarcely any exception, been inclosed in regular heraldic shields of various shapes, but till then the letters are surrounded by a line more or less closely following their own outline (*O. E. P.*, p. 58).

This cup, but for its secular appearance, might be regarded as having been one of "two silver chaleses" mentioned in "Edward VI's Inventory of Church Goods" as belonging to Bridekirk in 1552. Anyhow it is of great interest as probably the oldest example of silver plate, ecclesiastical or secular, in the county of Cumberland.

Bridekirk has also a silver flagon and paten, which are thus described in a terrier of 1752:—

> One silver jug and plate, valued about 14ll.

Both bear the same inscription:—

> Ex dono Mr Thomas Williamson de Tallantyre.

Mr. Thomas Williamson was probably a great-grandson of the Rev. Joseph Williamson, vicar of Bridekirk from 1625 to 1634, whose son Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State in Charles II's reign, is mentioned by Bishop Nicolson, writing in 1703, as having given "gilt Books and fine furniture" to Bridekirk church (*Account of Carlisle Diocese*, p. 81). His lordship seldom noticed the church plate, else he might have thrown some light on the history of the ancient communion cup and cover, which (if originally

secular) may have been given by Sir Joseph* together with the "gilt books and fine furniture." In one account, indeed, of his gifts to this church there is express mention of "silver chalices and flagons for the administration of Holy Communion" (*Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland*, vol. II, p. 101). Messrs. Nicolson and Burn, had they seen the Bridekirk communion plate, would not have thus exaggerated its amount. Nor would they have supposed that the silver flagon, date 1751–2, could have been given by Sir Joseph. They probably heard from Mr. Bell, who was vicar of Bridekirk when they wrote their history†, that some of the plate had an inscription shewing that it was given by a Mr. Williamson, and set it all down as the gift of Sir Joseph before he was knighted. But Sir Joseph undoubtedly did give, as they relate, "gilt bibles and prayer books, velvet covering and rich linen for the altar," and perhaps also gave the gilt cup‡ and cover. The flagon given by Mr. Thomas Williamson is eight inches and a half high, "round-bellied," with handle and spout. The paten has no foot, and is eight inches in diameter. Both have the same five marks :—1, Three castles in heart-shaped shield; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Maker's initials W P in a plain oblong; the mark of William Partis; 5, Roman M in plain shield, Newcastle date letter for 1751–2.

CAMERTON.—Elizabethan silver cup and cover-paten. The cup has the regulation floral belt and usual knop of its period (*O. E. P.*, p. 151). Height, six inches and one-eighth; diameter, three inches and a quarter at top, and

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* "Cups of exceptional form are occasionally found, some of great excellence; these have, no doubt, been originally secular drinking cups, but since devoted by the piety and liberality of their owners to more sacred purposes."—*O. E. P.*, p. 156.

† Published in 1777.

‡ If Sir Joseph gave this cup he perhaps caused a new stem to be added to the ancient bowl and foot.

the same at foot; depth of bowl four inches. Weight excessive, owing to repair with lead, viz., 11 oz. 3 dwt. 7 gr. The cover-paten weighs 1 oz. 7 dwt. 8 gr. The terrier of of 1749 says:—

> One Silver chalice & cover weighing ab^{t} 5 ounces.

Both have the same four marks:—1, Maker's initials, A K, linked letters; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Old English small o, London date letter for 1571–2. The same date is at Holme Cultram (*ante* p. 58), Uldale (p. 65), and at other places hereafter to be mentioned.

A silver paten, eight and a half inches in diameter, on foot two inches high, has inscription:—

> The Gift of M^{rs} Isabella Cooke to the Church of Camerton, August y^{e} 1st, 1739. Oz. 13 * 16.

This paten has three marks:—1, Old English R, Dublin date letter for 1737–8; 2, A harp crowned; 3, The figure of Hibernia in an oval stamp. The Dublin Goldsmiths' Company was incorporated by a charter from Charles I, dated 1638 (*O. E. P.*, p. 116). The Irish Parliament, in 1729,

> ordered that the articles should be marked with the marks then used, which would be the harp crowned, a date letter, and the maker's initials. . . . . To these marks, however, another was added in 1730, by order of the Commissioners of Excise, who introduced the figure of Hibernia, to denote the payment of the duty first charged upon plate in that year (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 117).

The Camerton paten has no maker's initials.

Pewter tankard, six inches high, marked with an hour-glass. Pewter basin, three inches deep and nine diameter, unmarked.

Cross Canonby.—Silver cup, cover-paten, and paten. The cup, plain, has sides nearly perpendicular, and small

ring knop. Height, eight inches; diameter, three inches and seven-eighths at top, and three and five-eighths at foot; depth of bowl, four and three-eighths. Weight, 13 oz. 14 dwt. 12 gr. Inscription:—

Deo
et
Ecclesiæ de Cross Canonby
Humfredus Senhouse Armiger
Pijs impetrationibus
Dom Josephi Ri Senhouse
filij ejus modo defuncti
Donat Dicat Consecrat
Anno salutis
1719.

Four marks:—1, Roman capital initials, B E, under a mitre; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Britannia; 4, Roman capital E, London date letter for 1720–1. As the maker's mark during the Britannia period was the two first letters of his surname (*ante* p. 14), and a mitre is the Berkeley crest, this maker was probably a man of that name. The cover-paten, five inches and one-eighth diameter, on foot two and a quarter diameter, and one and a half high, weighs 5 oz. 19 dwt. 8 gr. On its foot is a coat of arms in a circular shield:—

Quarterly 1st and 4th, per pale, a popinjay in the dexter, 2nd and 3rd three eaglets displayed for Eaglesfield. Crest a popinjay on a wreath.

Three marks:—1, B E under the mitre; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Second mark repeated. The paten, 9 inches diameter, on foot three inches and a half diameter, and two and a half high, weighs 15 oz. 16 dwt. Same marks and inscription as on the cup. This paten, the foot of which is doubled up, like that of the paten at Kirkandrews-on-Esk (*ante* p. 42), illustrates the softness of Britannia silver. The terrier of 1749 has

One Silver chalice with the cover weighing 30 ounces.

This weight nearly agrees with that of the cup and paten, excluding the cover.

DEARHAM.—Silver cup and paten. The cup has beaded ornament round its stem instead of a knop, and the same ornament round the base. Height, six inches; diameter, three inches and a quarter at top, and three and a half at foot; depth of bowl, which is bell-shaped, three inches. Weight, 6 oz. 11 dwt. 4 gr. Stem hollow to bowl, on the bottom of which are three marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Maker's initials F S. The date letter, if there ever was one, is concealed where the stem has been soldered to the bowl. The paten, four inches and three-quarters diameter, on a foot three diameter and one five-eighths high, has beaded ornament round its edge. Weight, 4 oz. 2 dwt. Three marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Maker's initials F S; 3, London date letter, almost entirely defaced; apparently an Old English S, but whether small for 1695–6, or capital for 1773-4, it is difficult to say, the two letters being very much alike (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 334–5). The shield, or what remains of it, seems to favour the later date. But, on the other hand, the terriers of 1749 and 1777, both signed by the Rev. Anthony Sharpe, vicar of Dearham from 1737 to 1794, have the same description of the church plate:—

> One silver chalice weighing with the cover about ten ounces.

The weight, as is often the case in terriers, may be wrong; but the point is that the two terriers describe the same plate, which therefore cannot be of the date 1773–4. Moreover in Mr. Cripps's "Chronological List" the initials F S, which occur but once, are found in 1691–2 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 297).

Plated copper flagon, with handle and thumbpiece, eleven inches high to lid.

Pewter paten, nine inches diameter, with marks unusually

distinct for pewter:—1, Letter X crowned; 2, A demi-eagle (within an oval) emerging from a coronet, with wings erect, and holding in its beak a trefoil slipped; 3, The word "Whitehaven" on a shield. Beneath these are four smaller marks in a row:—1, A lion rampant; 2, A dolphin; 3, A trefoil slipped; 4, Initials K W. This paten, not mentioned in the terrier of 1749, is described in that of 1777 as "One standing pewter plate."

FLIMBY.—Silver cup, paten, and flagon. Hall-marked (London) 1806–7. Combined weight, 43 oz. Inscription on cup and paten:—

The Gift of M^rs^ Marjory Nelson (late Craik) to the Chapel of Flimby March y^e^ 29^th^, 1807.

The terrier of 1749 has this item:—

One pewter chalice.

This is the only trace of a pewter communion cup in this deanery.

GILCRUX.—Silver cup, paten, and flagon. Hall-marked (London) 1818–9. Inscription on flagon:—

Presented with a chalice and paten by Henry Hall late of Madras to the church of his native parish of Gilcrux in 1819.

The terrier of 1828 states that he presented it "at the altar."

The terriers of 1749 and 1777, the latter signed by "Anthony Sharpe vicar," who was at the same time vicar of Dearham, report:—

One silver chalice with the cover.

What became of these is not known.

GREAT BROUGHTON.—Modern electro-plated vessels. The chapel itself and its ecclesiastical district are modern.*

HAYTON.—Silver cup, paten, and flagon. Bought in 1880. London marks. Hayton church was built, and a district assigned to it, in 1840; and the communion plate used there from that year to 1880 was the ancient cup and paten from the mother church at Aspatria (*ante* p. 71).

ISEL.—Elizabethan cup and cover-paten. The cup has the knop and floral belt of its period. Height, six inches; diameter at top three inches, and two and three-quarters at foot; depth of bowl, four inches. Weight, 6 oz. 7 dwt. 14 gr. The cover-paten weighs 1 oz. 7 dwt. 8 gr. The terrier of 1749 seems to include the cover as part and parcel of the cup:—

> One Silver chalice weighing about eight ounces.

Both have the same four marks:—1, Maker's symbol, a bull's head erased on shaped stamp (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., page 272); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Old English small n, London date letter for 1570–1. Bishop Nicolson, who visited Isel on August 24th, 1703, wrote in his note-book:—

> The Cup for the Sacrament is far too little: And the Churchyard wants walls. These Defects, with others, will be provided against by the Influence of Sir *Wilfrid* (*Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile*, p. 81).

But Sir Wilfrid, whatever influence he may have exerted to remedy other "defects" pointed out by the bishop, apparently

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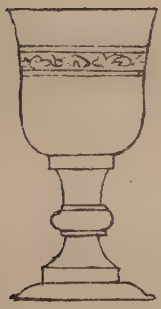
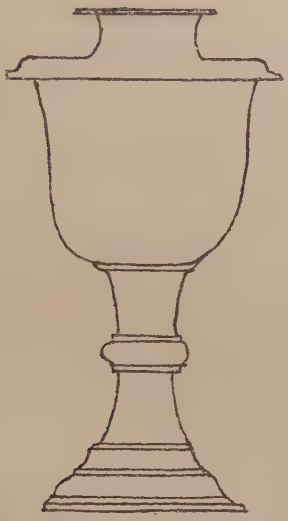
* Near the site of the present chapel once stood the ancient chapel of St. Lawrence, in a paper on which, by Mr. T. H. Dalzel, it is asked:—"Can it have been a chapel of ease under Bridekirk?" (*Transactions*, vol. V, p. 233). The Bridekirk registers, it appears, have been searched without success for an answer to this question (*ib.* p. 236). The answer is, perhaps, contained in a "presentment," on the back of a transcript in the diocesan registry, in which the Bridekirk churchwardens of 1704 report:—"Broughton chapel out of repair."

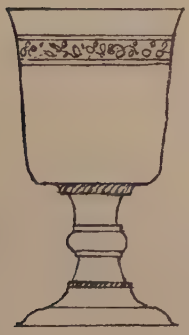
MARYPORT DEANERY . PLATE II.



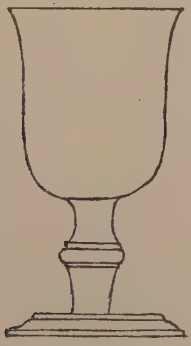
ISEL . 1570-1



ST MARY'S MARYPORT. 1768-9.



PLUMBLAND . 1600.



TORPENHOW. 1670-80.

saw no defect in the cup. Nor is it easy to understand why his lordship condemned it as "far too little," seeing that it is not smaller than the Camerton cup, which he must have seen on the following day, August 25th, but has not noticed in his account of Camerton church (*ib.* p. 85). Elizabethan communion cups, of which the Isel and Camerton cups are characteristic specimens, closely resemble each other—

all so alike in shape and style, except for small differences and local peculiarities, that it is somewhat wonderful, as Mr. Morgan remarks, that no authority or direction for their formation has ever been found (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 153).

No direction, that is, as to pattern. Directions to substitute "decent communion cups" for the mediæval "massing chalices," which were to be destroyed as "monuments of superstition," have been found in abundance (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 138 and 139). That any pre-Reformation chalices remained to be supplanted by these "decent cups" in the reign of Elizabeth may cause surprise to those who are under the impression that little or no church plate survived the reign of Henry VIII. But Henry only despoiled the cathedrals and monasteries. Much valuable plate still remained in the parish churches (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 134). With few exceptions every parish in Cumberland is shewn by Edward VI's inventory to have had at least "one silver chales" in 1552. This inventory was taken throughout the country as a preliminary step to the seizure of the greater part of the parish church plate, and the enforcement of an injunction to substitute "decent cups" for the chalices. The death of Edward and the accession of Mary gave to the parish church plate a respite, which ended with the accession of Elizabeth, when "the injunctions of King Edward VI were reinforced and repeated almost word for word" (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 138). "In some parts of the country," however, "perhaps owing to the energy of the diocesan, these changes were effected more promptly than in others" (*ib.* p. 140). In the diocese of Norwich the

year 1567 seems to have been the great year of the changes, seeing that in that diocese

in the Redenhall deanery there are eight cups of the year 1567, and in the Ingworth deanery there are also eight examples of 1567. Bishop Parkhurst then occupied the see of Norwich. He was a zealous supporter of the Reformation, and it may have been owing to his strict inquiries and orders that the changes were so general and simultaneous (*Church Plate in Redenhall Deanery*, by the Rev. C. R. Manning, pp. 9 and 10).

In our own diocese, which does not now contain as many Elizabethan communion cups as are found in some other dioceses, the same prevalence of a particular date, 1571, has already been noticed (*ante* p. 76). Nor is the cause far to seek, seeing that

Grindal, when Archbishop of York, in 1571 required his clergy "to minister the Holy Communion in no chalice nor in any profane cup or glasse, but in a Communion Cup of Silver, and with a cover of Silver appointed also for the ministration of the Communion bread" (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 141).

The bishop of Carlisle, Richard Barnes, appointed in 1570, who had been chancellor at York, and retained his chancellorship for a year after his promotion to the see of Carlisle, no doubt speedily enforced this injunction, and perhaps anticipated it, in his own diocese.

Isel has a silver flagon of 1879–80, and a paten of 1861–2, both of London make, and both having inscribed date (1878) of the restoration of the church.

Pewter tankard, nine inches high, unmarked. Pewter paten, with initials I C (Isel Church) on its rim, marked with the letter X crowned, and four small marks much defaced.

Maryport.—Silver cup, cover-paten, and paten. Inscription on paten:—

In memory of Johanna Senhouse fourth daughter of Humfry Senhouse Esq and Mary his wife, who departed this life March 11,

1768, in the 17th year of her age, this Plate is most humbly given by them to the Chapel of St Mary's in Maryport, March, 1769.

The cup is plain, with small ring knop. Height, nine inches and a quarter; diameter at top four and three quarters, at foot four; depth of bowl, four. Weight, 20 oz. The cover-paten, five inches and three quarters diameter, on foot two and a half diameter and one and a quarter high, weighs 6 oz. 17 dwt. The paten, nine inches diameter, weighs 14 oz. 13 dwt. All have the same four marks:—1, Maker's initials, F C; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Old English capital N, London date letter for 1768–9.

Silver cup and spoon. Both hall-marked (London) 1808–9. The cup, seven inches and a half high, weighs 13 oz. 1 dwt. Inscription:—

This chalice is the gift of Mrs Ann Wood widow of the late Thomas Wood of Beadnell in the County of Northumberland Esq and at her requst is presented to the chapel of St Mary at Maryport by her daughter Mrs Catherine Senhouse of Nether Hall.

Silver flagon. Hall-marked (London) 1868–9. Weight, 23 oz. 10½ dwt. Inscription:—

Presented to St Mary's, Maryport, by John Cockton and P de Egglesfield Collin churchwardens Easter 1875.

PLUMBLAND.—Silver cup. Height, six inches and a half; diameter, three inches and three-quarters at top and the same at foot; depth of bowl, three inches and five-eighths. Floral belt; sides of bowl perpendicular under the belt, curving outward above; cable mouldings round top and bottom of stem; egg and tongue ornament on foot; usual knop. No marks or inscription. The terriers of 1749 and 1777 both have this item:—

One silver chalice with the cover weighing about twelve ounces.

The cover, which perhaps had a date on its foot, has disappeared. Probable date of cup, as indicated by floral belt

and shape of bowl, very early seventeenth century (*O. E. P.*, p. 154).

There are also here two silver patens, one presented by the Rev. S. W. Watson, late rector, and the other by the present rector, the Rev. E. H. Curwen.

TORPENHOW.—Silver cup and paten. The cup somewhat resembles the Castle-Carrock cup (engraved at page 4). Height, six inches and seven-eighths; diameter, three inches and a quarter at top and the same at foot; depth of bowl, three inches and five-eighths. Weight, 8 oz. 8 dwt. 15 gr. The paten, without foot, six inches diameter, weighs 2 oz. 18 dwt. The terriers of 1749 and 1777, both signed by "Tho. Wilson, vicar," who in 1777 was also curate (perpetual) of Cross-Canonby, have

> One silver chalice weighing about eight ounces and a half
> One silver paten weighing about two ounces and three quarters.

Both have the same four marks:—1, Maker's initials, WR, linked letters, over a bird, in plain shield, the two middle strokes of the first letter intersecting each other, as at Aspatria (*ante* p. 71); 2, Three castles in plain shield; 3, First mark repeated; 4, Second mark repeated. Here as at Rose Castle (*ante* p. 50) the castles are very small and rather shapeless, somewhat resembling plain rectangular oblongs set on end, and the shield is plain. On WR's Brampton cup (*ante* p. 17) the castles are larger and better shaped, and the shield is of the irregular outline labelled in *O. E. P.* (2nd Ed., p. 89) as "end of 17th cent." Similar castles to those at Brampton, but with a somewhat different outline of irregular shield, viz., that dated "1686" in *O. E. P.* (p. 89), are on a flagon, by W R, with a coronet above the initials, at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, dated 1686; also on a flagon, by T H (Thomas Hewitson), at All Saints, Newcastle, dated 1697. The Brampton cup, doubtless, like these flagons, is of a period later than that of the small

castles in plain shield, the latest dated example of which is the Rose Castle plate, dated 1684. The Brampton cup, therefore, is not earlier than 1685, which perhaps is its exact date, its shield apparently having been used only for that year, and superseded by that of 1686–97. The Torpenhow cup and paten, having precisely the same marks, except the rose, as are found at Sawley and Aspatria (*ante* p. 71), may be referred to the Sawley date (1670) or earlier. That there was room for an earlier period in the career of W R is evident from the books of the Newcastle amalgamated guild of pewterers, glaziers, &c., with which the goldsmiths were incorporated from 1536 to 1717 (*Brand's History of Newcastle*, vol. II, p. 352); in which books we identify W R with

William Ramsey made free (goldsmith) for his personal freedom, June 8, 1656.

Of Newcastle silver plate prior to 1700 nearly all that is extant bears William Ramsey's mark. He appears to have been a man of some prominence in Newcastle. In November, 1687, he was elected sheriff, but was deposed together with the mayor in December by mandamus from the king (*Brand*, II, 498). At Newcastle as elsewhere those were disturbed times.

On the accession of James II the magistracy was composed of Papists and Protestants, Conformists and Nonconformists; the cup, the mace, and the sword, were one day carried to the church, another day to the mass-house, and on a third day to the dissenting meeting house (*ib.*)

Mr. Ramsey was mayor of Newcastle in 1690 (*ib.* p. 499). He died about the end of the century, as in 1702 we find Margaret Ramsey, doubtless his widow, taking an apprentice (*Pewterers' Books*). The R* on the Kirkbampton Britannia cup of 1703–4 (*ante* p. 43) is therefore probably her mark. She died a few years later, leaving by will £20 to the poor

of St. Nicholas' parish (*Brand*, I, 273), and £20 to the poor of all Saints (*ib.* 372).

Torpenhow has a pewter tankard, eight inches and a quarter high, marked with maker's initials, W N, scroll, and thistle. Also a pewter paten, thirteen inches diameter, dated 1777. Marks:—1, Letter X crowned; 2, A lion rampant; 3, The word "London" on a scroll. Beneath are four smaller marks in a row:—1, Lion rampant; 2, A mark unintelligible; 3, Britannia seated; 4, Roman B. Of the meaning of pewterers' marks we as yet know little or nothing; but it has been thought worth while to record them as data for further investigation, should any one be disposed to pursue the subject.

VI.

THE DEANERY OF GOSFORTH

By R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.

Read at Egremont, August 30, 1881.

Beckermet, St. Bridget's.—A very plain cup of a somewhat bell shape, on plain stem with knop. It stands 7¾ inches high; diameter of bowl at top 3⅞ inches, of foot 3½. There are five marks, viz.:—1, D R under some obliterated letters, O or C being one; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles on a shield; 5, Roman N in a square punch. The cup is thus Newcastle make of 1779–0. The sacred monogram is on the bowl, but I fancy it a modern addition, probably when the church was rebuilt in 1840, and when a second cup was got to match the first, but of plated ware only.

A circular tray, or domestic waiter, on three feet, does duty as paten, and has small beaded ornament round edge; its diameter is 6⅝ inches. Four marks:—1, H B in script (see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 317 and 318, which show that H. B. made a tray belonging to Mr. Wynne, the paten at Gateshead church, and a cup at St. Paul's, Covent Garden); 2, Small Roman i, London, 1784–5; 3, Lion passant; 4, Leopard's head crowned. As there is no sovereign's head, this tray must have been assayed just before the act of 1784, imposing a duty of 6d. per ounce on silver, came into force (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 48 and 65).

There are also a flagon, 15 inches high, silver-plated on copper, with maker's mark of an open hand; and a pewter plate 9½ inches diameter, on which "St. Bridget's, 1840," and the following marks:—London, a griffin, a doll, and a lion's head.

No terriers relating to this parish or to the next have been found at Chester.*

Beckermet, St. John's, has modern plate of about 1861, but it also has a cup without marks, of about the date of 1680. The cup stands 6½ inches high; diameter of bowl 3 inches, and of foot the same. The bowl is an inverted truncated cone with slight lip, and with small belt of ornament, foliage, above which is * THIS + BELONGETH TO + THE + PARISH + OF + S^{T} JOHN +. There is also a pewter plate with several marks, viz., X under a crown, "London" under an obliterated figure, $\overset{\text{Y B}}{\text{\& S}}$, two arms embowed holding an annulet, the stern of a ship, and a lion's head erased.

Bootle has silver cup 8½ inches high; diameter at top of bowl 4¼ inches, at foot 4 inches. Bowl is bell-shaped, with slight lip. The stem has knop, and is 4 inches high. On the bowl, which is otherwise plain, is

Deo & Ecclesiæ de Bootle hocce Poculum
Dono dedit Daniel Steele Rector ibidem
Anno Dom 1762.

Daniel Steele was formerly curate of Thwaites, and was Rector of Bootle from 1729 to 1764: there is a monument to him in Bootle church. The plate marks are four:—

* The nine deaneries forming the archdeaconry of Westmorland were part of the diocese of Chester until the death, in 1856, of Dr. Percy, Bishop of Carlisle. The archdeaconry was then added to the diocese of Carlisle; but the terriers have never been transferred, as they should be, to the registry at Carlisle. Many seem to have been lost, and very few mention the church plate.

1, I.*M, a star above and two below; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, *Britannia*; 4, Roman capital A in plain shield, London, 1716–7. This cup is therefore much older than the date of its presentation to the church.

The church has a paten, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter on a foot measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ in diameter. It is also Britannia silver. 1, Maker's mark is much worn, and only the second letter, small Roman a, is visible, with a pellet above it; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Roman capital A in plain shield, London, 1716–7. On the paten is

In usum Ecclesiæ de Bootle Jacobus Satterthwaite AM Rector dedit AD 1810.

There is also a silver flagon on which

Presented
By Richard Hobson M.D
To the Parish Church of
Bootle in Cumberland
1838.

The plate marks are:—1, $\frac{W}{V}$, the rest worn away; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Small Roman g, London, 1742–3, as shown by shape of the punch of the Lion passant, and of the date letter.

It is curious that each piece of this plate should be so much older than the date at which it was given, and that two pieces, given respectively in 1762 and 1810, should be made in 1716–7.

There is also a modern cup, &c., on which

St Michael's Bootle
D.D.A.W.1868

with London plate marks for 1867–8.

There is also a tall pewter flagon, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with flat lid. No terriers at Chester.

CORNEY has a silver cup and a pewter plate, or paten, which I was unable to see when I called, but the cup has since been sent for my inspection. The cup is an Elizabethan communion cup, but the cover-paten, which no doubt once existed, is not forthcoming. It stands $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, and the bowl has a diameter of $2\frac{13}{16}$ inches, and the foot of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The usual belt of ornamentation is round the bowl. There are four marks:—1, Small black-letter o, London date letter for 1571–2; 2, Lion passant; 3, The leopard's head crowned; 4, A maker's mark, viz., in an escutcheon, two semicircles erect and addorsed, with a pellet below, a mark which occurs on spoons of this date (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 273.) The Corney terriers at Chester mention no plate.

DRIGG has nothing but modern plate; the old probably disappeared when the church was rebuilt in 1850; but a terrier at Chester of 1778 tells us that Drigg had

1 Silver cup 1 pewter flagon 1 pewter basin 2 pewter plates.

ESKDALE CHAPEL has a silver cup of the inverted truncated cone shape; stem has no knop, but a very flat projecting moulding under the bowl, and swells out gradually, from where it joins the bowl, to the foot. It stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The diameter of the top of the bowl is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{3}{4}$. It has four marks:— 1, Escallop in shaped punch (*O. E. P.* 2nd Ed., p. 283); 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small Italic *r*, London date letter for 1634–5. The escallop is repeated on the foot inside. This is the mark of a maker who made plate at St. Mary's, Carlisle, in 1635–6, and at St. Olave's, Old Jewry, London, in the following year. The Eskdale and St. Mary's cups are much alike, see the engraving of the latter on p. 32.

The paten and flagon are modern, plated on white metal. No terriers at Chester.

GOSFORTH possesses a very singular silver cup, which is engraved on p. 32. It has plain bell bowl; knop on stem, below which is a very flat moulding, or flange, into which screws an hexagonal foot; on the knop are three plaques, representing cherubims. It is a very plain specimen of the Ashby-de-la-Zouche and Lambeth Castle chapel type of 17th century cup (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 155.) There are no plate marks whatever, but inside the foot is the date 1690, and on the bowl is

Ex dono Car. Lutwidge Arm. Patr.
Ecclesiæ Gosforthiæ Anno
1784.

and the arms of Lutwidge, three caps of maintenance, with motto, Deo Patriæ Amicis. On the foot is INRI and a crucifixion. This is one of the most puzzling cups in the diocese: it is of three different dates. The foot in style corresponds with the date inscribed thereon, 1690; the stem and the plaques with cherubims are of the date of Charles I, while the bowl is of the date of its presentation in 1784. It would seem that Mr. Lutwidge had a bowl made and mounted on an old foot and older stem he had picked up.* The living of Gosforth was formerly in the patronage of the owners of Seascale Hall, of which Charles Lutwidge became possessed from the coheiresses of Earle, who married the heiress of Blaylock, who purchased from Senhouse.

The flagon and paten are modern; on each a cross patee fitchee and I H S. The flagon has the Sheffield marks for 1846–7, and the paten for 1841–2.

Of pewter vessels Gosforth has large flagon 13 inches high, and pewter paten 8½ inches in diameter, on a foot 3 inches high; pewterer's mark, Prince of Wales' feathers.

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* Mr. Cripps writes—I can make nothing out of the Gosforth cup, except that its three parts seem all of different periods. The bowl is obviously of its professed date, at least the engraved shield is. The stem seems of 1615-1645; the foot of uncertain date altogether, but it must be taken, I suppose, to have been made in 1690.

Also a pewter basin 13 inches diameter, much broken, and having four defaced marks.

No Gosforth terriers at Chester.

HALE possesses a good example of the Elizabethan communion cup, exactly like that figured in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 151, with same band of Elizabethan ornamentation round the bowl. The paten cover is not forthcoming. These cups "are found everywhere, and of the same form, and bearing the same style of ornamentation, from one end of England to another" (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 151). Mr. Morgan has given the following account of them:—

The Chalice still consisted of the same part, bowl, stem, and foot, though I have known two instances in small parishes where the chalices consist of the cup only, without stem or foot. The stem, although altered in form and character, still swells out in the middle into a small knob, or the rudiments of one, and is occasionally ornamented with small bands of a lozenge-shaped ornament, or some other such simple pattern, and the foot is invariably round, instead of indented or angular. The form of the cup, however, is altogether changed, and instead of being a shallow wide bowl, it is elongated into the form of an inverted truncated cone slightly bell-shaped. The form of the paten is also much changed, the sunk part of the platter is often considerably deepened, the brim narrowed, and thereon is fixed a rim or edge by which it is made, when inverted, to fit on the cup as a cover, whilst a foot is added to it which serves also as a handle to the cover, as though it were intended to place the wine in the chalice and cover it with the paten-cover until the administration of the Sacrament, when the cover would be removed and used as a paten for holding the bread. On the bottom of the foot of the paten was a silver plate which almost always bears the date when it was made, and the name of the parish to which it belongs. The ornament on all these chalices and paten-covers as they may be called, is invariably the same; it consists simply of an engraved band round the body of the cup and on the top of the cover formed by two narrow fillets which interlace or cross each other with a particular curvature in every

instance the same, the space between them being occupied by a scroll of foliage, and this ornament is marked by an absence of letters, monograms, emblems, or figures of any kind. It is curious how this exact uniformity of shape and ornament was so universally adopted, unless there had been some regulation or standard pattern to go by, but I have not been able to find such, to guide the makers (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 151–2).

The example at Hale stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; the diameter at top of the bowl is $3\frac{3}{16}$, and of the foot 3 inches. The foot has been much damaged, and is repaired and loaded with lead. The marks on it are four:—1, H B ligatured; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black letter o; London date mark for 1571–2. Holm Cultram, Camerton, Corney, &c., have cups of this date.* Mr. Cripps (in his *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 141) mentions that Archbishop Grindal, when Archbishop of York, in 1571, requested his clergy to

minister the Holy Communion in no Challice nor any profane cup or glasse but in a Communion cup of Silver and with a Cover of Silver appointed also for the administration of the Communion Bread.

This accounts for cups of the date of 1571 being prevalent, not only in this diocese, but throughout the province of York.

Hale also possesses an enormous silver cup, and paten or plate belonging to the cup. The cup has bell-shaped bowl, with slight lip. No knop proper on the stem, but a sharp-edged projecting moulding. Cup stands $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter of top of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and same of foot. Paten, which has no foot, is $7\frac{2}{3}$ inches in diameter. The cup has the sacred monogram on one side, and the same on smaller scale over a crucifixion on the other. Inside the foot is "Hale 1861." Both cup and paten have the same marks, viz. five:—1, I L under an annulet; 2, Lion passant;

* There are three at St. Bees, of which an engraving will be given on a subsequent page.

3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles; 5, Italic capital *F* in plain shield, Newcastle, 1772–3. This cup and paten are said to have formerly belonged to a church in Whitehaven.

Of pewter vessels, Hale has a tankard, no lid, 6 inches high, and a plate 10 inches diameter, on which these marks, $\frac{\text{Birmingham}}{\text{V \& W}}$ and an eagle over a crown.

A terrier of Hale, 1778, mentions

> One pewter flagon one silver chalice one pewter paten one bason.

Irton has nothing but modern silver-gilt plate, London marks, 1856–7; but the terrier of 1778 specifies—

> One silver cup one pewter flagon two pewter plates.

Millom.—Silver cup and cover paten. The bowl is of the inverted truncated cone shape: the stem has knop. The cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high: $3\frac{3}{4}$ across the top of the bowl, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ across the foot. The side of the bowl is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The diameter of the paten is 4 inches and of its foot $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and it stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. Round the bowl is a band of ornamentation; two fillets which do not interlace, the intermediate space being filled with small punctured dashes. A similar band is round the top of the stem, round the foot, and round the paten. The word "Millom" is on both cup and paten, each of which has three marks:—1, Fleur-de-lis dimidiating a rose, the old York mark; 2, R H in a shaped shield, with something below the letters. Instances of this York maker's work are at Lanercost (*ante* p. 16), also at Allerton, Hunmanby, and York (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 76). 3, Small italic *c* in plain shield, York date letter 1635–6.

Another silver cup, bell-shaped with lip, and the stem has knop. The cup is $7\frac{15}{16}$ inches high, and $3\frac{15}{16}$ inches across the bowl by 4 inches across the foot. On it is the following:—

September 29th Anno Dom̃ 1710.

The Gift of Ann Leigh (to the Parish Church of Millom) formerly the wife of Thomas Lanckton born in the parish of Millom And now Widow of Charles Leigh late of Wiggan in Lancashire Gent.

There are four much worn marks:—1 and 2, T.S; the 3rd is the same, but the punch has slipped, and the 4th is a mere fragment.

There is also a paten $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, with cable moulding round edge: it stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the diameter of the foot is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Thereon is

Ex dono Brigettæ Hudleston Widuæ nuper uxoris Josephi Hudleston Armigeri Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Millom.

Four marks:—1, obliterated; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court-hand a, London, 1696-7. The lion's head erased is inside the foot. Bridget Huddleston, wife of Joseph Huddleston, was daughter of Andrew Huddleston, of Hutton John. Her husband died in 1700, and she in 1714. A huge monument in Millom church commemorates their virtues.

There is also a two-handled cup, silver on copper, 8 inches high by $5\frac{1}{4}$ across the bowl; and two pewter flagons, each 9 inches high, with flat lids, much broken.

A terrier of 1778 at Chester specifies two cups and one paten.

Muncaster.—Plain standing cup, with button paten as cover, band of Elizabethan ornament round bowl, which is of inverted truncated cone shape; knop with bead round it. The cup stands $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; diameter of top of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The side of the bowl measures $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The diameter of the paten is $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches; of its button, $2\frac{2}{3}$; and it stands $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. On one side of the bowl is engraved, in a running hand,—

Gloria Deo in Excelsis
Honor Regi

And on the other—

Calix monocastre Comitatu Cumbriæ
Pretium fiue pounds Anno D$\tilde{m}$
1680

I should imagine such an inscription to be unique, and as the weight is scratched on the cup, viz., 16 oz., we have the price to be 6s. 3d. an ounce. Inside the foot, which is closed by a silver plate, in which is a hole of trefoiled shape, is this inscription :—

this plaite bought at York by William Tubman

Tubman, or Taubman, is a well-known local name; but I am not aware who this William was.* There are no plate marks on cup or cover, except W B, the mark of a York smith, of whose work Mr. Cripps gives instances under the dates of 1681–2 and 1684–5 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 76). This cup and cover cannot, from the absence of marks other than the maker's, have been set for sale, but must have been ordered to be made (*ante* p. 17). They are clearly of the old York touch.

The other silver vessels at Muncaster are modern, namely, an alms dish—

Given to the church of St Michael at Muncaster by Gamel Augustus Lord Muncaster Aug XXIX. MDCCCLX.

with London marks for 1860–1, and a flagon purchased in 1881, 10 inches high, with London marks for 1861-2.

Of pewter vessels the church has a pair of match flagons, each 11 inches high to top of lid, and a pewter plate 13 inches diameter.

PONSONBY has a silver cup, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; $3\frac{3}{8}$ diameter across the top of the bowl, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ across the foot. The cup

* Mr. Jackson, F.S A., supplies the following note :—Richard Tubman of Muncaster Mill appears in the list of Gentlemen of Cumberland given in Blome's Britannia 1673.

is an inverted truncated cone, 3½ inches along its side, with a cable moulding round bottom. Round the bowl is

The Gift of Ed. Stanley Esqr to the Parish Church of Ponsonby.

The marks are four:—1, The three castles (Newcastle) in a plain shield; 2, A rose in a square punch; 3, W R, linked letters over a bird, in a plain shield, the mark of William Ramsey (*ante* pp. 18, 51, 72); 4, The same as the second. This is the fifth example of Mr. Ramsey's work as yet found in this diocese, the other four being at Brampton (*ante* p. 18), Rose Castle (p. 51), Aspatria (p. 72), and Torpenhow (p. 82). He will be met with again in these pages. Of old Newcastle plate, *i.e.*, previous to the 18th century, very little is now extant, and Mr. Ramsey's share of what does remain outnumbers that of all other makers put together. He was at work during nearly the whole of the second half of the 17th century (*ante* p. 85), and was no doubt the principal Newcastle goldsmith of his time. The rose mark, apparently peculiar to himself, does not appear on all or on most of his plate, and its occurrence on the Ponsonby cup seems, from what has been said in the paper on *Maryport Deanery*, to assign the date of this cup to the period between 1670 and 1684. Edward Stanley, who gave this cup, was the "lion-hearted sheriff" who proclaimed William III at "Carel Cross."

There is also a paten, 7 inches in diameter, and flagon 9 inches high, on each of which I H S and

The Gift of Edward Stanley Esq to the Parish Church of Ponsonby Dec 22 1821.

On the paten are a set of London marks for 1802–3; on the flagon for 1821–2.

No pewter vessels here.

A terrier for Ponsonby at Chester, of the date of 1778, specifies one silver cup; nothing more.

THWAITES.—Silver cup, 8 inches high, and 4 inches across the bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ across the foot. Bowl is bell-shaped, with lip, and stem has no knop. "Thwaites" is engraved on the bowl, and inside the foot is the weight, 8 oz. $5\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. The plate marks are four, viz:—1, Italic *R B* in shaped punch; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Small Roman d, in shaped escutcheon, that of 1739–0.

There is a plate silvered on copper, 10 inches in diameter, and a large pewter flagon with widely spreading base 9 inches in diameter. The flagon stands 12 inches high.

A terrier at Chester of the date of 1814, specifies

1 Silver cup 1 pewter Flagon 1 pewter Chalice.

WABERTHWAITE has a modern set of plate given about 1872. Also two cups, silvered on copper, perfectly plain, and a two-handled cup of the same, which stands $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches high by $4\frac{1}{2}$ across the top of the bowl. Each of the cups stands $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the bowl by 3 inches across the foot. These are disused and tarnished nearly black.

The Rector on my visit mentioned an old silver cup and paten, which he has since kindly sent for inspection. The cup is of the inverted truncated cone shape, on baluster stem, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. The bowl is 3 inches across the top, and the foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are four marks:—1, Small black-letter t, in plain shield, London date letter of 1576–7; 2, Lion passant in shaped punch; 3, Leopard's head crowned in shaped punch; 4, Maker's mark, worn away, but seems to be two letters or a monogram, the last a W. The bowl is plain, but the paten cover has band of Elizabethan ornament. The button is small, and the button-plate gone.

There are also a pewter tankard with flat lid, 7 inches high, and a pewter plate 10 inches in diameter. A terrier of 1778 at Chester mentions

One silver cup, one pewter flagon, one pewter dish,

WASDALE HEAD chapel has a silver cup 6 inches high, $2\frac{15}{16}$ inches diameter across the bowl, and 3 across the foot. It has no marks, no ornamentation; bell bowl, and a knop on stem. Is very solid and heavy, and is made in the same singular manner as the Ireby, Bolton, and Hayton cups (see pp. 3, 53).

There is also a small silver paten $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with a set of Birmingham marks for 1861–2.

No other vessels, either silver or pewter. A terrier of 1778 mentions a silver cup.

WASDALE NETHER has a silver cup, which has once been gilt, 7 inches high; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$. Bell bowl, no knop, but flat moulding on stem, which has egg and tongue ornament round foot. On the bowl, in small capitals, is—

✠ THIS + IS + THE + GIFT + OF + ROBART + GVNSONE + SONE + OF + ANTONIE + GONSONE + OF
✠ TOSHTORNE + FREE + MANE + OF + LONDON + THIS + IS + THE + COMMVNION + CVPE
✠ OF + WASTELL.
R
G

Four marks:—1, Roman capital V in plain shield, London date letter for 1597–8 or 1735–6; 2, Lion passant in shaped punch; 3, Leopard's head crowned in shaped punch. These shaped punches show the date cannot be 1735–6, but must be 1597–8 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 334 n); 4, Something in an L-shaped punch, query small black-letter l, in punch of that shape. The weight is marked inside the foot "10 ouz wt"

The church has also modern set, cup, paten, flagon, and alms dish, with Sheffield marks for 1839. On each article—

Ad usum Ecclesiæ Nether Wasdale
Ex dono Stansfield Rawson.

The Rawsons were formerly of Wasdale Hall.

Also pewter tankard, 6 inches high, and pewter plate 9 inches diameter. No marks.

WHICHAM.—Silver cup and cover paten. The cup is of the inverted truncated cone shape, and has knop on stem. It stands 7¾ inches high; the diameter of top of bowl is 4⅛ inches; of foot 3¾ inches; the side of the bowl is 3¾ inches. The diameter of the paten is 4½ inches; of the button 2¼ inches, and it stands 2¼ inches high. There are four marks on each:—1, Small italic *b* of 1628–9, London; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, T F in monogram, a maker's mark which is on communion cups and covers at the Temple church (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed, pp. 154, 279), which correspond with this cup in shape, and also in having no engraved band of ornamentation. It is also on a cup at Chelmsford church, and other instances of it occur (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 281, 282). On the cup is

The guift of William Brockbanke the elder late Cittizen and grocer of London to the parish church of Whicham 1629.

There is also a pewter flagon 9 inches high, no lid, and a plated flagon (silver on copper), on which the marks of two crossed keys.

A terrier of 1778 mentions a cup given by Wm. Brockbank of London.

WHITBECK.—A plain silver cup, bell bowl with lip, and rudimentary knop on stem, is 6 inches high, and 3 inches across top of bowl and foot of stem. Five marks:—1, R P; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Small Roman k (1825–6, London); 5, King's head.

There are also pewter tankard and paten, on foot of each of which is

Thomas Geldard
28 years
1843
Church warden.

The tankard is a two-handled cup, and stands 11 inches high and 6 inches across the top. The paten is 10 inches in diameter on a foot $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, and has beaded edge.

A terrier of 1778, kept among the parish papers, mentions

> The Flagon and paten are Pewter or Block Tin. The cup is of silver weigs about $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces & has no Inscription upon it.

This account of the cup is copied in terriers down to the present time, but the present cup, from its marks, cannot be the cup of 1778.

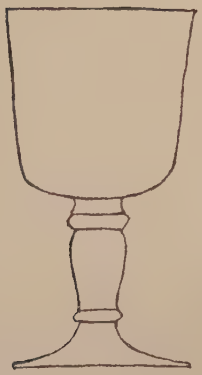
There still are a pewter flagon 12 inches high, and a plate 9 inches in diameter; no doubt those mentioned. No marks.

A terrier of 1778, kept at Chester, mentions

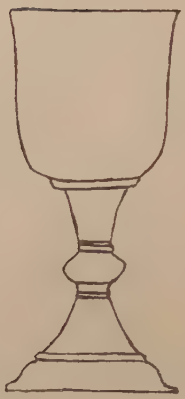
> One pewter flagon and chalice one silver cup.

The discrepancy between the two terriers of the same year probably arose from one being made and presented by the parson, and the other by the churchwardens. Several instances are in the registry at Carlisle of these authorities presenting separate terriers: the result of some difference of opinion.

COCKERMOUTH DEANERY

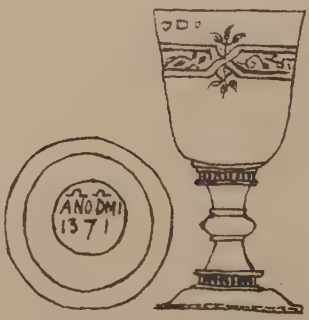


BRIGHAM. 1661-2



COCKERMOUTH. ALL SAINTS 1740-1.

CLIFTON. 1674-5



LOWESWATER. 1571-2.

VII.

THE DEANERY OF COCKERMOUTH

By Rev. R. Bower, M.A., Vicar of Crosscanonby.

Brigham.—Plain cup on baluster stem. Height 7⅜ inches; diameter of top 4 inches, of foot 3⅞ inches; depth of bowl 4 inches; weight 12 oz. 6 dwt. 2¼ gr. Inscription:—

Brigham Church Plait.

Four marks:—1, Maker's initials, Roman E T, with crescent below, in plain shield; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Old English D, London date letter, 1661–2. On the bottom of the foot are scratched:—

I M. H S. + J Dixon Vicar of Brigham.

John Pearson became vicar in 1661, John Martin in 1665, Henry Stephenson in 1674, Roger Fleming in 1705, Joseph Dixon in 1736. John Pearson, the vicar when the cup was given or bought, abstained from scratching his initials upon it, and so also did Roger Fleming, though he was vicar for 31 years.

Here there is also a new silver gilt service, consisting of flagon, chalice, paten, and alms dish, all of mediæval pattern. The cup is very similar to that engraved in *O. E. P.*, p. 148, 2nd Ed. Inscription:—

Dedicated to the service of God by Joseph Harris Esq^re^ Greysouthen for the use of the parishioners of Brigham in the Diocese of Chester 1844.

Marks on all:—1, Maker's mark, Roman I J K in oblong; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head; 4, Queen's head; 5, Old English A, London date letter, 1836–7.

A terrier at Chester of 1778 gives

One silver cup for communion.

BUTTERMERE.—Plated set presented in 1874 by Henry late Earl of Lonsdale. An old two-handled cup and paten were given to his lordship in exchange.

COCKERMOUTH, ALL SAINTS.—Plain cup. Height 7¾ inches; diameter of bowl 3⅜ inches, of foot 3½ inches; depth of bowl 3½ inches; weight 10 oz. 0 dwt. 12 gr. Inscription:—

This chalice was y^e^ free gift of Luke Pirry to the Church of Cockermouth Anno Domini 1639.

Five marks:—1, Maker's initials, *I C* in script,* with two pellets between and a gem ring above, all in lobed stamp; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles in heart-shaped shield; 5, A Roman T in plain shield. These are Newcastle 18th century marks and do not correspond with the inscribed date (1639), seeing Newcastle plate before 1702 had neither lion, leopard, nor date letter (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 89). This anomaly may be thus explained:—

The dates which are engraved on ancient plate cannot always be relied on for the date of the work. . . . Plate given to public bodies, having been worn out, has been re-made at subsequent

* Mr. Sewell, one of the wardens of the Newcastle assay office, has suggested that *I. C.* in script are initials of Isaac Cookson; I. C. in Roman letters of John Carnaby. But it is possible that both the script *I. C.* and the Roman I. C. refer to the same maker, one being the new stamp adopted in consequence of the Act of 1739, which, to put an end to the want of uniformity in makers' marks, ordered makers to destroy their existing stamps, and to substitute for them the initials of their christian and surname, directing that in addition the new letters should in each case be of *a different character or alphabet* from those used before (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 52.)

periods and the original date has been engraved on the new made plate.—*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 59 and 60.

It will presently appear that Luke Pirry's gift must have been thus dealt with.

Another plain cup with paten. The cup is of the same character, dimensions, weight, and shape as the foregoing, and has also the same marks. The paten is 7 inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter of foot. Weight, 9 oz. 2 dwt. 7 gr. The marks are similar to those of the cup. On both paten and chalice is the following inscription :—

The Rev: Mr Thos: Jefferson, Minister, Jos: Jackson, Robert Stainton, John Dunn, John Meals, Churchwardens 1740.

The maker's initials, I C, (*ante* p. 104) are either those of Isaac Cookson, or John Carnaby, both of Newcastle. The maker then, when he made this cup and paten, melted down the older cup and recast it, replacing on it the original inscription in addition to the marks of his own period. A difficulty yet remains with regard to the date letter on both of the cups and on the paten, viz., the Roman T. The Newcastle date letter for 1739–40 seems, from the assay office books, to have been the Old English T; which, therefore, we might have expected to find on Newcastle plate with the inscribed date 1740. Whatever explanation may be given of the appearance of the Roman instead of the Old English T, there can be little doubt that the plate in question was made in 1739–40.

Flagon. Height 10 inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; depth of bowl $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches ; weight 30 oz. 19 dwt. 19 gr. Of the shape called round-bellied with lip, but without lid. Inscription :—

The Rev: Mr Thos: Jefferson, Minister, Mr Tho: Potter, Mr Jno. Jackson, Mr Edmd Pearson, Mr Rid Layburn Churchwardens for the borough of Cockermouth. 1740.

We may observe the churchwardens for 1740 inscribed on the flagon and on the cup and paten are different. Probably those on one list were in office before the Visitation of 1740, and those on the other after. Four marks, placed under the foot:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Maker's initials, F M, in Old English; 4, Roman A in shield. The mark of the maker is also on the handle. This flagon, in the absence of a provincial hall mark, would seem to be of London make. But there is no Roman A in the London alphabets to correspond with the period of the inscribed date (1740). The London letter for 1716 was a Roman A, and not again till 1796. It might be supposed that it was made in 1716 and given in 1740, but for the circumstance that the Newcastle letter for 1740–1 is a Roman A, which corresponds exactly with the inscribed date; and as other plate was got for Cockermouth from Newcastle about this time, the probability is that this flagon was also of Newcastle make. But why are the three castles absent?

Another paten, diameter of top $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; height, 3 inches; weight, 16 oz. 7 dwt. 17 gr. Inscription:—

Thomas Jefferson, Minister, Robert Farish, William Shepherd, George Murray, Richard Smith, Churchwardens. 1747.

Six marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, A defaced mark; 4, Three castles in heart-shaped shield; 5, Roman G, Newcastle letter for 1746; 6, W P, the initials of William Parties, entered 1731. Whatever the defaced mark may have been, it was superfluous.

Basin for baptisms. Diameter at top 10 inches; at foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 26 oz. 13 dwt. 5 gr; initials, I A P in monogram, with crown and star above, engraven inside the basin. Inscription:—

The gift of M^{rs} Ann Peele, Midwife, to the Church of Cockermouth. For the use of Baptism May 23rd 1772.

Four marks:—1, Maker's initials, I S, in lobed shield; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Old English Q (1771–2), London mark.

COCKERMOUTH, CHRIST CHURCH.—Modern set, presented by Bishop Waldegrave in 1865.

CLIFTON.—Elizabethan cup. Height 5⅜ inches; diameter of top 2¾ inches; of foot 2½ inches; depth of bowl 2⅝ inches; weight 4 oz. 13½ dwt. Four marks:—1, Maker's, a Roman capital M in plain square. This M made the cup at Daglingworth church, co. Glouc., in 1565 (see *O.E.P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 271). 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, London date letter, small black-letter r (1574–5). The stem swells out in the middle into a small knop, and is adorned with four bands of ornamental work. Around the bowl is the usual Elizabethan belt:—

It consists simply of an engraved band round the body of the cup formed by two narrow fillets which interlace or cross each other with a particular curvature . . . the space between them being occupied by a scroll of foliage, and this ornament is marked by a total absence of letters, monograms, emblems, or figures of any kind.—(*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 152).

Pewter flagon (round-bellied). Depth of bowl 5¾ inches; diameter of top 4¼ inches; of foot 4½ inches. No lid or spout. No marks.

Modern plated chalice and paten presented about ten years ago by the Rev. T. W. Falcon, Rector of Charlton, Oxon., on the occasion of the restoration of the church.

EMBLETON.—Flagon, height 11 inches; diameter of top 4 inches, of bottom 7¾; tankard shape with lid and thumb-piece; weight 48 oz. 5 dwt. 3 gr. On the centre, in an oval border, is engraved a text, viz., "Matt. 26. v 28."; and under the foot is the inscription—

The gift of Mrs Ann Fisher, Widow, of East House. 1790.

Five marks:—1, Roman H C in plain oblong, the initials of Henry Chawner, 1786–96 (*O.E.P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 318); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Small Roman p, London date letter for 1790–1; 5, Sovereign's head. On the lid are three marks:—Sovereign's head, lion passant, and maker's mark.

Chalice. Height 8 inches; diameter of top 4 inches; of foot $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 15 oz. 9 dwt. $21\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Text in oval, Matthew 26. v 27. Same marks and inscription as on flagon.

Paten. Diameter $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; breadth of rim $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Text, Luke 22. v 19. Weight 19 oz. 2 dwt. $18\frac{1}{2}$ gr. The marks and inscriptions are again the same.

A terrier of 1783 mentions a silver cup at Embleton; this is lost.

LORTON.—Plated vessels, the gift of Miss Harbord a few years ago.

LOWESWATER.—Elizabethan cup and paten cover. Height of cup $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter at top $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; at foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Very similar to the one at Clifton. Four marks:—1, Maker's mark, a stag's head. This man made the cups at St. Margaret's church, Westminster, and at Cirencester (*O.E.P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 269, 273). 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black-letter o, in plain shield, London date letter for 1571–2. Paten cover. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; diameter of top, including rim, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; of foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Four marks:—1, Maker's initials, I F in plain square; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black-letter o (see above). On the foot is incised $\overline{\text{ANO}}$. $\overline{\text{DNI}}$. and 1371. No doubt what looks like 1371 is really 1571; it cannot possibly be 1371, because at that time there was no lion stamp or date letter: moreover, the date letter o is the one for

1571. It is odd that a cup and paten of the same date (1571) should be by different makers. Perhaps I F, whoever he may have been, put his symbol on the cup and his initials on the paten. He was the maker of a communion cup at Bothel church, Northumb. in 1571 (*O.E.P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 273).

Modern paten. Diameter 6 inches. Five marks:—1, $\frac{TC}{EC}$ in square; 2, Leopard's head; 3, Lion passant; 4, Sovereign's head; 5, Small Old English m (1867–8).

MOSSER.—Plated vessels, presented by the present vicar. Previously the old cup at Brigham was used here, but a few years ago it was taken back again to the mother church.

SETMURTHY.—Formerly there was in use in this church a very battered pewter service. The present vicar, on his institution to the living, gave to the benefice a modern plated set.

WYTHOP.—The holy communion vessels here were the anonymous gift of a lady when the chapel was built in 1865.

Cup, modern. Height 5 inches; diameter of top $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of foot 3 inches; depth of bowl $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Around the bowl, in Old English letters, is the text—

This cup is the New Testament in my blood which is shed for you.

Five marks:—1, Maker's mark, T T & Co., in two squares; 2, Sovereign's head; 3, Lion passant; 4, Anchor; 5, Capital O, Birmingham date letter for 1863–4.

Paten (diameter $6\frac{3}{4}$) stands on three feet, one inch high, and is evidently an old salver or waiter. It has a floriated border and the text in Old English—

Then having taken Bread and given thanks he brake it and gave it to them, saying, This do in remembrance of me ✠

On the under side is inscribed these words—

A thankoffering for comfort and support through a suffering life. 1865.

Four marks:—1, Old English capital H—London date letter for 1763–4; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Maker's initals, E C (Elen Coker), with a pellet between, in an oblong with clipped corners. There is a small waiter used as a paten by the same maker at Ickburgh church, Norfolk (*O.E.P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 314).

Flagon. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches without the lid; diameter of top $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of foot $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Ivory handle, coffeepot-shaped; most probably was originally in use at the breakfast table. On one side is the inscription:—

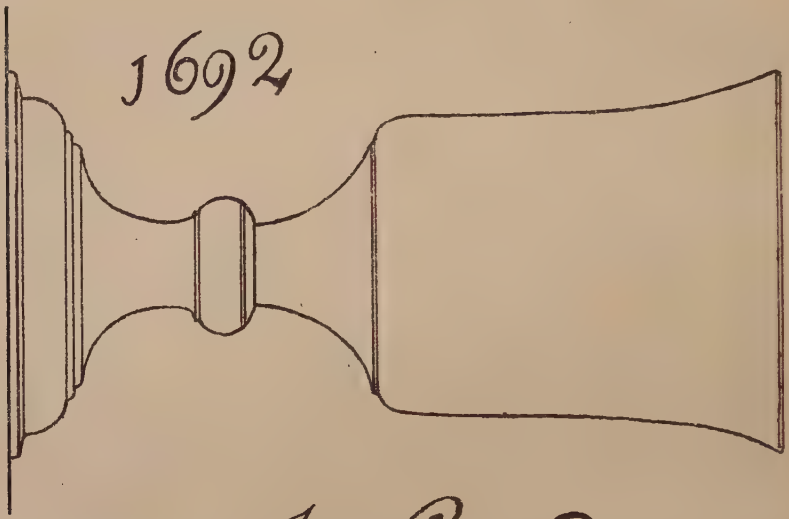
Wythop Church
Cumberland
1865.

And on the other the sacred monogram in Old English letters. Four marks:—1, $\frac{W}{P}$.S in a punch of the shape of a Maltese cross, the mark of William Shaw and William Priest, entered 1749 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 313); 2, Small Roman letter r, London date letter for 1752–3; 3, Lion passant; 4, Leopard's head crowned.

A lithograph by Mr. Bower is given of the Brigham, Cockermouth (All Saints), Clifton, and Loweswater cups.

Beethom's Cupp Exchanged

1692



William Jackson Vicar

DEANERY OF

KIRKBY LONSDALE

VIII.

THE DEANERY OF KENDAL

By Ellen K. Goodwin.

Burneside.—Silver paten, raised on a foot, diameter 7 inches. It has four marks:—1, S L, pellet below, in shaped shield (Gabriel Sleath, *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 301); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Roman capital A, London date letter, 1716–7. It is inscribed—

Ob pæn. Mulct
Dedicat huic
Capellæ
1716

which may be rendered—

On account of a penalty (or fine) he dedicates it to this chapel,

but the name of the donor is not known.*

Silver chalice, modern, given in 1880. Inscribed:—

Eccle. S. Oswald ad Burneside
D.D. $_{E}{}^{F}{}_{C}$
. Gratiarum ob actionem
MDCCCLXXX.

Two chalices and one flagon, silver plated. On each article is inscribed—

The gift of the Rev^{d} Alan Fisher to the Chapel of Burneside.

---

* Nor is his or her crime: there is one instance in the diocese of a similar penalty being expended in the making of the church path.

These were bought in accordance with the will of the Reverend Alan Fisher (of Hurdoe or Strickland Roger, in the parish of Burneside)—

It is my will and mind that a suit of French plate for the Communion service at Burneside Chapel be first purchased,

and the following entry in the minute book of his trustees shews what they cost:—

1788 March 29th Pay^{d} Mess^{rs} Gawthorp & Binny for French plate for Burneside Chapel £8 .. 2 .. 6.

The expression "French plate" for plated ware is noteworthy: "German silver" was long a name for another imitation of silver.

CROOK.—Two-handled cup, plated on copper, height 4½ inches. Paten, plated on white metal, diameter 3½ inches. Neither of these appears to be very old. The cup was probably bought in 1823, and is the one referred to in the churchwardens' accounts for that year—

	s	d
To a Communion Cup.	7	6

This seems a small sum, but possibly the old pewter (which is known to have existed from charges for *pewter cleaning* appearing in the accounts for 1780 and 1781) was taken in exchange, and the money only represents the difference between what was allowed for the old vessels and what was paid for the new. In 1806 two pence was paid for mending the cup.

Electro-plated vessels recently presented by the present vicar.

GRAYRIGG.—Silver cup, height 7 inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; diameter of foot 3½ inches; depth of bowl 4½ inches. The bowl of the cup is encircled by a band of silver two inches below the edge. The stem is thick, and has a band of silver in place of the knop. Four marks:—

1654.

1, Yo (Edward York, *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 300); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court-hand o, London, 1709–0.

Plated cup, inscribed—

Ex dono R.D. ad Grayrigg 1734.

The initials point to some one of the Ducketts as the donor; Richard was a common christian name in that family: they sold Grayrigg Manor in 1690, but some of them were still in the county in 1734.

Plated paten.

HELSINGTON.—Plated paten and cup. Bronze alms dish. This place is a chapelry to Kendal, and the chapel was first built in 1726.

HUGILL OR INGS.—Silver gilt cup and cover-paten. Height of cup 7 inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; diameter of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The stem has no knop; a ring of silver surrounds it, half an inch below the bowl, from which it swells gradually to the foot. Four marks:—1, Scallop shell in punch of the same shape (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 283), as on the plate at Eskdale, S. Mary, Carlisle, and Raughton-Head; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small Italic *R*, London date letter, 1634–5. It is inscribed—

The gift of Rowland Willson of London Esq^re^ to the Chappell of Ings in the Counte of Westerland 1634.

An achievement of arms is engraved underneath the inscription, viz., a wolf rampant; on a chief, a fleur-de-lis between two estoiles, or mullets. Crest, on a helm, a demi-wolf rampant. The cover-paten is raised on a foot, and has the same four marks and the same coat of arms. In the terrier of 1778 this is described as a *gold* cup. Rowland Willson was the owner of an estate at Grassgarth, in the township of Ings, which he by will charged with the

payment of £5 4s. per annum, one half to be disposed of in bread at Kendal and the other at Ings.

HUTTON NEW.—Modern silver cup, inscribed—

The gift of the Rev[d] John Sampson to New Hutton Chapel A.D. 1814.

Pewter paten.

This church is a modern foundation, 1829.

OLD HUTTON.—Mediæval chalice of silver, parcel gilt, of which an engraving is given, showing not only the chalice, but some of the details. This is a remarkably

beautiful mediæval chalice, and the only one found in the diocese; they are extremely rare, as in the destruction and spoliation of church goods that took place under Edward VI and Elizabeth, almost all the chalices in England perished, and the diocese is fortunate in possessing

even a single specimen. Referring to this, Mr. Cripps says (*College and Corporation Plate*, p. 52) :—

Some eight or ten are all that are known to remain of these beautiful chalices with their patens, the rest having fallen under the Puritan ban and been melted up as "monuments of superstition," a few of them in the reign of Edward VI, but many more at the fresh outburst of Protestant zeal which characterised the first years of that of Queen Elizabeth. It is almost a wonder that even these few remain for the proscribed church goods were followed even into private hands; the injunctions of Queen Elizabeth requiring, as did those of Edward VI before them, whether there were known "any that keep in their houses any undefaced images, tables, pictures, paintings, or other monuments of feigned and false miracles, pilgrimages, idolatry and superstition, and do adore them, and especially such as have been set up in churches, chapels and oratories." Chalices that had been used at mass would come under these wide terms, which, in conjunction with the bishop's visitations, at which it was strictly asked whether the chalices had been melted up and "decent communion cups" provided in their place, account, and more than account, for the disappearance of the vessels of earlier use.

To what fortunate circumstance we owe the preservation of this chalice is not known; the parish records have been searched but no mention of it has been found. The chalice is nearly 6 inches high, and weighs 8 oz. 13 dwt; the bowl is in form between a cone and a hemisphere, and is supported on an hexagonal stem divided into two parts by a knop; the knop is formed by six short square arms projecting from the angles of the stem, and each terminating in a head of our Saviour crowned with thorns; between the heads is flowing pierced Gothic tracery; the stem rests on a curved hexagonal foot, which terminates in an upright basement moulding with a narrow vertically reeded band; at the angles of the hexagon are small flat pierced feet of similar tracery, one of which has unfortunately been broken off. There is a representation of the crucifixion in one of

the compartments, the design of which is peculiar, the hands being drawn up over the head so as to make it fit the space allotted to it. This answers in every way to a description of an English pre-Reformation chalice given by Mr. Octavius Morgan (*Archæologia*, vol. 42, p. 413). He says :—

A chalice consists of three parts, the cup or bowl; the stem which in its middle swelled into a bulb called the knop; and the foot. The bowl itself was usually quite plain, in order that it might be more easily kept pure and clean. The stem, knop, and foot were frequently ornamented with enamels, or chased work representing the emblems of the passion or other sacred subjects; and on the foot, which was usually made hexagonal to prevent the chalice rolling, when laid upon its side to drain, there was always a cross which the priest kept towards himself at the time of celebration. In the 13th century the chalices seem to have been short and low, and the bowl wide and shallow, as exemplified by the celebrated chalice of S. Rémey, once at Rheims, but removed to the Bibliothèque Impériale, which is considered to be of the time of S. Louis, as also by the chalices of silver and pewter which have been found in the tombs of the priests of that country. In the 14th century they were made taller, the bowls assumed a decidedly conical form, being narrow at the bottom, and having the sides sloping straight outwards. In the 15th century they were usually broader at the bottom, with the sides still forming part of a cone, like that at Nettlecombe, co. Somerset."

The chalice at Old Hutton has no marks, but an approximate date can be assigned to it by reference to the above-mentioned chalice at Nettlecombe, to which it bears a striking resemblance (for a description, illustrated with coloured lithographs, see *Archæologia*, vol. 42, p. 405). The two are identical in size and form, and the character of their ornamentation is so similar as to make it certain that they are of the same date, if not indeed by the same maker. The difference consists in some of the details, *e.g.*, in the place of the heads of our Saviour on the Old Hutton knop, the Nettlecombe chalice has "lions masks," the flowing

tracery being exactly the same in the two; the designs of the crucifixion are as nearly as possible alike; in both the hands are drawn up over the head to adapt the figure to the form of the compartment, but that at Nettlecombe was executed in enamel while the other is engraved on the silver. The small pierced feet are only found at Old Hutton, and they form such a graceful finish to the chalice that, supposing the two were by the same maker, it is probable they indicate this to be his later work. There are three marks on the Nettlecombe chalice:—1, Leopard's head crowned; 2, A dimidiated fleur-de-lis (maker's mark); 3, A Lombardic B. Mr. Octavius Morgan says (page 408):—

This letter can only indicate one of three years, 1439, 1459, 1479. The form of the cup and the enamel work point, I think, to a date earlier than 1479, and I am therefore disposed to fix its date at 1459, though it might possibly be twenty years earlier, viz., 1439. In either case its interest is great.

The Old Hutton chalice may, therefore, be assigned to the middle of the 15th century, and will take a place amongst the earliest examples of English church plate now in existence. It was last used on Easter Day, 1874. It is weighted under the foot with lead, a common practice but one which is much to be deprecated, as a chalice so loaded is certain to suffer injury from a fall, whereas, if unloaded, it would escape. The Old Hutton chalice is cracked in the foot from this reason.*

Modern silver cup, paten, and flagon.

Pewter flagon, height 12½ inches, has a lid but no spout.

Pewter paten, raised on a foot; diameter 9 inches. Marked with an animal, and a name which is very indistinct.

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* This lead has since been removed, and the crack soldered to prevent it from extending; the missing toe has been replaced and the gilding renewed. This work was entrusted to Mr. Lambert, F.S.A. The weight of the chalice without the lead is 6 oz. 8 dwt.

KENDAL PARISH CHURCH.—Small silver cup and cover-paten for sick communicants. Height of cup $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of foot $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The stem is thick, with a rudimentary knop. It has five marks:—1, R R ligatured (Ralph Richardson); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4,* Chester mark, three lions dimidiating three garbs; 5, C., Chester date letter, 1728–9. It is inscribed—

Given for the use of the sick communicants in the parish of Kendale 1728.

The inscription here runs round the cup in one line, whereas in the other cups by this maker for a similar purpose it is always cut up into several short lines. The cover-paten is marked with the lion passant and the date 1728. This is the only remaining old plate belonging to this church. The rest was stolen in 1776; and although it is apparent from the churchwardens' accounts that much time and money were spent in trying to recover it, the efforts were unsuccessful. An inventory of church goods in 1679, and repeated in 1687, shews how great was the loss; it includes—

two silver fflagons, two large silver bowles guilded and two covers, two silver plaites, two pewther fflagons, and a pewther bason.

The preservation of the cup for sick communicants was probably due to its being kept at the vicarage, and not in "y^e^ Vestry chest."

A handsome modern set of silver vessels was presented in 1868 by "a parishioner." After the theft in 1776, a plated set, consisting of two cups and covers, two patens, and two flagons, was purchased by the churchwardens for £23 16s. Some of these vessels are still used in Allhallows chapel.

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* There has been an assay office at Chester from very early times; but its practical history dates from 1685. It was re-established in 1701 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 81, 95).

LONGSLEDDALE 1571

KENDAL, S. GEORGE.—Plated vessels which formerly belonged to old S. George's chapel.

KENDAL, S. THOMAS.—Plated vessels, purchased when the church was built, fifty years ago.

KENTMERE.—Plated vessels given in 1866. A cup and paten are remembered to have existed here previous to this gift, but whether made of silver or pewter, and what became of them, cannot be ascertained.

LONG SLEDDALE.—Silver cup and cover-paten. Height of cup 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of foot 3 inches. The knop is very small. A band of Elizabethan ornament, thrice interlaced, surrounds the bowl. It has four marks:—1, Fleur-de-lis and two stars; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black-letter o, London date letter, 1571–2. The cover-paten has the same four marks, and the date 1571 is inscribed on the foot.

Pewter flagon, height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A lid, but no spout. Marked i H, in a heart-shaped shield.

Pewter paten, diameter 9 inches, marked with a swan under an arch, London, and four small marks, leopard's head crowned, R., S., and a rose. The swan under the arch is found on both London, and Newcastle pewter.

NATLAND.—Plated vessels given in 1843.

Two pewter cups, inscribed—

Natland Chapel 1821.

One pewter flagon, height $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the same inscription.

One pewter flagon, height 13 inches, ornamented at the top of the handle with a double-headed eagle. The history of this flagon is not known.

SELSIDE.—Silver cup, height 8 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the same at the foot. It has a thick stem but no knop. Four marks:—1, BA, in shaped shield (John Bathe, *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed, p. 292); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court-hand n, London date letter, 1708–9. Inscribed—

Selside Chappell
June 24 1708.

Silver paten, raised on a foot, diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Four marks:—1, Ja, over a mullet, in shaped shield; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court-hand n, London date letter, 1708–9. Underneath the paten is the following inscription:—

Bought with part of the offering at the consecration of this Chappel by the Rt Revd Wm Ld Bp. of Chester ye 5th of July 1709.

Pewter flagon, height 11 inches.

Pewter paten, raised on a foot, diameter $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, marked with a crowned rose, X, and an anchor.

SKELSMERGH.—Silver chalice, paten, and flagon, presented on the occasion of the consecration of the church in 1871, by Isaac Braithwaite, Esq.*

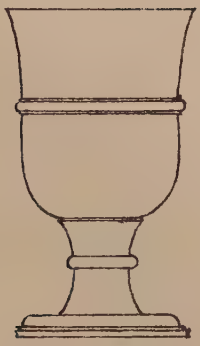
STAVELEY, KENDAL.—Plated cup and paten.

Pewter flagon, height 11 inches. It is marked with an X and a crown, and four small marks:—1, The letter o; 2 and 4, An animal's head; 3, illegible.

* There is a house in this parish called Dodding Green, which has long been the residence of a Roman Catholic priest, in which some curious things are preserved, and amongst them are two pewter chalices and a small portable altar. The story is that for a century or more after the Reformation of the English Church, four halls or manorial residences in this neighbourhood—Skelsmergh, Selside, Burneside, and Cunswick—were inhabited by families who did not conform to the new order of things, and who maintained a priest to say mass in their respective chapels; he went from house to house carrying his chalice and altar, and was called the "Riding Priest." The altar is a small slab of stone, with five crosses, let into a frame of wood, and has the appearance of having been made for some such purpose. The chalices are more doubtful; they are not shaped like pre-Reformation chalices, and are only made of pewter; they are small, and consist of bowl, stem, and foot; the latter is round, and there are no marks nor ornament.

KENDAL DEANERY.

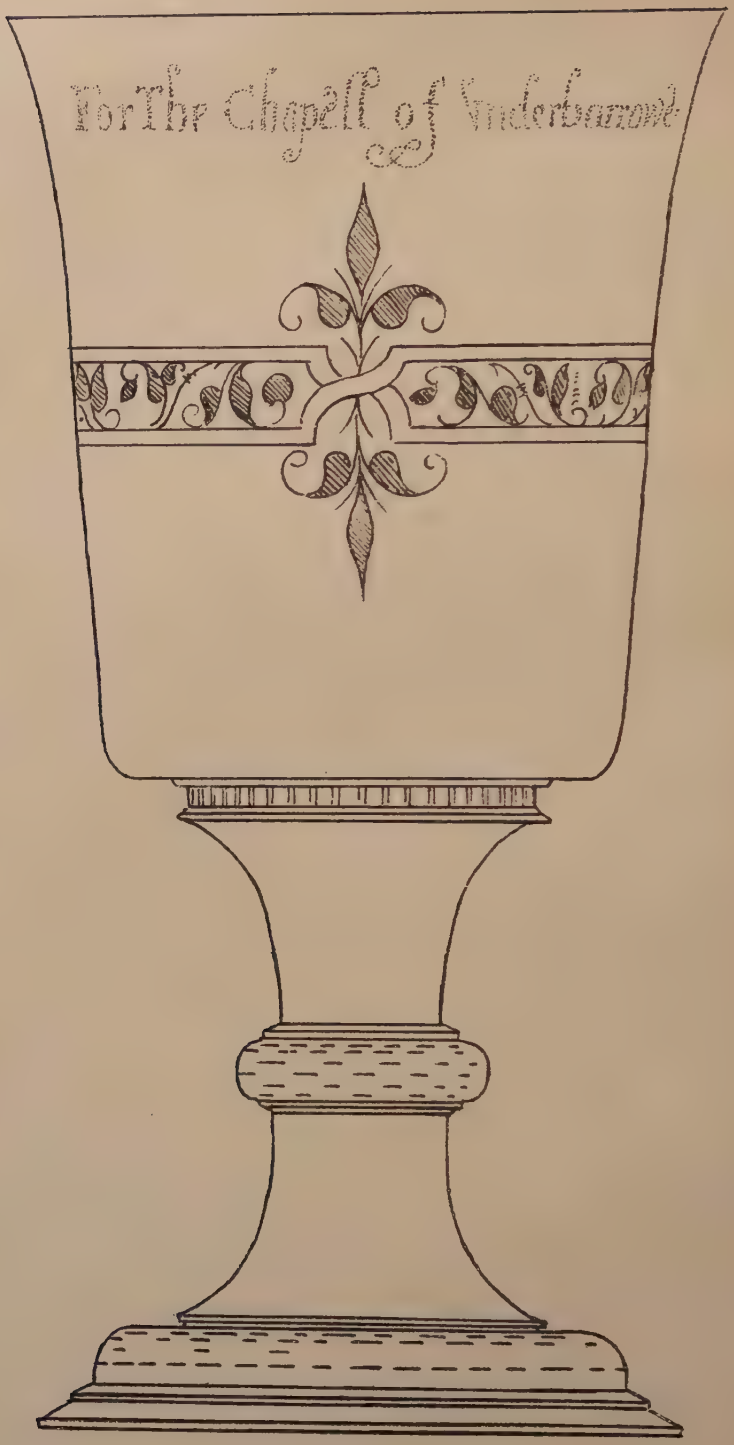
WINSTER.



GRAYRIGG. 1709.

SELSIDE. 1708-9.

A QUARTER REAL SIZE.



1609.

Pewter paten. Marked X, London, $\overset{C}{W\,M}$, and a shield containing a rose and two fleurs-de-lis.

The terrier for 1778 mentions the pewter, and also "one silver chalice." Nothing is certainly known as to what became of the chalice, but there is a vague story in the village that it was stolen "a hundred years ago."

UNDERBARROW.—Silver cup, height 7½ inches; diameter of bowl 3½ inches; diameter of foot 3¼ inches. The bowl, which is four inches deep, is surrounded by a band of Elizabethan ornament. The knop and the foot are marked with rows of indentations made with the point of a sharp tool; there is a narrow band of upright reeded moulding below the bowl, and another at the junction of the stem with the foot. It has four marks:—1, Lombardic M, London date letter, 1609–0; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, I A, in shaped shield (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 278). It is inscribed—

For the Chapell of Underbarrow.

Silver flagon, height 11½ inches. Thereon is engraved, on a shield of very debased form, a coat of arms said to be that of the Hubbersty family, viz., a chevron between three lions rampant, and the inscription is—

Ex dono Roberti Hubbersty Generosi
nuper Defuncti de Fallen Yew
in Underbarrow Decimo Die Aprilis
Anno Domini 1739.

Silver paten, raised on three feet with a fluted border. It has four marks:—1, Leopard's head crowned; 2, Small Roman g, London date letter, 1742–3; 3, R. A, pellet between in shaped shield; 4, Lion passant. It has the same coat of arms as the flagon, and is inscribed—

Ex dono Roberti Hubbersty Generosi de Fallen Yew in Underbarrow Trigesimo Die Jan. Anno Domini 1744,

By the omission in 1744 of the word "defuncti" one is led to suppose there were two Robert Hubberstys at Fallen Yew in succession: the family has long been extinct there. It has four marks:—1, W.B, with a pellet between the letters; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Small Roman i, London date letter, 1744–5.

WINSTER.—Silver cup and paten, modern.

Pewter cup, in form like a tea-cup with a handle. Height $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. It has no marks, but a date, 1802, is scratched underneath.

Pewter flagon. Height $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. No spout. J H in a heart-shaped shield is stamped in the inside.

IX.

THE DEANERY OF KIRKBY STEPHEN

By R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.

Brough-under-Stainmore possesses a pair of plain cups, which match. Their dimensions are—height 8 inches; diameter across bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and across the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Marks five:—1, I.C, Roman capitals, under a gem ring, (*ante* p. 104 *n.*); 2, Lion passant to dexter; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles in a heart-shaped shield; 5, Old English capital D, Newcastle date letter for 1724–5, as given by Mr. Cripps in his 2nd Edition of *O. E. P.*, p. 347, which differs slightly from the D given for that year in the 1st Edition, p. 412. On one of the cups is inscribed—

The Gift of Mr Francis Thompson B.D.
Vicar of Brough
1734.

Francis Thompson was appointed vicar of Brough in 1703, on the death of Archdeacon Fisher, whose widow he married. He died in 1735. These cups are mentioned in the terrier of 1749 as—

Item. Two Silver Chalices weighing each abt 14 Ounces.

That terrier also mentions—

Imprimis Three Pewter Flagons and a Quart,

but two of the flagons are missing, one only and the quart now remaining. There is also an electro-plated flagon. The flagon and quart are flat-topped, and have no marks.

CROSBY GARRETT.—The terrier of 1749 says—

Imprimis Two Flaggons of Pewter Item one Silver Chalice with the cover weighing about eleven ounces one Bason for the Offertory.

None of these vessels remain. The pewters are lost, and the silver chalice with the cover was exchanged away by a recent incumbent for what the terrier of 1867 calls a "Chalice and Paten"; they are of base metal, and on the back of the paten is—

Ex dono matris meæ.

KIRKBY STEPHEN.—The terrier of 1749 specifies—

Imprimis Two Pewter Flaggons. Item Two silver Chalices weighing together twenty two ounces and one quarter without covers. Two Patens Three Basons for the Offertory.

That of 1867 is more concise—

Imprimis two pewter flagons two silver chalices two patens.

Since 1867 a modern set, of chalice, paten, and flagon of mediæval pattern, with London marks for 1872–3 has been acquired, but the other vessels are retained, except two of the basins for the offertory.

One of the old chalices stands $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, flat foot, and baluster stem: the bowl is a truncated cone, and has slight lip. Its height is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter across the bowl 4; across the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$; the height of the stem is 3 inches. There are four marks:—1, Lion passant, which is repeated under the foot; 2, Leopard's head crowned. The other two marks are so bruised as to be unrecognisable, but

the first two marks coincide with the London punches used between 1618 and 1658. On the cup is, in script—

Kirkby Stephen bowle 1656
John ffothergell.

The mark that I take to be the date letter might be a court-hand r, London date letter for 1654–5, or t, 1656–7. Fothergill is a common name in this part of Westmorland.

The other old cup is much taller: 8½ inches high, of which the stem is 4 inches; which is also the diameter of both bowl and foot. This cup much resembles that at Brampton (*ante* pp. 4, 17, and 18), which is also an example of old Newcastle plate, and by the same maker. The Kirkby Stephen cup has four marks, which are on an unusual position, the knop:—1, The arms of Newcastle-on-Tyne, three towers, 2, 1, in a plain shield; 2, W R over a bird, all in a plain shield. The W is made by two V's, whose inner arms cross. 3, obliterated; 4, as the first. Other instances of this maker's work are recorded in this volume (*ante* pp. 18, 51, 72, 82, and 97).

One of the Kirkby Stephen pewter flagons much resembles the left hand one of the two flagons engraved on p. 20, except that it has no spout. It holds about three quarts and a gill, and stands 12¼ inches high (exclusive of lid). The other flagon holds three quarts and a pint, and stands 13 inches high: it is of the pot-bellied variety, and has a spout. On it is—

Deo et Ecclesiæ de Kirkby Stephen S S Com. Com. Westmorland 1729.

The two pewter patens are two pewter plates, 9½ inches diameter: on their rims is—

Kirkby Stephen Parish

and on the back some worn marks, among which the word "London" and an X are to be made out. The three basins for the offertory are now represented by one, viz., a plate 13

inches in diameter, which matches the pewter patens, and has the same inscription on its side. On the back is "London" under an X crowned; on either side of this is a shield charged with a lion's jamb rising out of a ducal coronet. Kirkby Stephen has also two curious little collecting trays of wood, about 9 inches square, on one of which is rudely carved C M W L T H (Commonwealth).

MALLERSTANG.—The only terrier to be found is that of 1867, and says—

A silver chalice and plate for the use of the Communion service.

On examination they turn out to be electro plate. No marks.

MUSGRAVE, GREAT.—The terrier of 1749 specifies—

One pewter flagon Item one Silver Chalice weighing near Four ounces.

Those of 1867 and 1878 specify—

One silver Communion service consisting of a Flagon Chalice Paten and two Alms plates, each article bearing the following inscription. "Musgrave Westmorland This communion plate was given to the Parish by the Reverend Septimus Collinson D.D. Provost of Queens College in Oxford & Prebendary of Worcester 1809."

Dr. Collinson was a native of this parish and left £1500 towards a free school. The plate given by him is London, of 1808–9.

The pewter flagon of 1749 is gone, but the silver chalice still remains: it is 5 inches high by 3 inches across the bowl and foot, quite plain, with knop. Four marks:—1, Britannia; 2, Old English capital D; 3, The Newcastle town mark, three towers or castles in a punch of the shape used there from 1702 to about 1725; 4, Lion's head erased. There is no maker's mark. The date letter will be Newcastle, 1705–6, and this cup is of the higher standard silver.

RAVENSTONEDALE.—The terriers of this place record a surprising quantity of plate for so remote and secluded a place. That of 1749 runs thus—

Imprimis one Decanter weighing about 31 ounces Item One silver Chalice with the Cover double gilt weighing about 19 ounces Also a silver cup weighing about 13 ounces One Paten one Bason for y^e^ Offertory.

The terriers of 1828, 1867, and 1878 are all identical, and mention—

A silver Chalice or cup another silver Chalice with a cover. a silver Flagon with a box to preserve the same One gold plate for the Offertory Two silver salvers.

Such a wealth of plate has on two occasions excited the cupidity of those who recognise not the difference between *meum* and *tuum*. Ravenstonedale church has twice been broken into, but on neither occasion was the plate there. On one occasion the marauders, who were supposed to have been navvies engaged in the construction of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, carried the church safe, an iron one, away across several fields to a gill, where they battered it open with a large stone. Its contents were the parish books, whose brass clasps and mounts, by their jingling in the chest, are supposed to have much stimulated the ardour of the thieves.

Taking the plate in the order given in the terriers—the silver decanter is a plain flagon with handle, lid, and spout, of slightly pot-bellied shape, on a foot. Its height, exclusive of the lid, is 8¼ inches; diameter at top 3 inches, of foot 4¼, greatest diameter 5 inches. On it is I H S within rays, and—

The Gift of George Fothergill M.A Fellow of Queen's College in Oxford. To the Parish Church of Ravenstonedale.

It has four marks:—1, W A, an anchor between, in shaped shield; the mark of Joseph Ward (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 299);

2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court-hand l, London date letter for 1706–7.

The "silver chalice with the cover double gilt" now shows no sign of the gilding. The cover is a cover-paten; on it and on the cup is the same inscription as on the silver decanter. The cup is plain, $7\frac{15}{16}$ inches high, of which the stem is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the diameter of the bowl is $3\frac{15}{16}$ inches, and of the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The foot is trumpet-shaped; stem has rudimentary knop; and the bowl is bell-shaped, with slight lip. The marks are four:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Small Roman h, in shaped shield, London, 1743–4; 4, $\frac{T}{R.G}$ in lobed punch, the mark of Richard Gurney and Co. (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 307). The cover is of the cover-paten kind, and fits on the cup; diameter $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of button $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It has no marks.

The other cup is older, and has no inscription; its height is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot, which is flat, $3\frac{15}{16}$ inches. The stem is baluster, and the bowl is the frustum of a cone. It has four marks:—1, Leopard's head crowned; 2, Lion passant; 3, Black-letter capital G, London date letter, 1664–5; 4, A F, over a mullet between two pellets, mark of the maker of a cup in possession of the Middle Temple (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 288).

The paten and basin for the offertory mentioned in the terrier of 1749 are missing; they would be pewter.

The "gold plate for the Offertory" is a silver gilt circular salver, 13 inches in diameter, with corded ornament round the edge, and I H S rayed in the centre. There is this inscription:—

The Gift of Thomas Fothergill D.D. Provost of Queen's College in Oxford and Prebendary of Durham to the Parish Church of Ravenstonedale Westmorland, A.D. 1792.

The marks are five:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Small Roman r, London date letter for 1792–3;

4, Sovereign's head, George III; 5, $\frac{G.S}{T.H.}$, the mark of George Smith and Thomas Hayton (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 328).

The two silver salvers are hexagonal trays, with escalloped sides, and stand on three feet. On each is—

The Gift of Jn° Spooner of Greenside.

Four marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Small Roman o, in shaped shield, 1749–0; 4, S T in script.

I have no information as to Jn° Spooner of Greenside, but the two Fothergills are only two instances of the high positions Westmorland and Cumberland men have attained to through Queen's College, Oxford. From a History of Westmorland I extract the following:—

The Fothergills have for centuries been the most noted family in the parish. Sir William Fothergill was standard bearer to Sir Thomas Wharton at the battle of Sollom Moss in the reign of Henry VIII. George Fothergill Esq of Tarn house was clerk of the peace for Westmorland in the reign of Charles II. Thomas Fothergill of Bromber in this parish was master of St John's College, Cambridge. Anthony Fothergill of the same place was an author of some local repute. George Fothergill D.D and principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, was one of the most eminent tutors of his time, while he was fellow of Queen's College. He published in his life time several sermons, which were preached before the University on particular occasions. Thomas Fothergill D.D succeeded his brother George as tutor of Queen's College. He was afterwards made provost of the said College and Vice Chancellor to the University.—II. *Sayers' History of Westmorland*, 268.

SOULBY.—The chapelry of Soulby was a donative, founded by the Musgraves in 1665, and had no cure of souls. There are no terriers earlier than 1867 and 1878; these specify "a metal cup and plate." They are of copper silvered, and to them has been added a flagon; all have I H S in rays engraved on them.

STAINMORE.—This chapelry possesses a two-handled cup of copper silvered, 4½ inches high, and should have a pewter flagon; these two vessels are mentioned in the terriers of 1867 and 1878.

WARCOP.—The only terrier that gives any information as to the goods of the church is that of 1749, which specifies—

Imprimis two pewter flagons Item one silver chalice.

The flagons are not now known, but the chalice is a plain one of Newcastle make with bell bowl, 6¼ inches high; diameter of bowl 3⅜ inches, of foot 3 inches. There are five marks:—1, obliterated; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles in a heart-shaped shield; 5, Capital B, of rather an Old English character, but must be for 1741–2. The B of 1703–4 would be accompanied by the marks of the higher standard of silver: that of 1722–23 by the lion turned to the right (*O. E. P.* 2nd Ed., p. 346).

There is a second cup, with bell-shaped bowl and slight lip; stem has small knop. Height 7½ inches, of which the stem and foot is 3¾ inches; diameter of bowl 4¼, of foot 4½. On it is—

The Gift of Mr Richard Fawcett of Standford 1773.

There are four marks:—1, Old English capital R, London date letter 1772–3; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, I D.

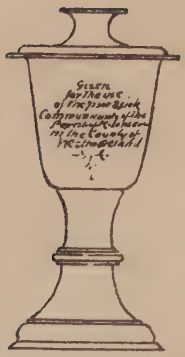
"Standford" on the cup must be meant for "Sandford," whose manor hall was purchased from Andrew Wharton, Esq., in 1665 by a Richard Fawcett.

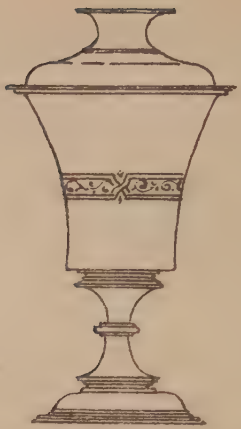
Warcop has a plain paten, diameter 8 inches, height 2⅛, on trumpet-shaped foot 4⅛ inches in diameter. It has five marks:—1, $\frac{R}{D\,F}$; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Roman Capital A, London date letter for 1796–7; 5, Head of George III. On it is engraved—

Parish of Warcop
The Gift of
Matthew Lamb D.D.
1797.

There is also a plain silver flagon with handle, spout, lid, and thumb piece, 11 inches high exclusive of lid. It has five marks :—1, T D the mark of T. Daniell (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 318) ; 2, Lion passant ; 3, Leopard's head crowned ; 4, Small Roman p, London date letter, 1790–1 ; 5, Head of George III. On it is engraved I.H.S in rays, and—

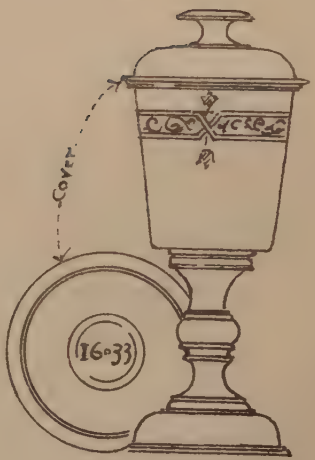
Parish of Warcop
Westmorland
The Gift of
Matthew Lamb D.D.
Fourth Son of
Edward and Margaret Lamb
of The
High Green at
Sandford
1790.





KIRKBY LONSDALE.

KIRKBY LONSDALE



BURTON.

ABOUT A QUARTER REAL SIZE.

X.

THE DEANERY OF KIRKBY LONSDALE

By Ellen K. Goodwin.

Arnside.—Modern silver chalice, paten, and flagon.

Beetham.—Silver cup. Height 7¾ inches; diameter of the bowl 3⅞ inches; diameter of the foot 4 inches. It has a plain knop. Four marks:—1, R G, cinquefoil above; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Black letter capital P, London date letter, 1692–3. It is inscribed—

Bethom's Cupp Exchanged
1692
William Jackson Vicar.

There is another silver cup here of nearly the same size and of later date, but no record to shew whether it was given or why purchased. It is 7½ inches high; the diameter of the bowl is 3½ inches, and the same at the foot. It has no knop. Four marks:—1, Sl. (Gabriel Sleath, *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 301); 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Britannia; 4, Roman capital A, London date letter, 1716–7.

Modern silver paten and flagon.

Two large pewter flagons, 14 inches high. No marks upon either of them.

Barbon.—Modern silver cup, inscribed—

Presented by Mr. Joseph Gibson, Whelprigg March 5th 1834.

Modern set of silver vessels, presented in 1872 by the late Miss Margaret Harrison.

Pewter cup, quite plain, height $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches, marked "I Vickers."

Pewter paten, raised on a foot.

Two pewter flagons, height 13 inches, marked "I Vickers."

BURTON-IN-KENDAL.—Silver cup and cover-paten. Height of cup $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bowl is surrounded by a belt of Elizabethan ornament. The stem has a plain knop. Three marks:—1, York mark, fleur-de-lis and rose dimidiated; 2, C, York date letter, 1635–6; 3, C W or R W, the first letter very indistinct, but probably R W, as those initials are found on York church plate of this date (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 76, 77). The cup and stem are broken into two parts. The cover-paten is raised on a foot, and has the same three marks. The date 1633 is inscribed on the foot. This cup and cover were given to Mr. Morewood (a former vicar of Burton) when he procured new plate for the church, and have been returned to the parish by the executor of the late Mrs. Morewood.

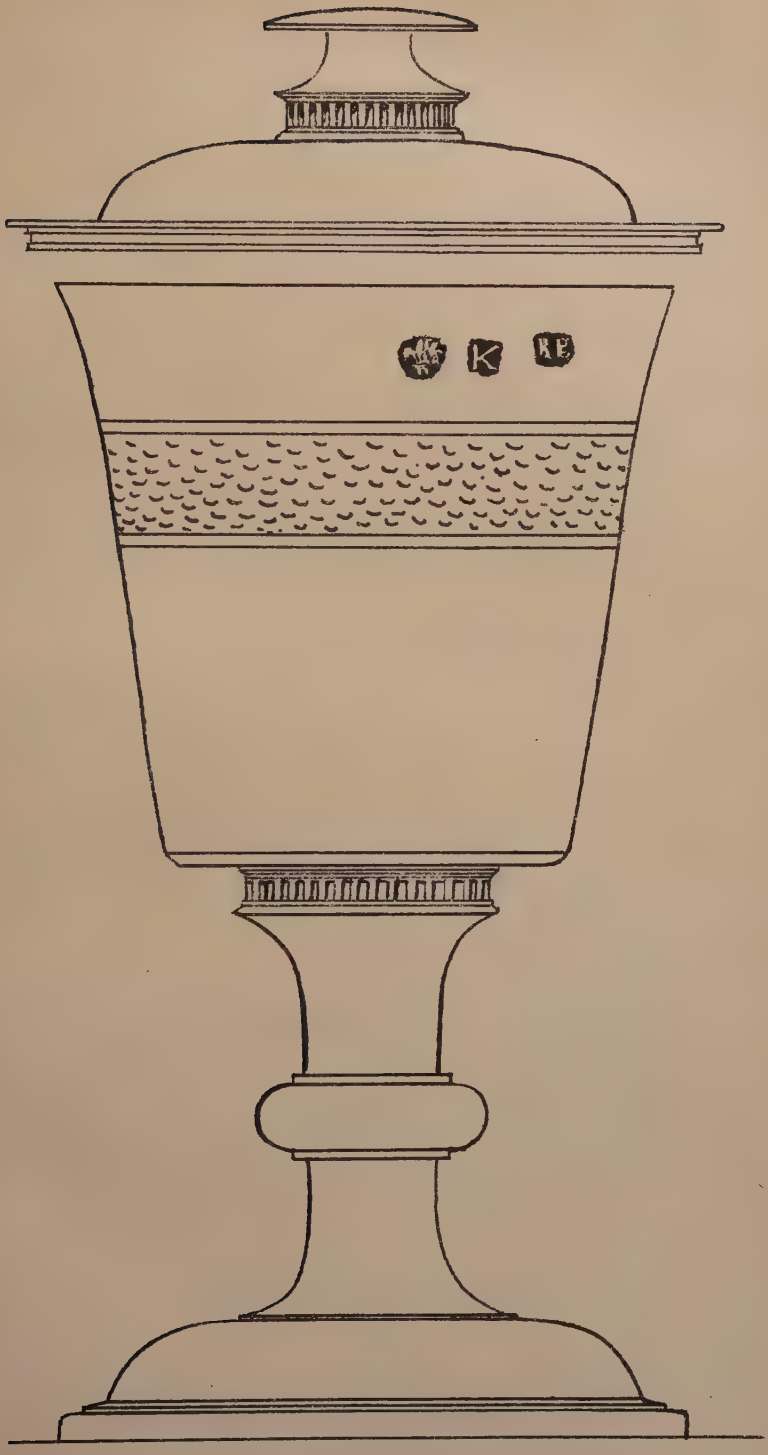
Modern silver set of vessels.

CASTERTON.—Modern silver vessels.

CROSSCRAKE.—Modern silver vessels, presented at the consecration of the new church.

Plated cup, height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with two handles.

CROSTHWAITE.—Silver cup and cover-paten. Height of cup 6 inches; diameter of bowl 3 inches; diameter of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It has a plain knop. There is a band of upright reeded moulding, where the stem joins the bowl. A similar band at the junction of the stem and foot seems to have been removed to the cover, where it is inserted between the paten



CROSTHWAITE. 1567-8.

and its foot or handle. The bowl is surrounded by a belt of plain ornament consisting of rows of indentations between two containing straps, which do not interlace in the usual fashion. There are three marks:—1, York mark; 2, K. in a stamp following the shape of the letter, York letter, 1567–8; 3, R B in shaped shield (*O. E. P.*, p. 101), where it will be found that R B made some cups in this same year for churches in Yorkshire. The cover-paten has the same marks. Both it and the cup have been mended.

Silver paten, raised on a foot, diameter 6¾ inches. It has three marks:—1, illegible; 2, Harp crowned, in stamp following the same shape; 3, Hibernia seated. Inscribed—

In usum Ecclesiæ Crosthwaite in comi Westmoreland D. D. F. A. Argles armiger.

It was given in the year 1863, and was then bought second-hand. As appears by the marks, it is of Dublin make.

Silver flagon, height 11 inches, inscribed—

The gift of Agnes Burns 1757 of Crosthwaite Green.

Five marks:—1, $\frac{I.L}{T.G}$ in italic capitals, in an oblong punch with angles cut off. I. L. is no doubt John Langland, and T. G. must be Thomas Gannon admitted 1717. 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, R, Newcastle date letter, 1756–7; 5, Three towers in heart-shaped shield.

Two pewter plates, diameter 8¾ inches.

FIRBANK.—Silver cup. Height 8½ inches; diameter of bowl 3¾ inches; diameter of foot 4¼ inches. It has a thick stem and plain knop. Inscribed—

Ex dono Joh: Briggs Vic: de Kirkby Lonsdale 1722.

Four marks:—1, P Y surmounted by a rose and a crown in shaped shield (Benjamin Pyne, *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 299); 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Britannia; 4, Roman capital G, London date letter, 1722–3.

The cups at Killington and Middleton are by the same maker, in the same year, and were given by the same donor.

Modern silver cup, paten, and flagon.

Brass alms dish.

Pewter flagon, 9¾ inches high, with the same inscription as the cup. Marked with a bird over a rose and "Hard metal."

Pewter paten.

HEVERSHAM.—Silver cup and cover-paten. Cup on baluster stem, height 7½ inches; diameter of bowl 4¼ inches, and the same at the foot; depth of bowl 3½ inches. Four marks:—1, illegible; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Court-hand S, London date letter, 1655–6. Cover-paten, diameter 5⅝ inches. Four marks:—1, R H over three mullets, one large and two small; the other three marks have been tampered with and effaced and the maker's mark substituted in each case. The maker's mark is repeated under the foot.*

Silver paten raised on a foot, diameter 6½ inches. Inscribed—

For ye Service of God in ye Parish Church of Heversham in ye County of Westmoreland 1713.

It has four marks:—1, Maker's mark, almost worn out; it consists of two letters, the second probably e, a mullet above and below; 2, Court-hand S, London date letter, 1713–4; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Britannia.

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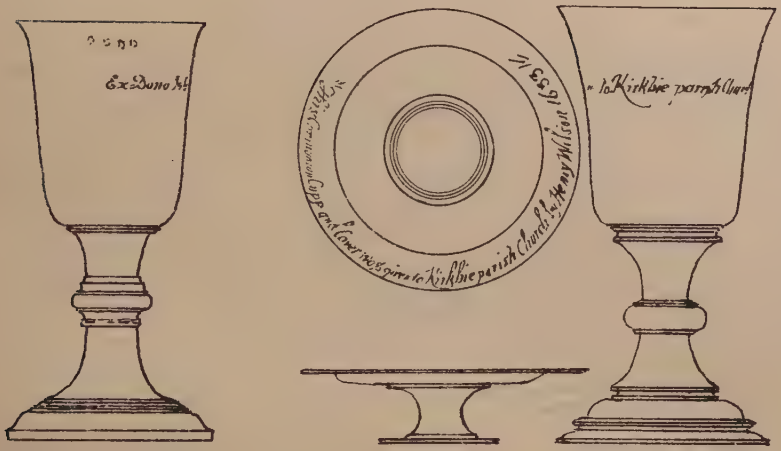
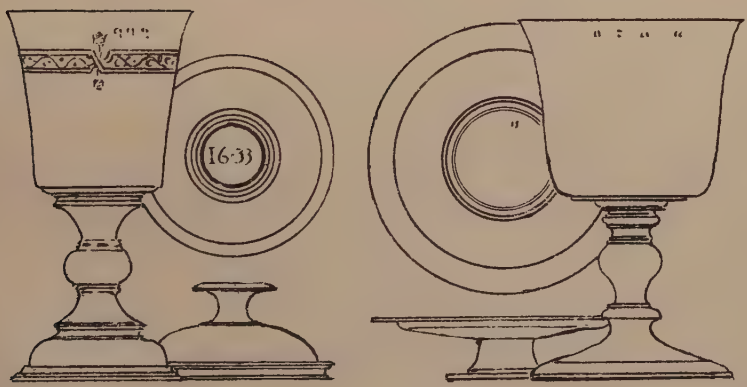
* Mr. Cripps writes—"I have several times found hall marks obliterated by being stamped over with a maker's punch, and other anomalies of the same kind, but I never could see any good reason for the defacement, and have never been able to think of any. The $\frac{\text{R H}}{\ast\ast\ast}$ reads very like a mark of which I have found ever so many examples in 1670 and the following year, but never in any other years, earlier or later, oddly enough. The marks underneath the letter seem to me, as I have described them (a cinquefoil between two pellets), but on old worn marks cinquefoils and mullets are difficult to distinguish between."

KIRKBY LONSDALE DEANERY.



FIRBANK. 1722.

KIRKBY LONSDALE. 1633.



BURTON. 1633.

HEVERSHAM. 1655-6

A QUARTER REAL SIZE.

Silver paten (now used as an alms dish), diameter 7½ inches. The edge is coved round. Inscribed—

The Gift of James Bellingham Esq^re The Sonne of Allan To the Service of God In the Parish Church of Heversham 1674.

Four marks: — 1, I R cinquefoil above and below, pellet between (*O. E. P.*, p. 366); 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Black letter capital Q, London date letter, 1673–4.

Two silver flagons, height 10½ inches. The same inscription and marks as the paten last described.

HOLME.—Pewter paten and cup given in 1840, the year the church was consecrated.

HUTTON ROOF.—Plated vessels, given 1852. Pewter cup, height 8 inches; diameter of the bowl 3¾ inches. Has a stem and large knop. No marks.

Pewter paten raised on a foot, marked X, surmounted by a crown, a lion, an indistinct mark, and London.

Pewter flagon, height 12¼ inches.

KILLINGTON.—Silver cup, exactly like that at Firbank, described above, and bearing the same inscription.

Modern silver paten.

Pewter flagon, like that at Firbank, and with the same inscription.

Pewter paten, raised on a foot, diameter 8¾ inches. Two marks :—1, "T O Graves" over a bird; 2, A crown.

KIRKBY LONSDALE.—Silver cup and cover-paten, parcel gilt. Height of cup 6½ inches; diameter of bowl 3¾ inches; diameter of foot 3½. The knop is small. The bowl is surrounded by an Elizabethan band of ornament four times interlaced in hour-glass curves. Four marks:— 1, A mark something like two fleurs-de-lis in shaped shield; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black

letter o, London date letter, 1571–2. L A is engraved under the foot. The cover-paten has four marks:—1, Small black letter o; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, illegible. The date 1571 is inscribed on the foot.

Silver gilt cup and cover-paten. Height of cup $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A plain knop. The following inscription runs round the bowl:—

This Communion Cupp and cover was given to Kirkbie parish Church by Henry Wilson 1633.

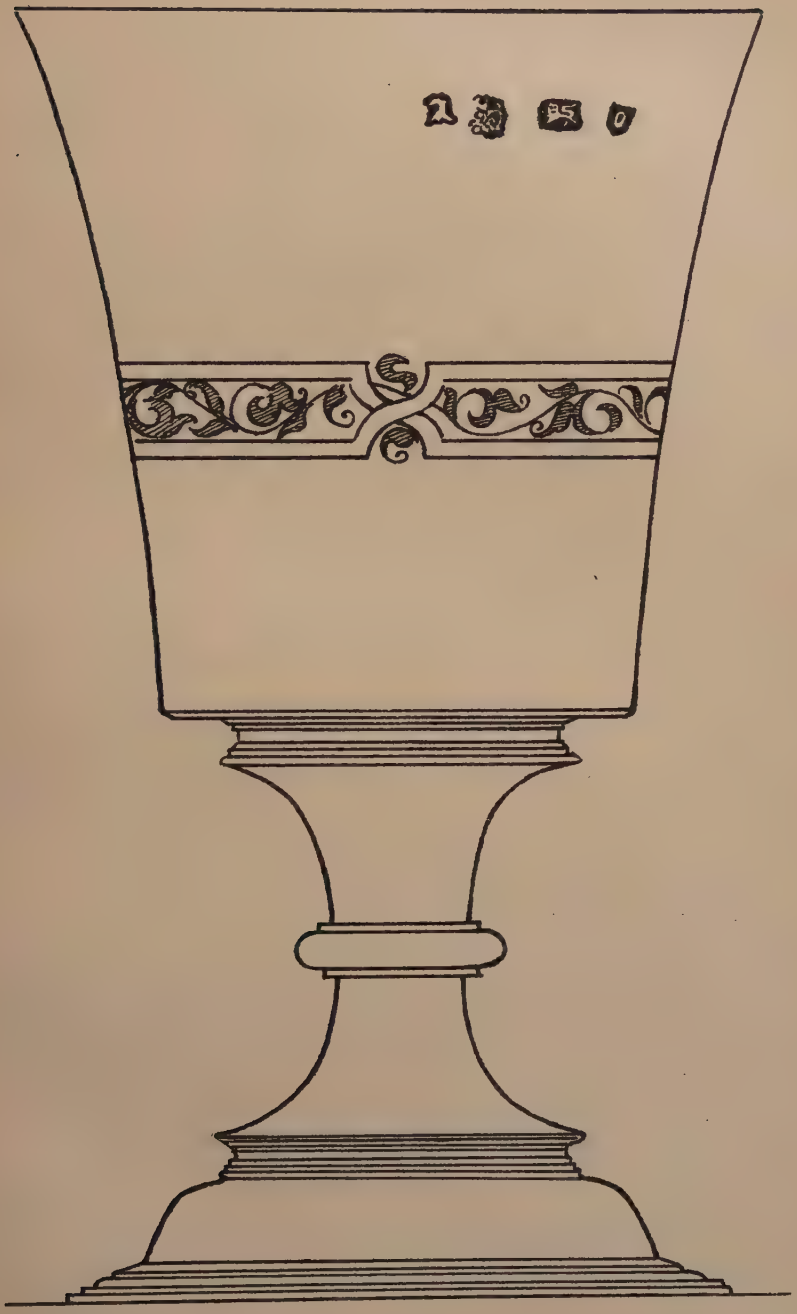
Four marks:—1, C R ligatured; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small italic *g*, London date letter, 1633–4. The lion passant is repeated on the foot. The cover-paten has the same inscription, and one mark, C R ligatured.

Small silver cup and cover-paten. Height of cup $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl 3 inches; diameter of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The stem is very thick, a small band of silver takes the place of the knop. It has five marks:—1, R R ligatured (Ralph Richardson); 2, Lion passant: 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Chester mark, three lions passant impaling by dimidiation three garbs; 5, K, Chester date letter, 1736–7. On the bowl is inscribed:—

Given for the use of the poor sick Communicants in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale in the County of Westmoreland.

The cover-paten has three marks, the maker's, the lion passant, and the leopard's head crowned. The date 1735 is inscribed on the foot. The cup and paten are kept in a long lantern-shaped case with a handle at the top, evidently the original box, and intended for their conveyance from place to place. Cups by the same Chester maker occur at Kendal (*ante* p. 118).

LEVENS.—Modern silver chalice, paten, and flagon, presented at the consecration of the church in 1828.



KIRKBY LONSDALE. 1571

MANSERGH.—Plated vessels.

MIDDLETON.—Silver cup, similar in every way to that at Firbank, and with the same inscription.

Pewter paten, marked X crowned, and a rose crowned, and three small marks: — 1, S H; 2, An animal; 3, illegible.

A pewter flagon is remembered to have existed, but none can now be found, possibly one of the two at Barbon should belong to Middleton.

MILNTHORPE.—Modern silver vessels.

PRESTON PATRICK.—Silver paten, London, 1836–7. Inscribed—

The gift of M. W. to the Chaple of Preston Patrick 1837.

M. W. was Mary Wright of Milton, in this parish.

Silver cup, large and quite plain, London, 1832–3. Inscribed—

J. W. P. P. W. Anno 92.

It is not quite clear what this means. John Wright, uncle of the above Mary Wright, retired to Preston Patrick (after keeping a school at Barnstaple) and died there in 1796. It might therefore have been given in memory of him, and the letters of the inscription may stand for John Wright, Preston Patrick, Westmoreland. The parish books record that a cup was exchanged in 1770 for 1s. 9d., when John Wood was warden; but the date of the cup does not correspond to this.

Plated flagon.

WITHERSLACK.—Silver cup, height 9 inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, and the same at the foot. The stem is very thick; a rim of silver takes the place of the knop. There are four marks: — 1, T V ligatured; 2, Small Roman o,

London date letter, 1749-0; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Lion passant.

Silver paten, raised on three feet, with a shell pattern at the edge. Five marks:—1, I: C in script, under a gem ring, the mark of Isaac Cookson or John Carnaby, as at Allonby, Allhallows, and Cockermouth; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three towers in heart-shaped shield; 5, K, Newcastle date letter, 1749–0.

Silver flagon, very large, 16 inches high. Four marks:—1, T E in capitals, over a star or trefoil in a shaped shield; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Britannia; 4, Roman capital E, London date letter, 1720–1.

A coat of sixteen quarterings is engraved on the flagon, thought to be that of the Pearsons. On the rim, at the bottom, is the following inscription:—

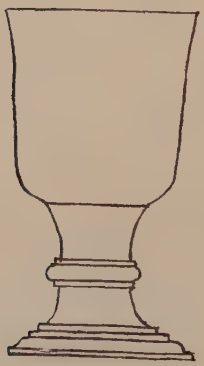
Lagenam hanc dono dedit perpetuo Gulielmus Pearson Ecclesiæ Witherslacensi.

A lithograph is given of the three Kirkby Lonsdale cups and of the Burton one.

LOWTHER DEANERY.

CLIBURN. 1571.

ASKHAM. 1702-3.



CLIFTON. 1709-0.

SHAP. 1629-0

XI.

THE DEANERY OF LOWTHER

By the Rev. Canon Weston, M.A., Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth,
and
R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.

Askham.—The terriers of 1749, 1777, and 1867 all specify—

Imprimis one Silver Flaggon weighing thirty four ounces and an half Item one Silver Chalice with the cover weighing near eight ounces Item one silver Paten or salver weighing ten ounces.

The flagon is plain, of Britannia or the higher standard silver, has spout, lid, thumb-piece, and handle, and the following legend writ on it :—

Askham Church
Communion Plate
1711.

Its height is 10½ inches to the top of the lid; 9 exclusive thereof. Diameter at top 3⅞ inches; of spreading base 6⅛. It has five marks:—1, Much worn, but as far as we can judge, the Yo of John Younghusband of Newcastle; 2, Old English capital F, the same F as on a cup belonging to the Guild of Taylors at Carlisle, and another at Ainstable, both made by John Younghusband; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Britannia; 5, The three castles of Newcastle in a shield, which is too worn for its shape to be pronounced upon.

The cup and cover mentioned in the terriers are also of Britannia silver. The cup is plain, bell-shaped bowl with slight lip, and slight moulding round the top. The stem rises from a foot with mouldings, and has knop with a moulding round it. The cover is not of the usual cover-paten character, but rises in a series of mouldings, and terminates, not in a button, but in a round knob with a smaller one on its top. The marks are five in number :— 1, Ba, capital B and small a, Francis Batty the elder, a Newcastle goldsmith; 2, Britannia; 3, Three castles in a plain shield with indented top, the first form of shield for town mark on modern Newcastle plate; 4, Lion's head erased; 5, Old English capital B with a curious curl at its top, and a star at its side. The dimensions are as follows :— Height of cup $5\frac{1}{2}$; including cover 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches.

The paten or salver, is circular, seven inches in diameter on a central foot $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches high; diameter of foot $2\frac{7}{8}$. Four marks:—1, London court-hand r, 1712–3; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, S L in Roman capitals, pellet below, in shaped shield, mark of Gabriel Sleath. The following is an extract from the register :—

1739 Memorandum y^{t} y^{e} year 1739 about Michaelmas M^{rs} Tatham gave a silver salver to y^{e} church wch was added to y^{e} communion Plate.

This is one of many instances of Britannia salvers given as church plate several years after they were made.

The date letters on the cup and flagon are curious. That on the cup is an Old English capital B, with a curious curl at its top and a star at its side. An Old English capital A, with the same curl at the top and same star at the side occurs on each of four rat-tailed spoons, in the possession of Mr. Arlosh of Woodside, Carlisle, on which the other marks are 2, $\overset{*}{\underset{*}{\text{Bi}}}$, Bi with a star above and below, the mark of

Eli Bilton of Newcastle, who died 1712, which fixes the date represented by this letter as within the period of the first Newcastle alphabet; 3, Britannia; 4, Lion's head erased; 5, The three castles of Newcastle in a plain flat-topped, round-bottomed shield. The shape of shield and castles on the Bilton spoons differ from those on the Batty cup. The date letter on the Askham flagon, and on the Carlisle Taylors' cup, is a capital F of Old English character, with its down stroke doubled. The flagon has on it the date, 1711, and the Taylors' cup is known to have been presented in 1711; both pieces are Britannia silver, and thus we fix this F to within the period of the first Newcastle alphabet. At Kirkandrews-on-Esk (*ante* p. 42) we found for Newcastle date letter, on Britannia silver, a D with its down stroke doubled, and at Kirkbampton, for Newcastle date letter, a B with its down stroke doubled, also on Britannia silver. Thus we have on Newcastle Britannia silver, within the period of the first Newcastle alphabet, two alphabets, an Old English A, B, with star and distinctive curl, and also B, D, and F, of different, but still of Old English character, with down stroke doubled by a finer stroke.

Bampton possesses a pair of plain silver chalices; the bowl is hemispherical at top, and the sides flare out a little with slight lip; the stem is of the baluster pattern, and the foot is quite flat. The height of these cups is 5 inches; diameter at top $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl 3 inches; diameter of foot $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches. Each has five marks:—1, I C in script, under a gem ring, the mark of Isaac Cookson or John Carnaby of Newcastle, all in a lobed escutcheon.* Instances of this mark occur at Allhallows, Allonby, Cockermouth, &c. 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles in a shield, Newcastle town mark; 5, Roman capital I in plain shield, Newcastle, 1748–9. The letters B.P. are also on each

* *Ante* p. 104.

cup, either for Bampton Parish, or Bampton Patrick. These two cups are of the same assay and date, and by the same maker as a paten in the neighbouring parish of Clifton.

Bampton has a silver salver paten, 9 inches in diameter, on a central foot 4 inches high, and $4\frac{3}{8}$ wide at base. It has five marks:—1, $\frac{R\ E}{E.}$; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Roman capital S, London, 1813–4; 5, King's head. There is also the following inscription:—

S^{t} Patrick Bampton Westmorland in the ever memorable year 1814
The gift of William Noble.

The donor, William Noble, was a native of this parish, who was born in 1745, went to London in early life, and died there in 1823.

Bampton has also pewter flagon, alms dish, and plate, all marked

Bampton Patrick 1806.

The flagon stands $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, but the marks are almost gone; the alms dish is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and has on it the maker's mark of a cock between the letters W H. On the under side of the plate is $\frac{GRA}{MA\ LON}$ surmounted by a crown and three indistinct marks. The letters I. S. are cut on the rim of this plate, possibly the initials of a donor.

Nothing is known as to the donors of either the silver cups or the pewter vessels. The only terrier that gives any information is that of 1777:—

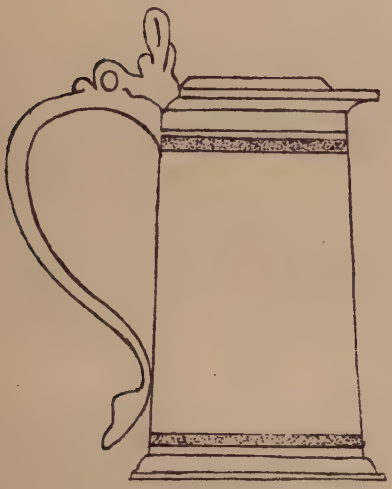
Imprimis one pewter Flagon two silver chalices weighing about 8 oz each one Paten or Bason for the Offertory.

Bolton.—The terriers of this place give little information. The first mention of the plate is in 1867—

Chalice, flagon and paten

which seems to apply to three modern pewter vessels marked "Dixon & Son." There are older vessels, viz., a plated cup 8 inches high on which

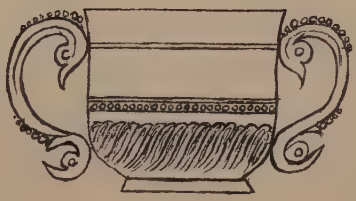
LOWTHER DEANERY. (PEWTER.)



CLIBURN.

BOLTON.

BOLTON.



CROSBY RAVENSWORTH.

The Gift of George Harrison
of Whitfield Brow to the Inhabitants
of Bolton for the Church.

A pewter mug, 6 inches high, without any marks; a pewter flagon, rather taller, also without marks, except $\frac{W\ B}{I\ B}$ on top of lid; and a dish, about 9 inches in diameter, on the bottom of which is a lion's head repeated four times, and $\frac{F^{A}\ BLY}{LONDON}$ and X under a crown.

CLIBURN.—The terrier of 1749 runs—

Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon Item one Silver Chalice or Cup weighing about five ounces and a half. One Paten one Bason for the Offertory.

That of 1878 specifies—

One pewter flagon, one silver chalice or cup weighing about five ounces and a half one Paten likewise two new silver patens and silver cups and one silver flagon.

The new silver patens, cups, and flagon were given to this church by Dr. Cleborne of the U. S. Navy, a descendant of the old family of Cleborne of this place.

The pewter flagon is perfectly plain, 8 inches high, has lid, handle, and thumb-piece; bands of ornamentation round the top and bottom. No marks; nor has the paten any, which is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and stands on a central foot 3 inches high.

The old silver chalice is $5\frac{3}{8}$ high; height to the top of stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl 3 inches; of foot the same. It bears the same three marks as the Bolton and Ireby cups, *ante* pp. 53, 61, viz.:—1, E D ligatured; 2 and 3, A rose. It closely resembles these cups, and the Hayton one, which are all engraved on p. 54, and has the same band of ornamentation. It thus belongs to a class, Bolton, Hayton, Ireby, Uldale, which we have conjectured may be of local assay (*ante* p. 54).

CLIFTON.—The terrier of 1749 is very interesting, in that it gives the prices of each silver vessel mentioned—

Imprimis One Pewter Flagon. One Silver Chalice or cup of Five and Forty Shillings value One Silver Salver worth Four Pounds & Five shillings.

The silver cup is plain, very square-shaped bowl with slight lip, and very straight sides, rounded off at bottom. Massive stem with flattened round knop, height $7\frac{3}{16}$ inches; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ at top, and the depth is the same. It has four marks:—1, the maker's mark is much worn at the top, but is a capital letter, apparently Old English, and a small o over a fleur-de-lis, or mullet, either Seth Lofthouse (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 300) or Nath. Lock. (*ib.* p. 302): the form of the shield is worn away; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court-hand o, London, 1709–0. The weight of this cup is 8 oz. 4 dwt. 2 gr., and as it cost 45s., we get about 5s. per ounce as its cost.

The silver salver, or paten, is 8 inches in diameter, and stands on a foot $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, with a diameter of $3\frac{3}{8}$. The marks are five:—1, I C in script under a gem ring, the mark of Isaac Cookson or John Carnaby of Newcastle*; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles, in heart-shaped shield, Newcastle town mark; 5, Roman capital I, in plain shield, Newcastle date letter for 1748–9. This piece weighs 8 oz. 5 dwt. 0 gr., and cost £4 5s., or about 10s. per ounce. The following is underneath it:—

The Gift of Thos & Mary Wybergh to the Church of Clifton in Memory of Their Eldest Son Hilton Christr Wybergh who died Lieutenant of the Dartmouth Man of War in an Engagement with The Glorioso in October 1747.

Thomas Wybergh of Clifton, the fifth Thomas in direct succession, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Christopher

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**Ante p. 104.*

Hilton of Burton, and by her had 22 children; he died in 1753. Bishop Nicolson says—

There's a large Isle, on y^e^ North side of the Church, challeng'd by M^r^ Wybergh; who takes no care of the Floor or Walls, which are both in a slovenly condition (*Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile, p.* 68).

Crosby Ravensworth possesses a modern set of silver vessels, viz., chalice, paten, and flagon, of which the chalice and paten were presented by Thomas Gibson of Oddindale.

It also possesses a two-handled fluted porringer of pewter of the type in vogue for silver in the reign of Queen Anne, and of which so many fraudulent reproductions have been made (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 245). The height of this porringer is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and its diameter at the top $4\frac{1}{8}$. The letters $\overset{C}{C}\ \overset{BY}{}$ for Crosby Church are on one side, and on the other is a pewterer's mark, viz., in a heart-shaped shield, G F, over a pheon, thrice repeated.

Crosby Ravensworth also has three flagons of pewter with handles, thumb-pieces, and flat lids; no spouts; each $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter at top and bottom respectively $3\frac{1}{12}$ inches and $5\frac{7}{8}$. These flagons have also on their lids $\overset{C}{C.}\ \overset{BY}{}$

There is also a pewter plate or paten, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter. On the upper surface of the rim is $\overset{CROSBY}{1712}$; it also has a maker's mark, G B ligatured, thrice repeated.

The terrier of 1749 is as follows:—

Imprimis Three Pewter flagons Item Two silver Chalices weighing betwixt five and six ounces each. One Pewter Paten one Pewter Bason for the Offertory.

The two silver chalices have disappeared, and are not included in the terriers of 1867 and 1878, which specify—

One Silver Flagon one silver Chalice one Silver paten in an Oaken Box for the Holy Communion Three pewter Flagons and one pewter paten for the same not now used One metal alms bason for the Offertory.

LOWTHER possesses five pieces of silver gilt plate.

A cup 9⅜ inches high; diameter of top of bowl 4⅜, and of foot the same; depth of bowl 5⅝ inches. The bowl is a frustum of a cone with slight lip; the stem is trumpet-shaped, perfectly plain without knop. The weight is given under the foot, viz., 31 oz. 1 dwt. There are four marks :—1, I K; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, obliterated.

A second cup is 9⅝ inches high; diameter of bowl 5¼ inches, of foot 4⅞; depth of bowl 5⅝ inches. The bowl is bell-shaped with slight lip, and the stem has plain knop. The weight is given under the foot, viz., 32 oz. 4 dwt., and the date 1687. The marks are four :—1, C R; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black letter i, London, 1686–7.

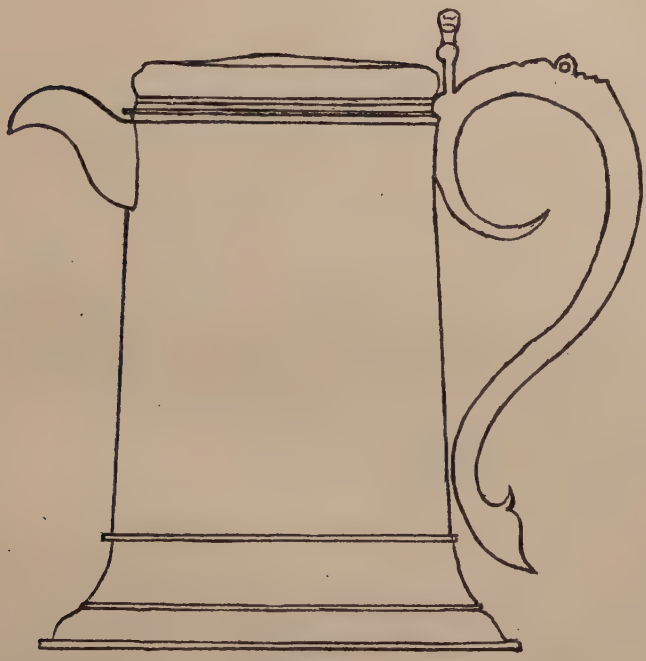
There are two silver patens, each on a central foot. The larger is 8 inches in diameter; stands 1⅝ inches high; diameter of foot 2$\frac{5}{16}$. The smaller is 6½ inches in diameter; 1$\frac{5}{12}$ inches high; diameter of foot 2$\frac{1}{16}$. No marks are discernable upon either.

The flagon has handle, lid, thumb-piece, which last terminates in two horse heads addorsed. It has also a spout, which is a later addition, as testified by a very singular inscription on it :—

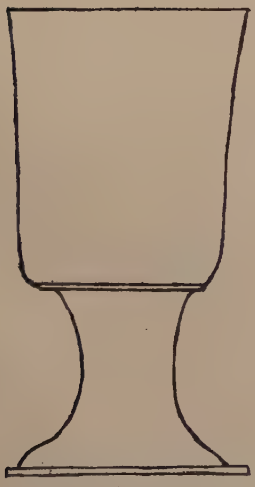
Goldsmith's Hall 6 May 1874 This lip weighing 2^{oz} 16^{dwt} to an old flagon of uncertain mark and assay.

There are three marks on both the body of the flagon and on the lid, viz. :—1, I O, a York maker of whose work several instances are given in *O. E. P.*; 2, The old York mark, viz., a fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in a plain circular shield; 3, Capital C in a shield, the York date letter for 1685–6. The flagon has the Lowther arms on it; its height is 12¼ inches; diameter at top 6 inches, and at base, which has a projecting plinth, 10 inches. This fine piece of old York plate is a curious illustration of what Mr. Cripps writes—

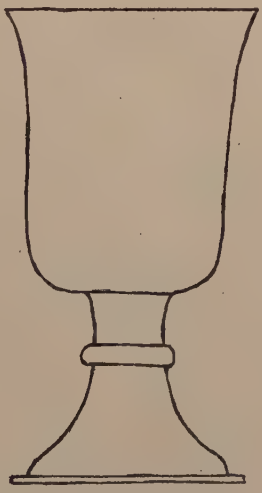
LOWTHER PLATE



1685-6



c. 1686



1686-7.

It has at length proved possible to identify the well-known Old English mark of a fleur-de-lys and crowned rose, both being dimidiated and conjoined in a plain circular shield, as that which was anciently used at York. It has, before this, been somewhat doubtfully assigned to that office, but the number and *locale* of the specimens on which it has been found by the writer leaves the matter no longer open to question (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 75).

But so late as 1874 the authorities at Goldsmiths' Hall do not seem to have been acquainted with it.

This flagon and the cup of 1686–7 (and possibly the other pieces) would be the gift of John first Viscount Lowther. Bishop Nicolson says of Lowther in 1703:—

Aug 20th The whole Church here, haveing been lately put into a new Form by *John* L^d^ Viscount *Lonsdale* is in the fairest condition of any parish-Church in the Diocese (*Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile*, p. 69).

The terriers throw no light on the history of this plate. Those of 1749 and 1777 run—

Imprimis One silver Flaggon (double gilt) weighing about 56 ounces. Two Silver Chalices (double gilt) each weighing about 21 ounces. Two silver Patens (double gilt) each weighing about 10 ounces.

The terriers of 1867 and 1878 are identical, with the exception of omitting the weight of the patens. The vessels have all been re-gilt at a recent period, probably in 1874.

MARDALE has pewter cup and plate; on each is inscribed

Mardale Chapel 1811.

The cup is 8½ inches high, and is almost cylindrical in shape, its diameter being 4¼ inches. It has a moulding round its waist, and the stem has no decided knop, but a successive series of mouldings. There are four marks on it:—1, Lion passant; 2 and 3, obliterated; 4, H T. The paten or plate,

9½ inches in diameter, has a mark which is frequently found on pewter plates, and in conjunction with both London and Newcastle makers (*ante* p. 21), viz., a swan under an archway with pillars on each side; over this the word WILLIAM and below HOGG NEWCASTLE, below this again the words SUPERFINE HARD METAL. Above the whole is the letter X under a crown, which also often occurs on pewter, and which was the Old Exeter town mark for silver. On pewter I take it, crowned, to mean much what XXX does on a cask of ale. The marks on pewter have not yet been reduced to a system: to do so would require an instigation not only into the records of the pewterers of London and Edinburgh, but into those of the "Hammermen" of every corporate town. The mark of the crowned rose is evidently taken from the arms of the pewterers of London, viz.,

Azure, on a chevron or, between three cross bars argent, as many roses gules; the crest two arms holding a pewter dish proper, the supporters two sea horses per fess or and argent. The motto—In God is all my trust.

The arms of the pewterers of Edinburgh are—

Azure, on a chevron argent, betwixt three portcullises or, as many thistles vert and flowered gules.—[*See note on the supposed "charter chest of Johnny Faa," and its contents, probably the official box and plates with trade marks of the incorporation of pewterers of Edinburgh. Proceedings of Antiq. Soc. Scotland*, 1st series, vol. ix, p. 264.]

Mardale is an ancient chapelry under Shap parish, as also is Swindale, which see below. It has no ancient terriers; those of 1867 and 1868 merely say—

One pewter cup and paten.

MARTINDALE chapelry possesses a silver cup with London marks of the year 1834, on which is—

Presented with other tokens of gratitude
To the Rev^{d} W. Hodgson Curate of Standish
by His affectionate parishioners
Amongst whom he faithfully and zealously discharged
his ministerial duties.
During a period of 15 years
Anno Domini 1834.

Mr. W. Hodgson was appointed vicar of Bampton in 1834. He was one of three brothers, Henry, Joseph, and William, of whom Henry and Joseph were statesmen in Martindale. After the death of William the cup was presented to the church at Martindale by Joseph Hodgson.

Martindale also possesses a pewter paten $9\frac{5}{12}$ inches diameter; $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; diameter of bottom of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$, the massive stem rising out of heavy mouldings.

These are all now superseded by modern silver gilt chalice and paten, with crystal flagon, silver-mounted, given in 1882 by the Rev. Charles Parkin of the Elms, Sidmouth.

The terriers of 1749 and 1839 specify—

Imprimis one pewter Chalice and one paten

but the pewter chalice is not now forthcoming.

Morland.—The terrier of 1749 thus enumerates the church plate:—

Imprimis one pewter Flaggon Item one Silver Chalice with the cover weighing about eight ounces A silver tankard given by M^{r} Harrison weighing about 31 ounces. Another by M^{r} Atkinson twenty ounces—one Patent Two Basons for the Offertory.

That of 1867—

The Communion plate consists of 1 pewter flagon 2 pewter dishes, 1 silver flagon 1 silver chalice 1 silver paten.

The plate now at Morland agrees with that described in the terrier of 1867. Taking it in the same order:—The pewter

flagon will hold nearly a gallon ; it stands 11½ inches high, flat lid, handle, and small thumb-piece. There are four marks on the lid, which cannot now be made out. Of the two pewter dishes, one is much battered, the other is in good preservation, and has four marks :—1, A crowned head ; 2, Old English capital R ; 3, A rose ; 4, Old English G.

The silver flagon, or rather tankard, as it is more accurately called in the earlier terriers, is 7 inches high, and has diameter of 4⅛ inches and 5¼ inches respectively at top and bottom. It has handle and spout but no lid, and has four marks :—1, obliterated, possibly an Old English R is part thereof ; 2, Britannia ; 3, Lion's head erased ; 4, Court-hand q, London date letter for 1711–2. There is no inscription ; but we are safe in identifying this tankard with that mentioned in the terrier of 1749 as presented by Mr. Harrison, as we can presently make out the history of the Atkinson one.

The silver chalice is a plain silver cup 7⅛ inches high ; diameter of bowl 4 inches ; diameter of foot 3⅝. The bowl is bell-shaped, contracting at the waist, and widening again to the lip. The stem is trumpet-shaped with semicircular moulding on knop round the middle. It has six marks :—1, is worn, and only part remains $\frac{R}{W}$; 2, Lion passant ; 3, Three castles ; 4, Leopard's head crowned ; 5, King's head, G. III ; 6, Roman capital C. This cup must have been assayed at Newcastle in either 1793–4 or 1817–8 ; there is nothing to distinguish between the date letter for those years, as given in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 347. But on the cup is the following legend :—

This was given by M^r^ W^m^ Atkinson of Morland Lowhaff to his parish Church Anno 1705.

This is an instance, and such instances are not unusual (see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 60) of a piece of plate having been remade, or replaced by new, and the original inscription copied

without alteration. This has been done with the Hanbury cup belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company, and with the plate of the Salters' Company. An instance occurs at Cockermouthe (*ante* p. 104). In the case of Morland a superfluous tankard has been transmuted into a cup. A William Atkinson was vicar of Morland from 1680 to 1720: he signs the terrier of 1704 printed in Bishop Nicolson's Visitation, from which it appears that much of the glebe was adjacent to land of "Mr. Atkinson." I do not think the vicar was the donor of the cup; more probably this Mr. Atkinson, who was evidently a man of importance and property. Mr. Atkinson, of Low Hall, left £20 as a poor stock, as I learn from *Whelan's Cumberland*, p. 802.

The terrier of 1749 mentions—

one Silver Chalice with the cover weighing about eight ounces.

This is not now to be found, and probably was thrown in with Mr. Atkinson's tankard, when the Newcastle cup was got.

Morland has also a silver salver paten, $9\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, on a central foot 2 inches high, and $3\frac{1}{16}$ in diameter at base. It has four marks:—1, Li, capital L and small i. in an escalloped punch, which is obliterated at the top; no doubt this is the same mark as given in *O. E. P.* under date 1715–6; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court-hand l, London date letter for 1706–7. This bears the legend—

The Gift of Mary Fletcher widw to the Parish and Parish Church of Morland in the year 1707.

This piece of plate is the "silver paten" of the terrier of 1867, and probably the "Patent" of 1749. But it is odd that terrier does not add the word silver, and mention the name of its donor, particularly as it is engraved thereon. It may be suggested that this piece of plate is the "cover" mentioned in the terrier of 1749.

ORTON has two silver chalices, two silver flagons, and a paten.

Each cup stands 8 inches high, and its diameter at top of bowl and across the foot is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The bowl is bell-shaped, on a thin stem with small knop, expanding at bottom into foot. They have on them the date of 25th March, 1722. The marks are four:—1, E V in a circular punch with pellet above and below; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Roman capital F, London, 1721–2. It is not known who was the donor of these cups; the tradition is that they were placed unobserved on the Communion Table one Sunday before service, and that the donor's name was never divulged.

The paten has five marks:—1, I R.; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Roman capital K, London, 1805–6; 5, King's head. On it is—

PRESENTED BY MARGARET HOLME TO THE PARISH OF ORTON. 1806.

Miss Holme was an old inhabitant of the parish, who died in 1839, at the age of 80.

The silver flagons are inscribed round the base—

The gift of Christopher Parker for the use of the Parish Church of Orton 1816.

There are five hall marks on each:—1, V R.; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Small Roman a, London, 1816–7; 5, King's head.

The terrier of 1749 gives—

Two Pewter flagons two silver chalices weighing about ten ounces each One Paten & one Bason for the Offertory.

A terrier of 1810 specifies—

Two Pewter Flaggons Two silver Chalices weighing about ten ounces each One silver Paten weighing about sixteen ounces with this Inscription [ut supra].

That of 1867 runs—

Two silver flaggons with the Inscription "The gift of Christopher &c. Two silver Chalices weighing about ten ounces each. One silver paten with this inscription on "Presented &c. Two vessels for the offertory."

SHAP.—"This great parish, wherein stood the only abbey in this county, called antiently Heppe, and of late years Shappe Abbey,"* possesses a pair of communion cups, alike in shape, but of widely differing dates. Of each the dimensions are, height $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl 3 inches; diameter of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$; of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$. The bowl is bell-shaped with slight lip; foot flat; plain stout baluster stem.

On one are the letters $\overset{S.}{D.\ E}$ delicately engraved. There are four marks on this cup, viz., 1, Small italic *m*, London, 1629–0; 2 and 3, Lion passant and Leopard's head crowned, both in punches shaped to the form of the marks. The lion passant occurs again underneath the foot; 4, Maker's mark, monogram of I. & S. (capital Roman letters) in plain shield. This mark is given by Mr. Cripps in his first edition as on spoons of date of 1615–6, 1617, 1621. It also occurs within a dotted circle in 1675–6, 1677–8, and may at that date be the mark of John Sutton.

The second cup must have been made to match the first, and it bears the letters G : D, the initials of Grace Docker. The register contains the following entry:—

Grace Docker of Shapp Widdow	Buried Feb 13 1750

She gave a Silver Cup or Chalice to the Church in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty six. 1746 marked. G : D

The marks are:—1, T B, in script, in oblong punch with rounded corners; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head

* Fleming's Description of Westmorland, p. 25, printed for the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. and Archæ. Society; 1882, T. Wilson, Kendal.

crowned; but the date letter is gone. This maker's mark is given by Mr. Cripps (*O. E. P.*, p. 76) as on a communion flagon of 1754, at Hunmanby church, co. York. The name of Docker or Dockra occurs very frequently among lists of tenants of the dissolved monastery of Shap.

The living of Shap (see *Burn and Nicolson*, vol. I, p. 469)—

being so very small, few persons have been willing to be at the expence of institution and induction; but it hath generally been suffered to go in lapse, and supplied by curates under a sequestration. But having received augmentation by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, it hath since become necessary to have vicars canonically appointed. Accordingly in 1759 William Langhorne clerk was presented under the great seal.

There was a considerable ecclesiastical activity in the middle of the last century in obtaining augmentations to the Westmorland livings in the wilder parts. This cup given by Mrs. Docker in 1746 may mark the beginning of the movement in Shap.

There is no flagon at Shap, but there is a pewter paten $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; no distinguishable marks thereon.

The terrier of 1749 runs—

Imprimis One Pewter Flaggon Item Two silver Chalices one marked G. D. the gift of Mrs Grace Docker of Shapp Widdow The other marked $\frac{S.}{D.E.}$ Item two Patens.

The terriers of 1867 and 1878 merely say—

Two silver Chalices one Paten.

SWINDALE has pewter cup and plate exactly like those at Mardale, with the same marks, and both inscribed—

Swindale Chapel 1811.

The only terrier, that of 1867, merely says—

A paten and a cup.

THRIMBY, WITH GREAT STRICKLAND.—No terrier of 1749, but one of 1730, which gives no information. Those of 1867 and 1878 say—

One cup one flagon one chalice.

Both Thrimby and Great Strickland possess plain silver cups. The Thrimby one is bell-shape, and has a set of London plate marks for 1810–1. That of Great Strickland has a set of Birmingham marks for 1871–2.

There are no other silver vessels. The flagon is not silver. The distinction made in the terriers between the cup and the chalice is curious, for there is no reason why one should be called a cup and the other a chalice.

XII.

THE DEANERY OF WHITEHAVEN

By Ellen K. Goodwin.

This deanery, together with all those now included in the archdeaconry of Westmorland, was until the death of Bishop Percy in 1856 included in the old diocese of Chester, and the terriers of the parishes should be preserved in the registry of that diocese. Unfortunately several of them seem to be missing, and in those that remain mention of the plate rarely occurs, but any information that has been obtained will be found noted in its place.

Arlecdon with Frizington.—Plated cup, paten and flagon, and brass alms dish. Prior to 1828 all the parish papers and property were kept at the churchwardens, or at the village inn, "Old John Lumpton," the innkeeper, being parish clerk. A tradition exists of a silver cup, tumbler-shaped, that was carried to the church on communion Sundays, but nothing definite can be learnt concerning it, and there is no terrier to give any help.

Frizington, S. Paul's.—Modern-plated cups, patens, flagon, and alms dish.

S. Bees possesses three Elizabethan cups, of which an engraving is given in the text.

Silver gilt cup. Height 8 inches; depth of bowl 4½ inches; diameter of bowl 4¼ inches; diameter of foot 4¼

inches. The stem has a knop which is ornamented with five or six rows of indentations done with a sharp pointed tool. There is a row of simple ornament where the

stem joins the bowl, and this is repeated lower down. The bowl is surrounded by an Elizabethan band of ornament, thrice interlaced in hour-glass fashion. Four marks :— 1, Fleur-de-lys, no shield, maker's mark (*O.E.P.*, 2nd Ed.,

p. 270); 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black-letter n, London date letter for 1570–1.*

Silver cup, parcel gilt. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl 4 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the same at the foot. A plain knop. The bowl is surrounded by a handsome band of Elizabethan ornament, six times interlaced; at the interlacings a pattern is engraved alternately above and below the band. A band of egg and tongue ornament round the stem. Four marks:—1, Maker's mark, a bull's head erased, in shaped stamp: same maker's mark as at Isel (*ante* p. 80); 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Date letter, the same as on the first cup, 1570–1.

Silver cup. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; but it seems to have been shortened in mending. Depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and the same at the foot. The knop has about six rows of marks made with a sharp pointed tool. Round the bowl is an Elizabethan band of ornament four times interlaced. This cup is rather handsomer than either of the other two; it has a little band of ornament where the stem joins the cup, and also where it joins the foot, and a band of egg and tongue ornament round the foot. Four marks:—1, Date letter, the same as on the two other cups, 1570–1; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Maker's mark, too indistinct to make out, something like a bird, clearly not the same as on either of the other two.

There is no mention of plate here in any terrier that has been found, and the history of these cups is not known. Archbishop Grindal was born in this parish, and

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* It might not be easy to decide whether this date letter is the small black-letter n for 1570–1 or u for 1577–8, both being much alike (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 332), except for the occurrence of a small mark, above the second stroke of the letter, always found (as we have been informed by Mr. Cripps) in connection with the London date letter for 1570-1, and apparently due to an accident to the punch. It occurs on each of the three cups at S. Bees, and also on the Isel cup (*ante* p. 80).

left several bequests to it in his will, and amongst them a cup—

'And I give to the use of the parish Church of St Begh's my communion cup, with the cover doble gylte (see *History of the Life and Acts of Edmund Grindal,* by John Strype, page 602).

The largest of these three cups is therefore probably Grindal's bequest; it has evidently been gilt all over, which the others have not, but its cover has disappeared. It is difficult to account for the presence of two other cups of exactly the same date. Mr. Jackson, F.S.A., writes:—

The Archbishop's near relative, James Grindall, Prebendary of "Pawls," and second curate of Saint Bees after the Reformation, was buried here, January 20, 1574, and his successor, Nicholas Lund, son of Nicholas Lund and Elizabeth Grindall, was buried here July 28, 1580. Either of these might give cups, or William Woodhall, his nephew, a native of Saint Bees, and one of the Archbishop's executors.

Archbishop Grindal* died in 1583. He issued, when arch-

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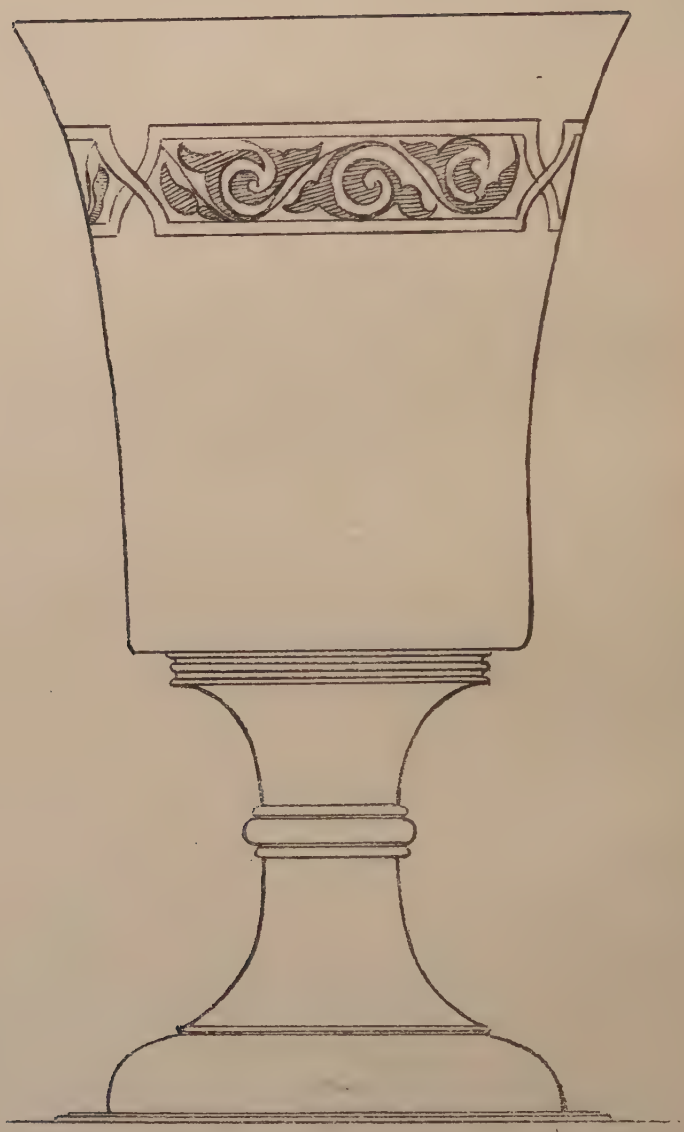
* Archbishop Grindal was born about the year 1519, at Hensingham, in the parish of St. Bees, four miles distant from the village, priory, and church. Most probably he received his education there, and it is suggestive to think that the future Archbishop of Canterbury acquired from some old monk on that foundation the instruction which fitted him for the position he subsequently occupied. It is very likely that there was some well-qualified teacher among the fraternity at that time, for his friend, and successor, both of London and York, Edwin Sandys, is said by tradition to have been taught at the same place; and as he assuredly was born and his parents lived at Hawkshead, he must have been sent to his relatives at Rottington on account of the educational advantages obtainable at Saint Bees. The Reformation and dispersal of the community would give a severe, perhaps fatal, shock to the cause of education for a time. The need for restoring the old facilities for learning, which the monastic system had no doubt partially supplied, and the keen desire for knowledge characteristic of the time, induced many learned and wealthy men to found Grammar Schools; and three consecutive Archbishops of York—Grindal, Sandys, and Hutton—founded respectively those of Saint Bees, Hawkshead, and Warton. This is not the place to repeat any details of the life of this pure and humble-minded Christian, whose religious tenets tended so much in the direction of Puritanism that he fell into disgrace with Queen Elizabeth. He made his will on the 5th of May, 1583, leaving £30 per annum for the foundation of the school at Saint Bees. The principal sum was subsequently invested in the purchase of lands at Saint Bees and Sandwith, which now form a quasi manor; another bequest was "To the Parish Church of St. Beghs a Communion Cup and a Great Bible" the latter, no doubt one of the editions

CLEATOR 1617-8



bishop of York, in the year 1571, an injunction that parishes should provide themselves with communion cups; so possibly one of the cups was procured to comply with this order (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 141).

Two silver alms dishes, modern Newcastle.

Silver flagon, parcel gilt, modern Birmingham.

Plated flagon and paten. Brass alms basin.

CLEATOR.—Silver cup. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of bowl 3 inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of foot $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Round the bowl is an Elizabethan band of ornament three times interlaced in hour-glass curves. It has a very small knop, and a plain foot, which has been mended. Three marks:—1, Fleur-de-lys dimidiating a double-seeded and crowned rose in circular stamp, the old York mark; 2, Date letter, very indistinct, possibly small Old English k, York date letter for 1617–8; 3, F T in plain shield, maker's mark (see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 76, where an example is given of F T's work, 1617–8). The Irthington cup (see *ante* p. 9) is also by F T, 1616–7.

The terrier of 1778 mentions an old chalice, but gives no description of it.

Silver paten. Modern Sheffield, given by H. M. Mackenzie, Esq., 1865.

Silver flagon (London, 1869), given by Mrs. Barnes of Ingwell, 1875.

CLEATOR MOOR.—Silver gilt cup, paten, flagon, and alms dish. Modern Birmingham, given by Charles and William Parkin of Crossfield, 1872.

DEAN.—Silver cup and cover paten. Height of cup 7 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$

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of the Bishop's Bible, has long since disappeared; the "Communion Cup," however, as Grindal calls it, but the "Chalice," as it is now the fashion to call such vessels, is fortunately preserved. He died about two months after making his will, and was buried at Croydon, where his effigy existed over his tomb till the great fire there a few years ago destroyed the striking resemblance of one who, if not absolutely great, was certainly good.

inches; diameter of foot 3½ inches. Four marks:—1, Small italic *g*, London date letter, 1624–5; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, S W $\left(\frac{S}{W}\right)$ in shaped shield, maker's mark, the S is placed over the W which is formed of two V's interlaced. The cover paten has no marks. It and the cup are inscribed alike—

Deane Parrish. November 1624.

The edge of the paten is very much bent.

Silver paten. Square, and raised on four feet; 8⅜ inches in diameter. Four marks:—1, Maker's mark, W D surmounted by something indistinct, may be a seeded rose, the W is formed of V's interlaced, *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 306. This maker was probably William Denny, a well-known goldsmith of the last century (*College and Corporation Plate*, p. 126). 2, Lion passant; 3, Roman capital R, London date letter, 1732-3; 4, Leopard's head crowned. It is inscribed underneath:—

Dat in usum Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Dean in Com^{t} Cumbriæ 1732.

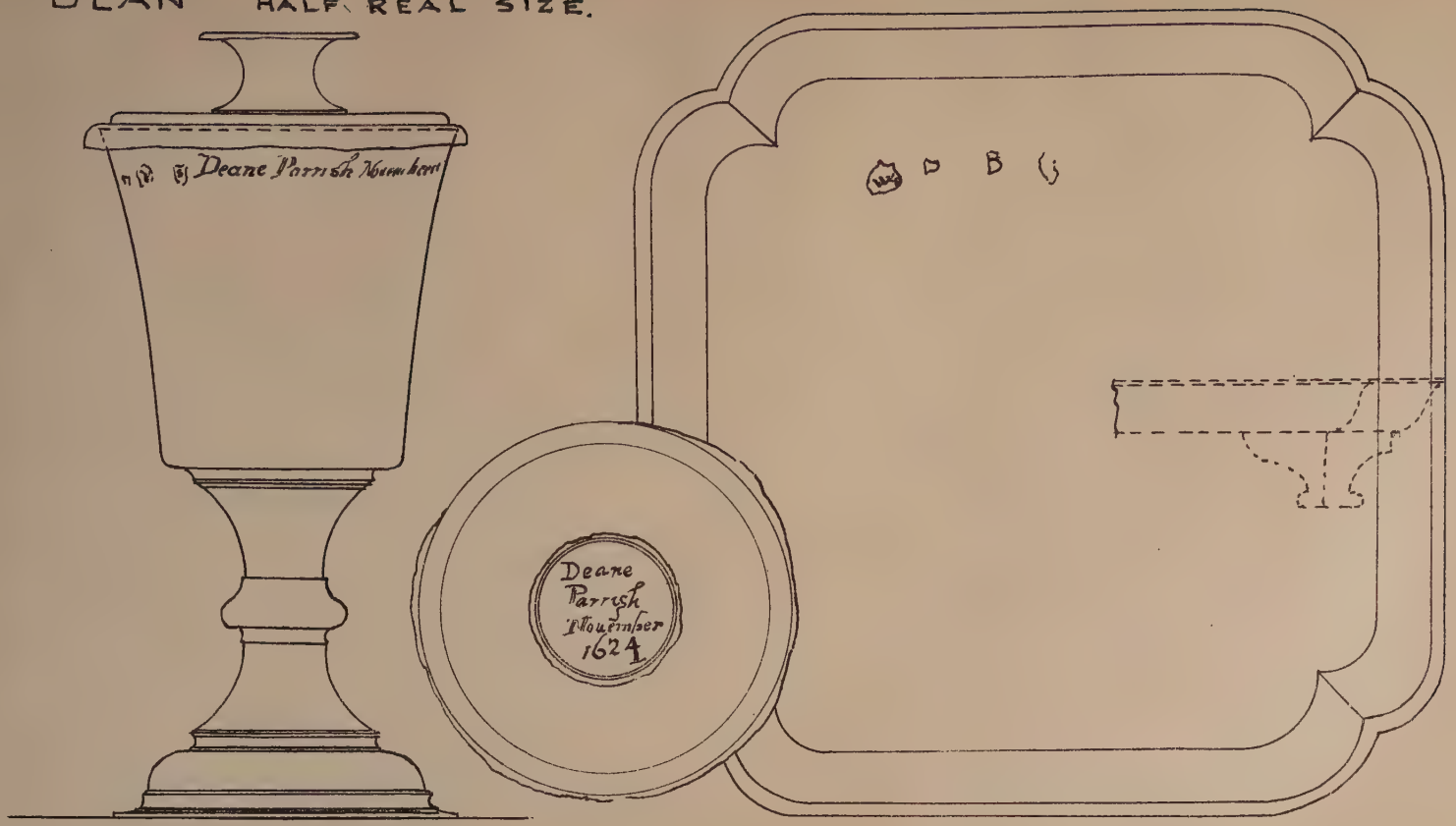
Silver flagon. London, 1876–7.

DISTINGTON.—Silver cup. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl 3½ inches; diameter of foot 3¼ inches. The bowl is surrounded by an Elizabethan band of ornament four times interlaced. The stem is thick and has a knop; it has been mended in several places. The foot is surrounded by the egg and tongue ornament.; it has no marks of any kind, and was probably made by a local smith at the end of the sixteenth century.

A very handsome set of vessels, consisting of silver gilt chalice, paten, flagon, cruet, and alms dish (London, 1871–2) was presented by Mrs. Bell of The Hollins, Whitehaven, in 1876. There is also a plated flagon and paten.

EGREMONT.—Small silver cup and cover-paten. Height of cup 5¾ inches; diameter of bowl 3¾ inches; diameter of

DEAN HALF REAL SIZE.

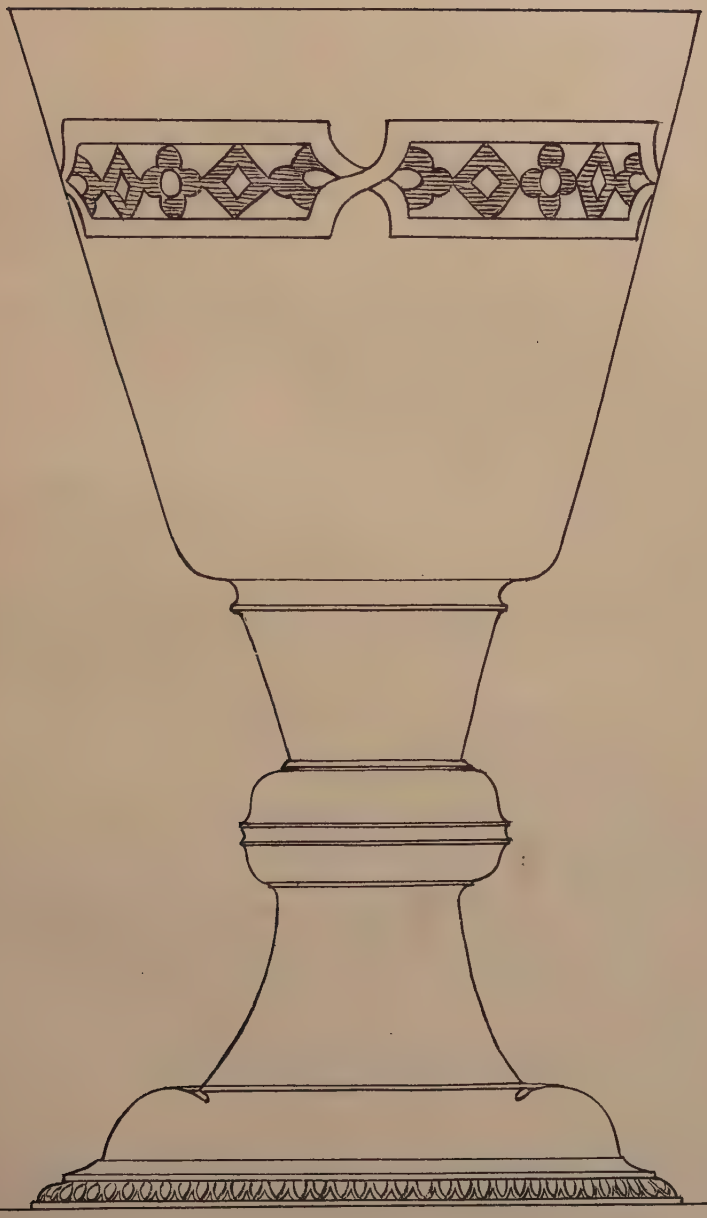


CVP 1624-5

PATEN 1732-3

DISTINGTON.

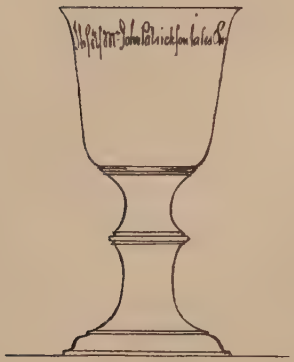
REAL SIZE



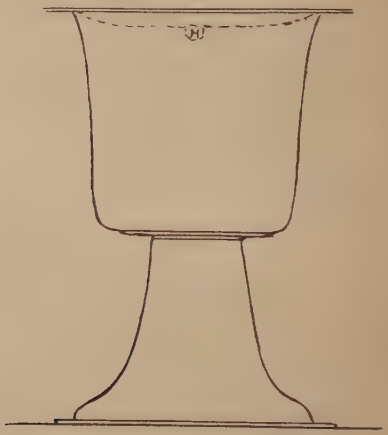
1882

WHITEHAVEN DEANERY

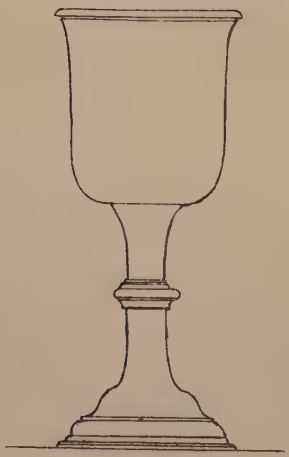
ENNERDALE 1680



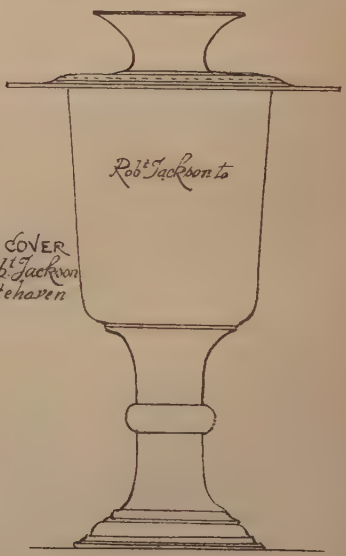
LAMPLUGH.



MORESBY 1774-5



WHITEHAVEN 1710-1



INSCRIPTION ON COVER
The Gift of Capt. Rob.t Jackson
to the Chappell of Whitehaven

A QVARTER REAL SIZE.

1882

foot 3 inches. The stem has a rudimentary knop. Five marks:—1, Two R's ligatured—maker's mark of Ralph Richardson (freeman of the Goldsmith's Company of Chester); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three lions dimidiating three garbs (Chester mark);* 5, Cursive J, Chester date letter, 1734–5. It is inscribed—

Given for the use of ye poor sick Communicants in the Parish of Egremond in Cumberland. 1734.

The mark of the lion passant is repeated on the foot. The cover-paten has two marks, that of the maker, R R. ligatured, and the lion passant. The date, 1734, is marked on the foot. Cups and cover-patens by this maker exist at Workington, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Kendal, all for the "sick-poor," and a cover-paten of about the same size (but unfortunately without the cup) at Holy Trinity, Whitehaven; a cup was formerly at S. Nicholas, Whitehaven. As all these have the same inscription, describing them as "given," it is probable that one individual was the donor of them all.

Silver cup, modern.

Silver paten, modern, inscribed—

Egremont Church. 1821.

Flagon, plated.

Pewter paten, octagonal in shape; diameter 14½ inches; Marked with an X surmounted by a crown. Four small marks:—1, An animal; 2, An anchor; 3, A bird; 4, A bird.

Pewter flagon. Height, 8½ inches. No marks.

Ennerdale.—Silver cup and cover-paten. Height of cup 7¼ inches; diameter of bowl 3½ inches, and the same at the foot. On the bowl is inscribed—

The Guift of Mr. John Patrickson, late of Ennerdale Bridge, 1680.

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* There has been an assay office at Chester from very early time; but its practical history dates from 1685. It was re-established in 1701.—(*O. E. P.*, pp. 81, 95).

Four marks :—1, W R over a bird ; the W is formed by two V's interlacing, mark of William Ramsey, goldsmith, and alderman of Newcastle, whose work has been found at several places in this diocese, *i.e.*, Aspatria, Brampton, Ponsonby, Torpenhow, and Rose Castle; 2, Three towers in plain shield; 3, W R over a bird, and apparently surmounted by some mark, but this may be only a flaw in the punch; 4, Three towers repeated. The cover-paten, diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, has four marks, the same as those upon the cup. Inscribed—

Chapelry of Ennerdale.

Pewter flagon, with spout and cover (the latter is adorned with an ornament from the lid of a modern metal teapot). Height 7 inches. Four marks :—1, B and W ; 2, Giraffe's head ; 3, The head of some animal crowned ; 4, Lion rampant.

HARRINGTON.—Silver cup, paten, and flagon, 1863–4.

Pewter cup, which was in use till replaced by the modern silver. Height 7 inches. It has no marks.

Pewter paten, raised on three feet. No marks.

Pewter paten or alms dish, oval, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, 8 inches wide, ornamented round the edge with a fluted border. No marks.

The terrier of 1778 describes—

One pewter flagon, large pewter salver, one silver cup.

There is no silver cup at Harrington now that could have been there in 1778. Was the old silver one sold, and replaced by the pewter one above described ?

HENSINGHAM.—Silver cup, paten, and flagon, London, 1808–9. Each is inscribed—

Hensingham Chapel. Presented by the Earl of Lonsdale K.G. A.D. 1808.

Two plated alms dishes.

LAMPLUGH.—Silver cup and cover-paten. Height of cup 8½ inches; diameter of bowl 5 inches; diameter of foot 5½ inches; depth of bowl, 4½ inches. The cup and stem are entirely without ornament; the stem has no knop, it swells gradually from the cup to the foot. It has one mark, I H in monogram (the I being pendent from the cross stroke of the H) over a mullet, in a shaped shield; the letters are the same as those in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 286, but the shield is slightly different; it seems to be a variety of this maker's mark, intermediate between that given on p. 285, *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., and that on p. 286. The cover-paten is six inches in diameter and has no marks. It has no foot, and is simply a small plate. Cup and paten are remarkably clumsy. These are said to have belonged to the Brooksbank chapel; the date is probably late seventeenth century.

Brass alms dish, representing the spies carrying the grapes of Eshcol.

MORESBY.—Silver cup. Height 9 inches; diameter of bowl 3½ inches; diameter of foot 3¾ inches. It has a plain stem with small knop. Five marks:—1, *I L* in italic writing, pellet between the letters and a circle above, in a shaped shield, mark of John Langland; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three towers or castles; 5, Roman H, Newcastle date letter, 1774–5.

Plated paten, flagon, and alms dish.

Pewter paten. Diameter 9¼ inches. Marked with an X, surmounted by a crown. Four small marks:—1, illegible; 2, An anchor; 3, A bird; 4, G. G. London. Nearly the same marks as at Egremont.

WHITEHAVEN, S. NICHOLAS.—Silver cup and cover-paten. Height of cup 9½ inches; diameter of bowl 4½ inches; diameter of foot 4 inches. Four marks:—1, W A, with an anchor between the letters; maker's mark of Joseph Ward (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 299); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's

head erased; 4, Court-hand p, London date letter, 1710–1. On the bowl is inscribed—

The gift of Capt Robt Jackson to the Chappell of Whitehaven.

The cover-paten has the same marks and inscription.

Silver paten raised upon a foot; diameter 9½ inches. Four marks:—1, I Y, with a deer between the letters, maker's mark (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 297); 2, Leopard's head crowned: 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black letter h, London date letter 1685–6. The arms of Senhouse and Eglesfield quartered are engraved in the centre, and it is inscribed—

The gift of Capn Richard Senhouse late of Tangier to the Chappel of Whitehaven. 1707.

The mark of the lion passant is repeated underneath. The initials $\overset{*E*}{R_{*}S}$ are also marked underneath. Mrs. Senhouse of Netherhall has kindly furnished the following particulars of Captain Richard Senhouse:—

He was grandson of Peter Senhouse of Netherhall, who died in 1654. His wife's name was Elizabeth. He acquired property in Whitehaven and settled there; he built Tangier Street and Senhouse Street and lived in a large house in the former street which he named Tangier House. His portrait is at Netherhall.

This paten was possibly a salver that belonged to him, and was not originally made for its present purpose.

Silver cup. London, 1805–6. Presented by the Earl of Lonsdale in 1807.

Silver flagon. Height 10½ inches. No spout. It has four marks:—1, T L, a rose above and below the letters, seven pellets; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black letter n, London date letter, 1690–1. It is inscribed:—

The Gift of the Earl of Lonsdale to the Chapel of Saint Nicholas Whitehaven Nov. 1807.

S. NICHOLAS WHITEHAVEN.

1691-2

HALF REAL SIZE

A medallion in relief representing the entombment is soldered on the front of the flagon. The letters W. C. are pricked on the handle; they may stand for Whitehaven Castle or Whitehaven Chapel.

The Rev. George Heron of Moore Hall, Lancashire, is the possessor of a cup and paten, which he purchased some years ago from Messrs. Hancock, and which he has kindly sent for my inspection. Both have been burnished and done up by a silversmith, which has tended to obliterate the marks. Cup stands 6 inches high; diameter of bowl $2\frac{7}{8}$; of foot the same; height of stem 3 inches. Five marks:—1, Maker's mark, somewhat obliterated, but clearly the R R of Ralph Richardson of Chester (*ante* p. 165); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three lions dimidiating three garbs, the Chester mark; 5, Cursive capital G, the Chester date letter for 1732–3. On the cup is writ, in cursive hand,

Given
for the use
of the Poor sick
Communicants wthin
the Chapelry of
Whitehaven in
Cumberland.

With this cup there is a small flat paten on central foot, which has been much cracked, and mended by silver soldering. Its diameter is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of foot $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{3}{8}$. Round the upper side, or side which is uppermost, when the paten covers the cup, is a band of conventional foliage within two fillets which interlace thrice. Four marks:—1, Maker's mark; this has been applied on the lower side, where the punch has slipped, and it has been again applied on the upper side; in both places, it is illegible, but resembles an animal's head in a plain shield; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, D with external cusps, London date letter for 1601–2. This paten cannot therefore belong to the cup, but the cover-paten at Trinity church, Whitehaven, from

the marks on it, may do so. How the cup came to be parted with is not known. "Whitehaven Chapelry" is, of course, the original district assigned to S. Nicholas' church, Whitehaven. This church was built so long ago as 1687–93, but it, and all other churches in Whitehaven, were merely chapels to the mother church of St. Bees until 1835.

WHITEHAVEN, HOLY TRINITY.—Silver cover-paten raised on a foot ; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Five marks : — 1, R R ligatured, Ralph Richardson ; 2, Lion passant ; 3, Leopard's head crowned ; 4, Chester mark ; 5, Lion passant repeated. There is no date letter, but the date 1732 is marked on the foot. This is the date of the cup now belonging to Mr. Heron, and described among the plate at S. Nicholas, Whitehaven. They probably belonged one to the other, but of their severance no record exists.

Silver cover-paten, 5 inches in diameter. Three marks : — 1, Maker's mark, D K or D R ; 2, x, Dublin date letter, 1715–6 ; 3, Harp crowned.

Silver paten ; diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Four marks :—1, J L under a gem ring, pellet between ; 2, Lion passant ; 3, Three towers ; 4, Leopard's head crowned. Inscribed :—

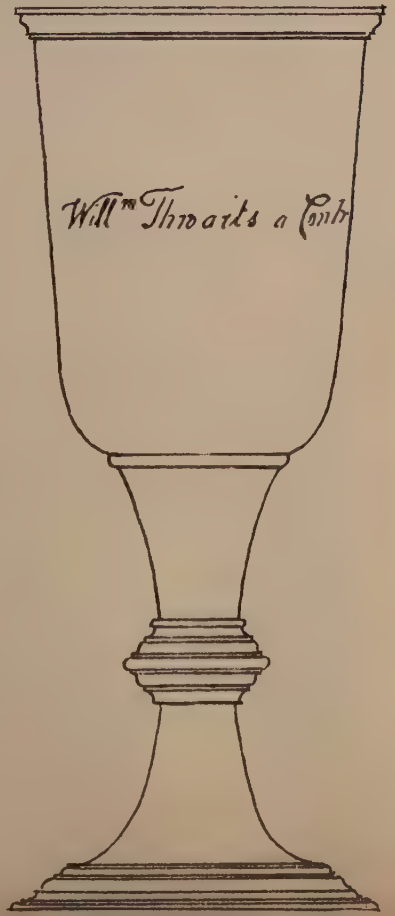
1773
Trinity Chapel
Messr. Rd. Bowman & Jo Barrow Junr.
Chapel Wardens
Whitehaven
wt. 17oz 6d.

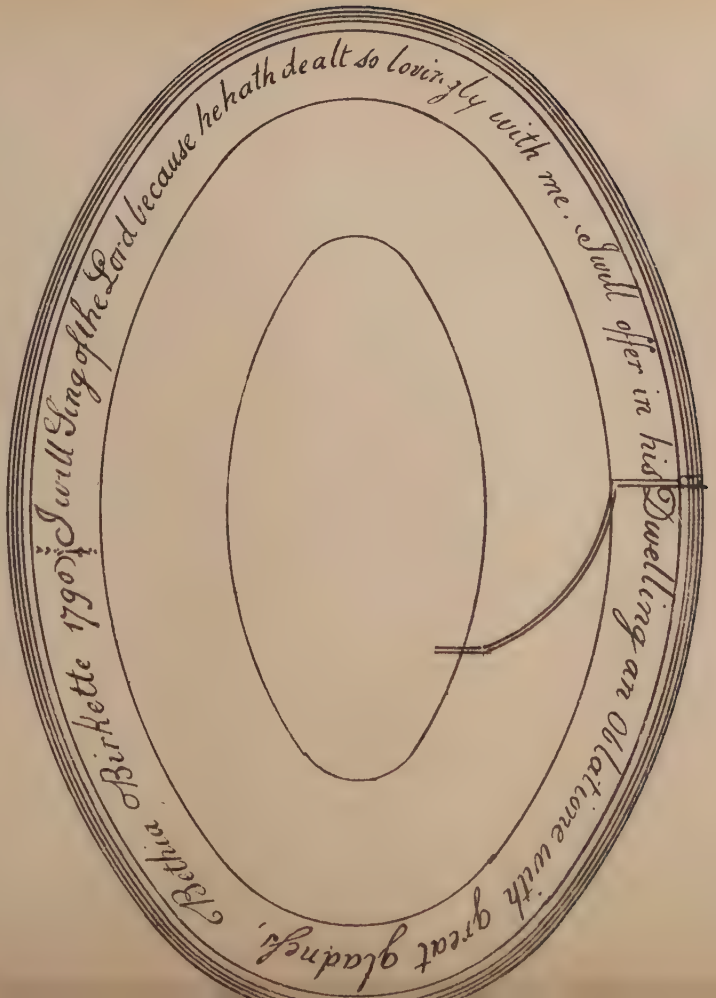
Silver flagon with a spout but no lid. Height $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; diameter of the top $5\frac{1}{4}$. Five marks :—1, Leopard's head crowned ; 2, Three towers ; 3, Lion passant ; 4, F, Newcastle date letter, 1772–3 ; 5, I C under a vase in shaped shield. Inscribed :—

Given for the use of Trinity Chapel Whitehaven, by Joseph Glaister, Merchant 1773.

Two silver cups, London, 1856–7.

WORKINGTON 1745-6




Bethia Birkette 1790 I will Sing of the Lord because he hath dealt so lovingly with me. I will offer in his Dwelling an Oblatione with great gladnes.

WHITEHAVEN, S. JAMES.—Silver cup, paten, and two alms dishes, 1855. Flagon and paten plated. All are ornamented alike with scallop shells.

WHITEHAVEN, CHRIST CHURCH.—Silver cup, paten, flagon, and alms dish. Modern. Presented by Rev. R. P. Buddicom, M.A., 1844.

WORKINGTON, PARISH CHURCH.—Silver cup. Height 9 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the same at the foot. The stem has a knop but no ornament. Six marks :—1, I C in script under a gem ring in a lobed shield (Isaac Cookson or John Carnaby); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three towers or castles; 5, Roman F., Newcastle date letter, 1745–6; 6, Maker's mark repeated. Inscribed :—

Will^m Thwaites a Contributor to this in 1635 But Made New in 1745.

This inscription is interesting, as it describes what often seems to have occurred, but which can generally only be inferred from the discrepancy between the inscriptions and the date letters, namely, the re-making of old silver and in many cases inscribing the earlier date on the new article. Isaac Cookson or John Carnaby melted down an old cup at Cockermouth, and put the original inscription as well as his own marks on the new cup (*ante* p. 104).*

Silver paten, raised on three feet; diameter 8 inches. Five marks :—1, Three towers or castles; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, I C in script under a gem ring in a shaped shield; 5, Old English m, Newcastle date letter, 1732–3. The word Workington is carelessly pricked or scratched underneath. This maker's mark is found on pieces

* A cup bearing inscription "Given to St Andrew's Church at Hexham by Mabel Hoorde Wid 1636" has London marks for 1634-5, a paten bearing the same inscription has Newcastle marks for 1721-2.

of plate of this date, as at Allonby, Allhallows, and Cockermouth.

Silver oval deep dish, used as a paten or alms dish, 10½ inches long, 7¼ inches wide, and two inches deep. The rim is one inch broad, and has a reeded edge. It has five marks:—1, Sovereign's head; 2, Small Roman o, London date letter, 1789–0; 3, I K, maker's mark (*O. E. P.*, p. 393); 4, Lion passant; 5, Leopard's head crowned. An inscription runs round the rim:—

I will sing of the Lord because he hath dealt so lovingly with me. I will offer in his Dwelling an oblation with great gladness. Bethia Birkett 1790.

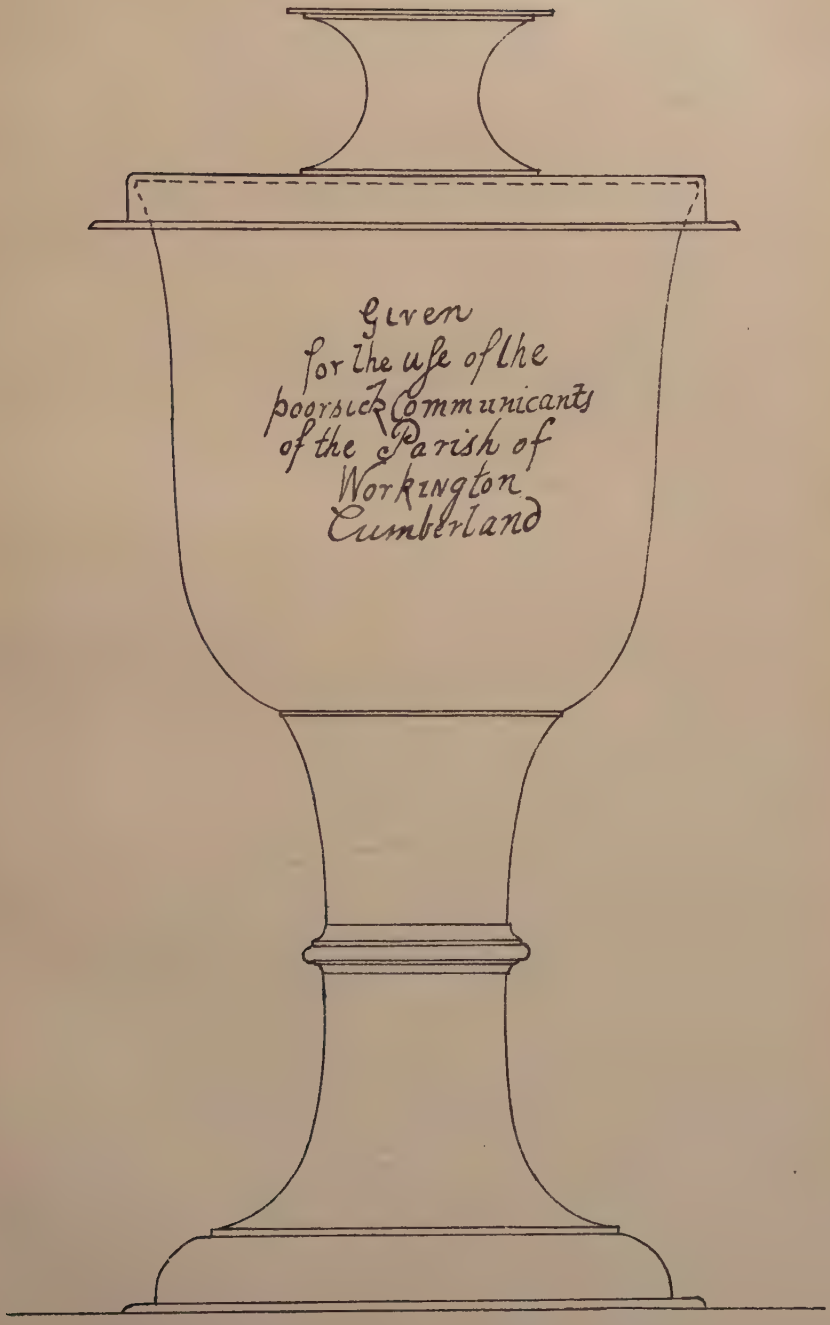
Although it appears to have been given to the church in the same year that it was made, it can hardly have been designed originally for this purpose. Basins of this shape and size were made at this time for rose water, and also occasionally as fittings for ladies' dressing cases, but they are not often found in churches.

Silver cup and cover-paten. Cup 5¾ inches high; diameter of bowl 2¾ inches; diameter of foot 2 inches. Five marks on the bowl:—1, Two R's ligatured, maker's mark of Ralph Richardson; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three lions dimidiating, &c. (Chester mark); 5, Italic *J*, Chester date letter, 1734–5. The mark of the lion passant is repeated on the foot. The cover-paten is 3¼ inches in diameter, and has two marks:—1, Two R's ligatured; 2, Lion passant. The cup is inscribed—

Given for the use of the poor sick Communicants of the Parish of Workington, Cumberland.

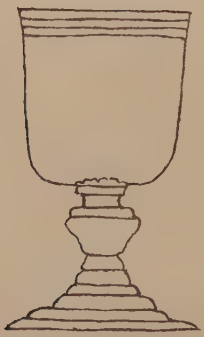
WORKINGTON, S. JOHN.—Two silver cups, paten, flagon, and alms dish, presented in 1874.

WORKINGTON 1734-5

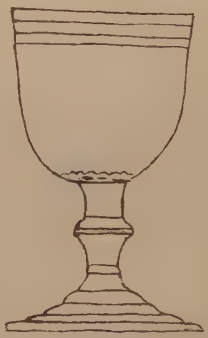


APPLEBY. ST. LAURENCE. 1626-7.

DITTO. 1694-5.



ST MICHAEL'S, BONGATE. 1712-3.



DITTO. 1759-0

XIII.

THE DEANERY OF APPLEBY

By the Rev. R. Bower, M.A.

Appleby, St. Lawrence.—This church possesses a set of seven silver vessels, viz., one flagon, two cups, two paten covers, one larger paten, and an alms dish. With the exception of one cup, all are of the same date.

The exceptional cup is the earliest; it is extremely plain in shape; the bowl is almost cylindrical, and the stem trumpet-shaped, with slight moulding at bottom; no knop; height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 12 oz. 5 dwt. On one side, in a circle of $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, covering a sheaf of Maltese crosses with long pointed stems, is the following inscription in Roman capitals:—

HIC EST CALIX NOVUM TESTA
MENTUM IN SANGUINE
MEO QUI PRO
VOBIS FUN
DETUR.

On the other side in a smaller circle, covering four crossed anchors, is—

BIBITE EX HOC
OMNES.

Three marks, all the same, viz., P H in a monogram in circular stamp. The shape of the cup leads us to believe

it is 17th century, and Mr. Cripps comes to the rescue. In *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 282, we read as follows:—

1626–7. P H, linked letters, an annulet below, shaped shield. Very large plain communion flagons, Christ College, Cambridge.

From this, and the general style of the cup, we may infer that P H manufactured this cup about 1626.

The second cup has evidently been made to match the first; but the bowl is a trifle rounder at the bottom; height 8 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 12 oz. 5 dwt. It has the same inscriptions as the first cup. Four marks:—1, Roman capital P, the mark of the maker of a communion cup at Chedworth church, co. Glou. (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 295); 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small black letter r, London, 1694–5. The lion passant is repeated within the foot.

The flagon is plain; height $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of top $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 29 oz. 2 dwt. No thumb-piece or spout. On the top of the lid is a Maltese cross ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and breadth), with a pellet on the ends of the free arms. I H S within rays is on the front of the flagon. There are four marks, the same as on the second cup, and the lion passant and maker's marks are repeated within the lid.

Paten, on central foot; diameter of top $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 14 oz. 11 dwt. Inscribed, in plain oblong, is—

ACCEPTO PANE GRATIS EGIT
ET FREGIT ET DEDIT EIS
DICENS
HOC EST CORPUS MEUM
QUOD PRO VOBIS DATUR.

Four marks, the same as on second cup.

Alms dish; diameter $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches; breadth of rim $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight 21 oz. 16 dwt. Same four marks as before. On the rim is I H S. within rays.

In addition, there are two paten covers, which have no marks. Paten cover (No. 1); diameter of top $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; weight 5 oz. 18 dwt. Sacred monogram in rays under foot. Paten cover (No. 2); exactly similar to No. 1, except in height, which is a quarter of an inch less.

The silver vessels at Appleby, S. Lawrence, thus divide into a silver cup of about 1626; a cup, flagon, paten on central foot, and alms dish, of 1694–5; and two paten covers without marks, one belonging to the earlier cup, and the other to the one of later date. The Maltese crosses, anchors, and inscriptions must have been added at a later date.

Pewter paten, basin for baptism, and four flagons.

The terrier of 1749 says—

Item a silver Flaggon weight Two pounds and a quarter. Item Two silver Chalices with covers one weighing one pound four Ounces, a Drachm and two scruples. Item one Paten, one Pound one ounce and three Quarters. Item one Bason for the Offertory one pound seven Ounces and two Drachms. Item four Flagons and one Patten of Pewter.

Terriers of 1867 and 1878 thus describe the Plate—

	lb.	oz.	
Silver Flagon weighing	2	3	
Two silver chalices with cover	2	8	6
Paten	1	1	6
Offertory Bason	1	7	2
Pewter paten and four flagons.			

Appleby, St. Michael's, Bongate.—Tall silver gilt standing cup and cover *repoussé* and chased with foliage, flowers, and fruit, of which we give an engraving. Bowl of pointed shape, on baluster stem, with three flying supports rising from knop to a sixteen-pointed flange, on which an upright collar decorated with roses alternating with plain ovals supports the bowl. Similar flange and collar of larger size are

below the knop. The stem stands on a nipple-shaped foot, which has an upright pediment with a star and tongue ornament, above a sloping one, on which is egg and tongue

ornament. The cover is similarly ornamented; it is dome-shaped with upright collar on top, decorated with alternate roses and ovals, and supporting a circular and nearly flat plate,

from which rise three zoomorphic flying supports, carrying a triangular pyramid or steeple 4⅝ inches high, with spike at top. The bottom of the cover is turned at right angles to the body thereof, and below this is a reinforcing piece with three parallel grooves in it. These grooves have been taken for a screw thread, and it has been supposed that the cover screwed into something now lost. By passing the thumb nail round, it will clearly be seen that the supposed screw is not a screw at all but three parallel grooves. This fine cup is mentioned in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 280, as a

tall cup with cover surmounted by open work steeple.

The height of cup and cover is 21 inches, of cup alone 13⅜; height of foot and stem 8 inches; diameter of bowl 5 inches, of foot 4¼ inches; weight of cup 19 oz. 16 dwt., of cover 9 oz. 18 dwt. There are four marks on both cup and cover, viz.:—1, Maker's mark, ^{C}B on a plain shield. This maker made a considerable quantity of valuable plate in the early part of the 17th century (*ante* p. 10). In *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., we see him first mentioned (p. 278) in 1606–7 as the maker of cups for the Armourers' Company, London, and for Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; in 1612–3 in connection with this cup; in 1613–4 as the manufacturer of a flagon for St. George's chapel, Windsor; in 1619–0 a tall cup, with steeple and figure with shield and spear on cover, at Linton church, co. Kent, was his handiwork; in 1627–8 he wrought a tall standing cup for Trinity College, Cambridge; in 1632–3 a tazza cup, baluster stem, punched bosses, for Armourers' Company. The other marks are:—2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Lombardic P with external cusps, London, 1612–3. This cup is a fine example of a distinctive fashion of cup much in vogue between 1611 and 1628, with occasional later examples. The Carpenters' Company of London possesses four, one of which—the Edmonds cup—is engraven in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 228. The Bongate cup has locally been taken to be a

pyx. It is no such thing, but a standing cup of the fashion of the first quarter of the 17th century.

There is a very similar but smaller one of the year 1613–4 at Holm Cultram (*ante* p. 59), and at Westward (*ante* p. 66) is one of the fashion which succeeded to this style. Another is at Ambleside, which will be described in its proper place in Ambleside deanery. These cups must have been made for secular purposes. The following extract from a terrier of 1730 will explain how this specimen came into the possession of the vicar and churchwardens of Bongate:—

Terrier 1730 S^{t} Michael.

Item one mansionhouse &c . . . . . Repairs were allowed and personally approved by his late worthy patron and Prelate D^{r} William Nicolson then Lord Bishop of Carlisle who was pleased to testifie his satisfaction in so laudable a work by presenting the vicar & his church for ever with a large silver chalice & spiral cover all double gilded & committed to his Lordships disposal by the worshipful Gilfrid Lawson Esq^{re}.

The two vicars of Bongate during the episcopate of Bishop Nicolson were Barnaby Symson, who died in 1712, and James Cock, who lived until 1738. Probably the much-commended vicar and recipient of the chalice was James Cock, for of Barnaby Symson the bishop writes as follows:—

M^{r} B. Sympson of Long-Marton is Vicar here; And, haveing not resided in the parish for above twenty years past, has suffer'd the Vicarage House to fall into decay.—(*Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile*, p. 39.)

Bongate has also a plain silver cup on baluster stem; height 6$\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl 3$\frac{5}{8}$, of foot 4; depth of bowl 3$\frac{5}{8}$; weight 9 oz. 2 dwt. Five marks:—1, Maker's mark, Ba (script letters), in an oval. This is the mark on Britannia plate of Francis Batty the elder. 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Three castles; 4, Old English capital M, Newcastle date letter for 1712–3. In *O. E. P.*, 2nd

Ed., p. 346, the first alphabet is given as Roman, but Mr. Cripps now thinks that many of the letters in it are Old English or of an Old English character (*ante* p. 42). Moreover, the shield of the three castles corresponds to that in use previous to 1725, and is not at all like the heart-shaped one of a later date (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 101). These remarks also apply to a paten at Ormside, which will be described later on. 5, Figure of Britannia.

There is a third silver cup evidently made to match the last one. Height 6½ inches; diameter of top 3¾, of foot 4 inches; depth of bowl 3½ inches; weight 8 oz. 4 dwt. Inscription :—

Donum
Hug. Hill
de Bongate
1766.

Five marks:—1, I L, under an annulet in lobed shield, the mark of John Langland; he afterwards took a partner named Robertson (see Newbiggen and Temple Sowerby in this deanery); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles in egg-shaped shield; 5, Script capital A, Newcastle, 1759–0.

Silver paten; diameter of top 8¼ inches, of foot 4¾ inches; height 2¾ inches; weight 16 oz. 15 dwt. Engraved in two circles is the following :—

Bondgate Church. The Gift of Richard Hill Esq. of Plymouth Lodge in Glamorganshire to Perpetuate the memory of his affectionate Uncle John Hill the Elder late of Crackenthorpe in this Parish who died the 30th day of December 1793 aged 86.

Sacred monogram with cross and nails in rays. Five marks:—1, R G, in oblong; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Roman capital D, London, 1799–0; 5, Sovereign's head, Geo. III.

An account of the family of Hill of Crackenthorpe, by Edward Bellasis, Esq., Bluemantle, Pursuivant of Arms, is

in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, vol. II., p. 197. It gives particulars of both Hugh Hill and John Hill.

Two pewter flagons and one paten.

The Bongate terrier of 1749 specifies the plate as—

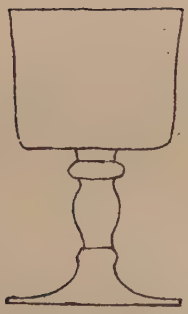
Imprimis Two Pewter Flaggons. Item one Silver Chalice with the cover double gilt weighing about 29 ounces and one silver cup weighing about 9 ounces One Paten, one Basin for water at Christenings one Pewter Plate.

The terriers of 1867 and 1878 say—

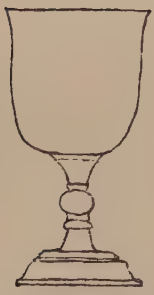
Two silver cups.
One silver plate.
One Pyx and cover silver gilt.
Two Pewter Flagons.
One Pewter Plate.

ASBY.—Plain silver cup on baluster stem. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight 8 oz. 4 dwt. Four indistinct marks:—1, 2, and 4 all seem to be roses in circular stamps; 3 is the maker's mark W R, beneath three pellets, in an oval. Three cups in the diocese, viz., Rose Castle, Ponsonby, and Aspatria, have roses, and W R linked, in square stamps, and were made at Newcastle by W. Ramsey. But the initials of this cup are not like any of the forms of W. Ramsey's linked letters. May not this be a York cup, and the marks the old York fleur-de-lis and double-seeded rose both dimidiated? The objection to this is there is no date letter. But on the other hand the rose does not resemble the Newcastle rose, nor has it the square stamp, and its circular stamp is that of the York hall mark. Possibly this cup was given by Dr. Thomas Smith, bishop of Carlisle from 1684 to 1702, who was a native of Asby (*Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland*, p. 291). When dean of Carlisle he gave plate to the Cathedral in 1680 (*ante* p. 29), and when bishop he did the same for

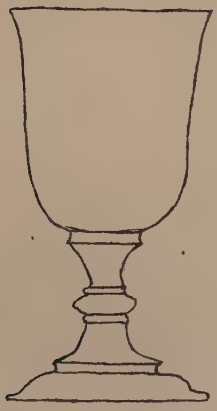
APPLEBY DEANERY . PLATE II .



ASBY . 17th CENT.



DUFTON . 1724-5 .



KIRKBYTHORE . 1633-4 .

LONGMARTON 1570 .

Rose Castle in 1684 (*ante* p. 52). That he was a benefactor to his native parish appears from Bishop Nicolson's account of Asby (*Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile*, p. 45). One George Smith, merchant taylor and citizen of London, built a school at Asby, and endowed it with £20 per annum in 1688. Bishop Nicolson in 1703 writes :—

> This Founder has been already outdone by a namesake & Fellow Parishioner, Dr. Thomas Smith, the late worthy Bishop of Carlisle who having been born at Whitewall in this Parish, bestowed (amongst his many other deeds of Charity) £100 upon this little school, which is the chief of its stock.

It is therefore probable that he gave plate to the church (included above in "other deeds of charity"), for Bishop Nicolson seldom mentions church plate.

This cup, together with the trunk of a pewter flagon (the lid, lip, thumb-piece, and handle all being gone), and a paten, is in the possession of a Mr. Guy, the son of a previous rector. At present his intention is to keep it in remembrance of his father, but it is to be hoped he may shortly be induced to return it to the church, its own proper resting place.

Modern plated vessels, presented by Miss Hill.

Dufton.—Plain silver cup; height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl 3 inches, of foot $2\frac{5}{8}$; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 3 oz. 10 dwt. Five marks :—1, I F, the initials of Jonathan French, "bound apprentice, Oct. 20, 1695," and therefore out of his time in 1702. His mark is found on plate of 1707 and 1723. 2, Lion passant turned to right. Mr. Cripps in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 346, says of Newcastle plate—

> From 1721 to 1725 the lion passant is found turned to the right, a most unusual circumstance.

3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles, Newcastle town mark; 5, Old English capital D (1724–5), not exactly like either of the two letters in Mr. Cripps' two editions.

Silver paten, a waiter or salver, with scalloped border, standing on three feet; sacred monogram in rays in the centre of top. Beneath is the inscription :—

In memory of
Alice
wife of
Joseph R Henderson
Rector of Dufton
1868.

Four marks:—1, Old English capital L, London, 1766–7; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, T . H with pellet between, above I . C also with pellet between; weight 8 oz. 8 dwt. Troy.

Modern silver cup, given by the Rev. J. R. Henderson, at the same time as the paten, and with the same inscription upon it.

Pewter flagon and paten. The flagon has the initials A C, and the paten the name of maker, Abraham Crowling.

The Dufton terriers of 1749 gives—

Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon. Item one silver chalice weighing about four ounces one Paten & Basin for the Offertory.

That of 1867 gives—

Silver cup weighing four ounces for communion. 1 pewter plate 1 large pewter flagon.

That of 1878—

Two silver chalices one silver Paten one Pewter paten. one Pewter flagon.

KIRKBYTHORE.—Neat plain cup, bell-shaped bowl, with paten cover. Cup, height 8⅛ inches; diameter of bowl 4⅛ inches, of foot 4⅛ inches; depth of bowl 4⅝ inches; weight

11 oz. 3 dwt. Four marks:—1, R W in shaped shield with something below. Although there are here and at Milburn four of these R W marks, the device is always indistinct. Mr. Cripps in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 278, mentions a maker in 1605–6 whose mark was R W, pellet below, shaped shield. He made a rose water dish, *repoussé* with marine monsters, Elizabethan belts and foliage, for the Clothworkers' Company. 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Italic small *q*, London date letter for 1633–4. In *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 333, the sides of the shield of the letters *q*, *s*, and *v*, in this alphabet, only are curved—the rest are angular. But the punch which struck the Kirkbythore and Milburn plate is curved on the dexter and angular on the sinister side. Under the foot is the word—

Kirkby=thure.

From this and the registers (where the same word occurs) it seems the correct name for the parish is Kirkby Thure, and those who still talk of Kirkby Thure are more accurate in their pronunciation than their better educated neighbours. Paten cover; diameter of top $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of basin $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight 5 oz. 9 dwt. Four marks, the same as on the cup.

Pewter flagon, with thumb-piece and paten.

The terrier of 1749 specifies—

Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon weighing about four Pounds. Item one silver chalice with y^e^ cover weighing about one Pound ten ounces one Paten.

Those of 1867 and 1878 are brief—

One plate one paten one chalice.

Long Marton.—Elizabethan silver cup; height $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 4 oz. 11 dwt. It has around the bowl the Elizabethan floral belt. On the top of the stem,

and round the foot in two places, are bands of ornamental work. Three marks:—1, E D, ligatured; 2 and 3, a rose of four petals in a circular punch. No date letter. The marks, including the maker's, are the same as those on the Bolton and Ireby cups, which were probably assayed at Carlisle (*ante* p. 54) and are attributed by Mr. Cripps to 1565 or thereabouts (*ib.* p. 53). But as the Long Marton cup, though hammered, has not been made like the foregoing, out of an overlapping sheet of silver, it may be conjectured that E D manufactured it after he had acquired more experience in the silversmith's art, and its floral belt points to a later date than that of the belt of "small indentations" at Bolton and Ireby (*ib.* p. 53). It most likely belongs to the 1570–1–2 period of activity in providing "decent communion cups" in the northern province (*ib.* p. 82).

The terrier of 1749 gives—

Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon Item one silver chalice weighing about eight ounces, one Paten, one Basin for the Offertory.

Those of 1867 and 1878 say—

One silver cup, one metal Flagon and Paten.

The large pewter flagon and paten are still at Long Marton, and in 1881 a new set of silver vessels were purchased by subscription. They have the following inscription:—

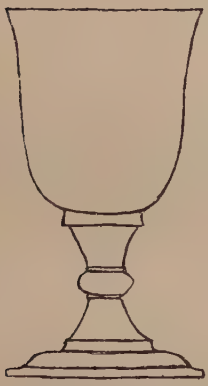
+ S.S. Margaret and James. Longmarton 1881.

Milburn.—A chapel of ease to Kirkby Thore.

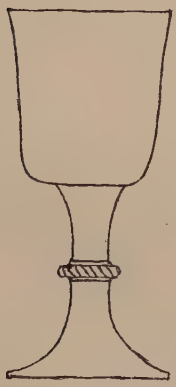
Plain silver cup and paten cover, very similar to those at the mother church, only smaller. Height of cup $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches, of foot 4 inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight about 10 oz. Four marks as at Kirkby Thore:—1, R W with pellet below in shaped shield; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small italic letter *q*, 1633–4. Under the foot is the word

Milburne.

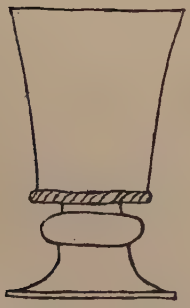
APPLEBY DEANERY . PLATE III .



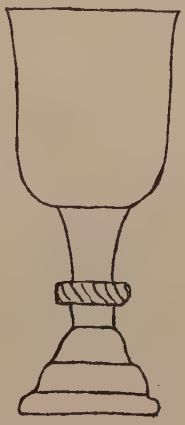
MILBURN . 1633-4.



NEWBIGGEN. 1778-9.



ORMSIDE . 1672.



TEMPLESOWERBY. 1778-9.

Paten cover, diameter of top $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{8}$; height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight 4 oz. 11 dwt. Four marks, the same as on cup.

The terriers of 1875 and 1878 simply state—

1 silver paten, one ditto chalice.

MURTON cum HILTON. — A new district church in the parish of St. Michael's, Bongate.

The terriers of 1867 and 1878 give the plate as

One chalice one Flagon and one plate.

These are modern and of base metal.

NEWBIGGEN.—Silver cup on very plain stem. In the place of a knop is a cable band. Height $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$; depth of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$; weight 9 oz. 6 dwt. Five marks:—1, $\frac{\text{I.L}}{\text{I.R}}$, the whole beneath a gem ring. This is the mark of Messrs. Langland and Robertson (*ante* p. 179). From an old newspaper in the possession of Mr. Sewell of Newcastle we learn that

on the 26th & 30th of November 1784 Messrs Langland & Robertson had work stamped to the amount of 7305 oz. amongst which were 100 coffee pots, 112 teapots, 190 tongs, 9 doz table spoons, and a great number of cups, tankards, pots &c.

The object of this proceeding was, of course, to escape the duty of sixpence per ounce imposed, or rather re-imposed, in that year (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed, p. 66). Messrs. Langland and Robertson got all this plate assayed and stamped before this act came into operation. 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles; 5, Roman capital M (1778–9).

Pewter flagon and paten.

A terrier of 1749 gives—

Imprimis one Pewter Flagon. Item one silver chalice wth the cover gilt weighing about Twelve ounces, one Paten, one Bason for the offertory.

ORMSIDE.—The terriers of 1749 and 1777 describe the church plate as—

Imprimis, one Pewter Flaggon one silver chalice weighing ab^{t} nine ounces & one silver Paten ab^{t} 14 ounces.

In 1878 the vessels are said to be

One silver plate, one silver cup pewter flaggon.

These are all in use at the present time.

Silver cup, truncated cone, with cable ornament around the foot of the bowl. Plain round knop. Height 6 inches; diameter of top of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Four marks:—1, An illegible mark, possibly a lion passant; 2 and 3 are the same, Roman I D above an eight-pointed star, in a plain shield; 4, A single castle in plain shield. There is no date letter. The same marks are on plate thus described by Mr. Cripps:—

Another mark, probably attributable to Newcastle, is on Church plate at Gateshead, dated 1672. This is a single heraldic castle or tower, on a small shield and accompanied by what seems to be intended for a lion passant on a plain oval shield but turned to the right. The same marks occur on a communion cup at Boldon also dated 1672. The maker's mark is I D in both cases (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 71).

The initials are those of John Dowthwaite, who took up his freedom at Newcastle in 1666, and died in 1673. In 1666 he is called a glazier, but when he takes an apprentice soon afterwards he is called a goldsmith; no doubt he was apprenticed to a glazier, the Glaziers' Company being one of the five amalgamated companies (*ante* p. 85). There is a lion passant on the glaziers' arms, from which probably I D took his lion, and the single castle may have been taken from the crest of the Newcastle arms, which is a single castle, whereas the arms themselves are three castles. The date of the Ormside cup must be about 1672.

Silver paten; diameter of top 9⅛ inches, of foot 3⅞ inches; height of stem 2⅝. Inscription:—

Ex dono M. H in memoria
of Hir Son
Cypriani Hilton Nat: 7 Aug 1700.
Obijt 16 Aug^{t} 1712
To y^{e} Church
of
Ormside

Also gave the Interest of Ten Pounds to the Poor of Ormside for ever.

Five marks:—1, Old English F in oval, Newcastle, 1707–8. Another instance of an Old English capital previous to 1721 (*ante* p. 42). 2, Three castles in similar shield to the one on the Bongate cup; 3, Ba in an oval, Francis Batty's mark again; 4, Lion's head erased; 5, Britannia.

There is a Hilton porch and some Hilton monuments in Ormside church. M. H. is Mary Hilton, but it does not appear from the county histories who she was.

Pewter flagon, with lid and thumb-piece.

Temple Sowerby.—Also a chapel of ease to Kirkby Thore.

Plain silver cup, obtained in the same year and from the same makers as the Newbiggen cup, and very similar to it. Height 8⅜ inches; diameter of top of bowl 3⅝ inches, of foot 3 inches; depth of bowl 4$_{16}^{1}$ inches; weight 12 oz. Troy. Five marks, the same as on the cup at Newbiggen, viz.:—1, The mark of Messrs. Langland and Robertson; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles; 5, Roman capital M, Newcastle date letter for 1778–9.

Small silver paten; diameter 6⅛ inches; depth ⅝ inches; plain rim ¾ inches broad; weight 5 oz. 18 dwt. The same marks as on the cup.

Another silver paten, with cable border, standing on three feet, formerly used as a waiter. Diameter 7 inches. Four

marks :—1, Old English capital Q, London letter for 1771-2; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, I . C with pellet between. Inscription :—

Presented to the
Church of Temple Sowerby
by
George Clayton Atkinson
1843.

Pewter flagon, height 8⅝ inches. Under the foot are scratched these marks :—R H. 1800; I . L 1825.

The terriers of 1867 and 1878 say

One pewter flagon, one silver chalice, one silver paten.

XIV.

THE DEANERY OF KESWICK

By the Rev. R. Bower, M.A., Vicar of Crosscanonby,
and
R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.

Bassenthwaite, Parish Church. — Silver cup, given about 33 years ago, has London marks for 1815–6.

Flagon and paten, electro-plated.

Bassenthwaite, New Church of St. John the Evangelist.—Silver flagon, chalice, and paten of elaborate recent design. Brass alms dish.

There is no terrier for Bassenthwaite of the year 1749.

Borrowdale.—The earliest terrier existing is that of 1867, which gives—

Item Two Pewter cups and one Pewter Plate,

while that of 1878 gives

One oak case containing silver cup and Paten and one flagon (electro-plated).

The silver cup and paten are of the year 1871. The pewter paten is still in existence, and there is also a pewter flagon, but the cups have disappeared.

Borrowdale was one of the five "Chappels of Ease" in the parish of Crosthwaite, the others being Wythburn,

Newlands, S. John's in the Vale, and Thornthwaite. The duties were generally supplied by readers, or persons not in orders, of whom Bishop Nicolson says—

The Readers in these Dales are commonly more rich than the Curates (much better provided for, in appearance) in other parts of the Diocese; haveing the Advantage of drawing Bills, Bonds, Conveyances, Wills &c. which the Attornies elsewhere claim as their property: But since the Duty of stamp'd paper came in Fashion, their Revenues are much abated on this Article.—*Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile*, p. 98.

The stipend of the richest of these readers was, according to Bishop Nicolson, only £5 1s. 8d.

CROSTHWAITE.—A terrier of 1749 states that there were then at this church

one Pewter Flaggon, one Pewter Dish Two silver Chalices weighing about eight ounces, one pewter paten.

These have all disappeared. In their stead is now in use a costly service of silver gilt, viz., one flagon, two cups, two patens, and an alms dish. These were made by I. J. K., the maker of a similar set at Brigham (*ante* p. 104), and presented to the church under the circumstances mentioned in the following extract from the parish books, for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. T. K. Richmond, the present vicar:—

The undersigned being the Churchwardens for the year 1846 have had presented to us for the use of the Parishioners a valuable and complete set of silver gilt Communion Service consisting of two Chalices, two Patens, one Flagon, and an Offerings Plate. The Chalices bear the following inscription, "Accipiam Calicem Salutaris"; The Patens, "Res Mysterium Sanctæ Incarnationis tuæ libera Nos, Domine"; The Flagon, "Te Laudamus Tibi Benedicimus"; The offerings plate, "Tua Sunt omnia, Domine, et e tuis dedimus tibi." This generous & munificent gift was from

Arthur Hulton Esq who was then a temporary resident at Portinscale and a comparative stranger amongst us. The old Service was given to Mr Hulton who presented the two old Silver Cups to the Chapelries of Newlands & Wythburn at that time under the cure of Revd John Monkhouse & Rev. James Bush. The Pewter Flagons and Dish were broken up in order that they might not be desecrated by any other use being made of them.

George Williamson
Henry Wood } Churchwardens.

The donor of this plate, Mr. Hulton, was afterwards ordained by Bishop Waldegrave, and built and was the first incumbent of Ivegill church.

The modern terriers of Crosthwaite describe the church goods by reference, thus:—

An inventory of the Goods of the church such as Communion Plate Surplices &c is kept in a book in the Custody of the Churchwardens.

It is certainly a disadvantage there should be no record in the bishop's registry of the church goods, but this inventory was ordered by the ordinance of 1571, to which we are coming.

In *Whelan's History of Cumberland* some very curious information is contained, as to the parish of Crosthwaite—

The population of this parish, as well as that of most others in the north of England, continued attached to the Catholic religion long after the inhabitants of the southern counties had embraced Protestantism; and so late as the 13th Elizabeth (1571) we find that the services of the ancient church were celebrated here, and attended by the people. In that year an ordinance was issued by the Bishop of Carlisle, directed to Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton, lord warden of the Western Marches of England; Simon Musgrave Knt; Richard Dudley Esqr of Yanwath Hall; and other commissioners for causes ecclesiastical within the province of York; the vicar of Crosthwaite, the eighteen sworn men (sidemen), the churchwardens; the representatives of the house of Derwentwater; the sealer and receiver of the Queen's majesty's portion at the mines;

the bailiffs of Keswick, Wythburn, Borrowdale, Thornthwaite, Brundholme, and the forester of Derwent Fells, who are commanded to assemble at Crosthwaite church upon the afternoon of Ascension Day, and then and there to elect, choose and nominate the eighteen men for the ensuing year and also the churchwardens.—*Whelan's History of Cumberland*, p. 334.

It is unnecessary to reprint here the oaths specified to be taken by the eighteen and by the churchwardens, who were directed

to provide before Christmas then next following *two fair large common cups with covers* one fine diaper napkin for the communion and sacramental bread and *two fair pots or flagons of tin* for the wine.—*History of the Church of Crosthwaite*, published anonymously, 1853.

They were also commanded

to sell before the first day of December of the aforesaid year, all the Popish relics and monuments of superstition and idolatry, as presently remain in the said parish, of the church or parish goods, converting the prices thereof received to the parish use wholly, viz. two pipes of silver, one silver pax, one cross of cloth of gold, which was on a vestment; one copper cross, two chalices of silver, two corporase rases, three hand bells, the iron whereon the paschal stood, one pair of sensures, one ship, one head of a pair of sensures, twenty nine brazen or Latyne candlesticks of six quarters long; one holy water tankard of brass, the canopies which hanged, and that which was carried over the blessed sacrament; two brazen or Latine chrismatories the vail cloth the sepulchre cloths and painted cloths with pictures of Peter and Paul and of the Trinity.*—*Whelan's History of Cumberland*, p. 334.

It was also ordered that

the four vestments, tunicles, five chestables and all other vestments belonging to the said parish church, and to the chapels within the

* Unfortunately in Edward VI's Inventory of church goods in Cumberland the names of half the parishes have been torn off, and Crosthwaite is among the number of the lost names, so that we cannot compare Whelan's list of church goods at Crosthwaite in 1571 with that returned by Edward VI's Commissioners in 1552.

said parish be defaced, cut in pieces, and of them covering for the pulpit and cushions made and provided; and that the albes and amyses should likewise be sold; and fine linen cloths for the communion table, and a covering of buckram, fringed, for the same, be bought and provided before Christmas next; and that there should be provided before that period, for the chapels in the parish, *decent common cups of silver or tin.*—*Ibid* p. 334.

It was further ordered that

all the parishioners of Crosthwaite being of years of discretion and sufficiently instructed in the grounds and principles of the Christian faith, *should openly communicate at least three times in their parish church yearly, whereof Easter* was the one time; and at all such general communions the deacons and ministers of the chapels in the parish should help and assist the vicar and curate at the ministration of the same.—*Ibid* p. 335.

I have supplemented the deficiencies of Whelan's extracts from the document by resource to the anonymous writer, but neither say where the document is to be found: they quote much more from it of the greatest interest, but not germane to our present subject. The date, 1571, is of importance as connected with the occurrence in the diocese of so many cups of that year. The then bishop of Carlisle, Richard Barnes, was appointed in 1570. His predecessor, John Best, the first Protestant bishop of Carlisle, appointed in 1560, had enough on his hands without entering on a crusade against "massing chalices" and other "monuments of superstition," seeing that

He received in 1564 a commission from Elizabeth, by which he was empowered to arm himself and his dependents; a measure deemed necessary in consequence of the unsettled and turbulent state of the diocese.—(*Whelan*, p. 109).

Another account states that he was commissioned to arm "against the tumultuous and enraged populace" (*Hutchinson*, vol. ii, p. 629); an uncongenial occupation, we must think, for a man described by Fuller as "a grave and learned divine"

(*Whelan*, p. 109). He died on May 22nd, 1570. Bishop Barnes, who succeeded him in the same year, had been chancellor at York, and retained his chancellorship for a year after his promotion to the see of Carlisle. In 1571 Grindal, Archbishop of York, issued his injunction for the substitution of "cups" for "chalices" (*ante* p. 82), which injunction the number of cups of that date shews that Bishop Barnes speedily enforced in his own diocese; and the question arises Was such a document as that addressed to Crosthwaite at all exceptional? May not similar ones be mouldering in other parish chests?

No silver cup purchased in obedience to this ordinance is now to be found, either at Crosthwaite or in any of the chapelries, though we might be induced by the foregoing extract from the parish register to search at Newlands and Wythburn. But the Crosthwaite cup which was given to Newlands was speedily disposed of in favour of a showy set of electro-plate, while the one at Wythburn proves to be a London cup of the year 1656–7, and the one given to Newlands would probably be of this date also. The cup at Wythburn weighs 9 oz. 11 dwt. This is near enough to eight ounces to explain that the Crosthwaite terrier of 1749 in saying

> two silver chalices weighing about eight ounces

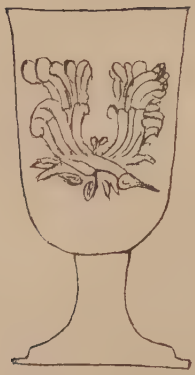
means eight ounces each. We have no clue to what became of the

> two fair large common cups of silver with covers

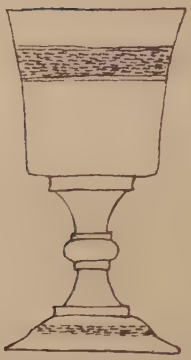
enjoined by the ordinance of 1571 to be got. Possibly they never were got, or disappeared during the "troubles" (the Commonwealth).

The destruction of the pewter vessels to prevent their desecration can be paralleled. A set in this diocese, for a similar reason, was buried in the dead of night, and another hurled into the depths of Buttermere Lake.

KESWICK DEANERY .



GRANGE . 1658-9 .



THRELKELD . 1636-7 .

ST JOHNS-IN-THE-VALE . 1659-0 .

WYTHBURN . 1656-6 .

GRANGE.—This is a perpetual curacy of modern foundation, built by Miss Heathcote, and consecrated by bishop Waldegrave. Miss Heathcote also presented silver cup and paten.

The cup is very plain, bell bowl, on plain trumpet-shaped stem; no knop; height $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$; depth of bowl $5\frac{1}{16}$; weight 10 ounces. On one side is engraved a device consisting of two branches of conventional foliage, rather like ostrich plumes, tied together; on the other is the sacred monogram with the nails and cross, within rays. This cup was probably intended for secular purposes, and the sacred monogram added afterwards. Four marks, very much worn:—1, Maker's mark, in a circle, P combined with some other letter; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small Old English a, London, 1678–9.

The paten is on central foot; diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of foot $2\frac{7}{16}$; height $1\frac{6}{8}$; weight 3 oz. 12 dwt. Four marks:—1, A Roman capital D is all that remains of the maker's mark, but it may be the mark of Wm. Denny and John Bathe (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 298); 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Britannia; 4, Court-hand v, London, 1715–6. The Britannia stamp is also repeated under the foot.

Nothing is known of the history of these vessels prior to their presentation by Miss Heathcote.

There is also at Grange a plated flagon.

KESWICK, ST. JOHN.—Electro-plated service. This is a church of recent foundation.

NEWLANDS.—Electro-plated flagon, cup, and paten. This was one of the five "Chappelries of Ease" to Crosthwaite. No terrier of 1749: those of 1867 and 1878 give no information.

The Crosthwaite cup, given to this chapel, was sold to raise the funds for the purchase of the electro-plated set.

ST. JOHN'S IN THE VALE.—Also one of the "Chappelries of Ease" to Crosthwaite. Plain silver cup of Dublin make on baluster stem; height 7 inches; diameter of top $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$; weight 14 oz. 2 dwt. The stem is filled with lead, and the foot soldered to it. Three marks:—1, I S, with pellet above, below, and between, in a circle; 2, Small Roman b, Dublin mark for 1659; 3, Harp crowned in shaped punch. Inscription on foot:—

* The free gift of Robert Wrenn
to the Chappell of St. John * * 1659.

Modern silver paten and flagon have been acquired since 1867, in which year the terrier specifies—

Silver cup Pewter Flagon and Paten,

which last two are now missing.

THORNTHWAITE.—Flagon, paten, and chalice of the present reign, presented to the church by the Rev. James Lynn, formerly vicar of Crosthwaite. This place was one of the "Chappelries of Ease" to Crosthwaite.

THRELKELD.—The terrier of 1749 states that the communion vessels here consisted of

one Pewter Flaggon, one Chalice with a cover weighing about 14oz one Paten & one bason for ye offertory.

The paten cover is lost, but the cup remains. Its dimensions are as follows:—Height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$, of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$; weight 8 oz. 13 dwt. Three marks:—1, T H in lobed stamp, same maker's mark as at Kirkandrews on Esk (*ante* p. 41); 2, Small d in plain shield, York date letter, 1636–7; 3, Old York mark, fleur-de-lys and crowned rose, both dimidiated and conjoined in a plain circular shield. Inscription on foot:—

Thomas Gaskarth 1634.

A band of pricked ornamentation, $\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide, is round the bowl; a smaller one is on the foot. The bowl is of the truncated cone shape, and the stem has knop.

The Gaskarths of the Hill Top were an ancient local family, one of whose heiresses married, in 1774, the then Earl of Suffolk.

Threlkeld also possesses plated flagon and paten.

Threlkeld was a chapelry of Greystock.

WYTHBURN.—Plain cup, on baluster stem, bell bowl; height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth of bowl 3 inches; weight 9 oz. 11 dwt. Four marks:—1, I G above a star of six points, in heart-shaped stamp; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Court-hand S, London, 1655–6. The date 1660 is engraved on the bowl. The terrier of 1867 says—

Goods of the church communion cup.

Electro-plated flagon and paten have since been acquired. Wythburn is one of the "Chappelries of Ease" to Crosthwaite.

The silver cup now at Wythburn, and mentioned in the terrier of 1867, was formerly at Crosthwaite, and was presented to Wythburn under the circumstances mentioned *ante* p. 191. By its date, it cannot have been one of the two cups the churchwardens of Crosthwaite were ordered, in 1571, to provide.

XV.

THE DEANERY OF CARTMEL

By Henry Fletcher-Rigge.

Allithwaite is a modern church in the parish of Cartmel, and has a set of modern plate, silver, viz., two cups, flagon, paten, and alms dish.

Cartmel.—This magnificent church, as might be expected, is rich in silver plate. It possesses a cup and cover-paten of old York make, and a cup, paten, plate, and two flagons of London make.

The York cup and cover-paten weigh together about 16 oz. 8 dwt. Each has three identical marks, and on the cup is the date 1668. The marks are:—1, Very much worn but taken in conjunction with the other marks, and the date on the cup, there is no doubt that it is L, the York date letter for 1668–9. Mr. Cripps (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 338) has no example of this year. 2, MB, linked letters, the mark of an old York maker of whose work examples are mentioned in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 76, 77, viz., a tankard belonging to the Corporation of Hull, a paten at Bolton Abbey, and a communion cup at St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York. 3, The old York mark, a fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in a circular punch. The cup has bell-bowl, on which a band of ornament, foliage contained within two straps, which interlace. The stem has knop, round which

and round the foot is a wreath of laurel, and the same is round the paten cover, which is of the usual button pattern. The cup stands 9½ inches high; diameter of bowl 4½ inches, of foot 5 inches.

The plate, though of London make, has been got at the same time as the York cup and cover. It is plain, 8¾ inches in diameter; weighs 8 oz. 4 dwt. Four marks:—1, R·D, pellet between, something above, crescent below, in plain shield. The mark of R D, cinquefoil below, shaped escutcheon, is given under date 1668–9 in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 289. 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Black-letter capital L, London date letter 1668–9.

The second cup is perfectly plain, 9½ inches high; diameter of bowl 4½ inches, of foot 4¼. It is so similar in shape and dimensions to the York cup, as to justify the conjecture that it was made to match. It has four marks:—1, I·I, fleur-de-lys below, in shaped shield. This maker, who also used a mark with a little variation, made communion flagons at S. Margaret's, Westminster; candlesticks at Exeter Cathedral; tankard at Christ's College, Cambridge, &c. (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 295). 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; this also occurs under the foot. 4, Small black letter r, London date letter for 1694–5. The paten belonging to this cup has precisely the same marks. It has a central foot, and is 7½ inches in diameter. It weighs about 8 oz., and the cup about 20 oz.

The flagons match in size and shape; each stands 12¾ inches high, by a diameter of 7½ inches at the base, and 4 at the top. Each has handle, thumb-piece, and lid. One weighs 33 oz. 19 dwt.; and has on it the date, 1736, and the initials A.W.A most curiously intertwined. It has what seem to be five marks, but which in reality are only four, the date letter having been put on twice:—1, R:B in plain oblong, corners rounded (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 306, maker of flagon and alms dish at Halsall church, co. Lancaster); 2, Lion passant; 3, Small Roman a, London,

1736–7. This is repeated again about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch vertically below first impression, which has been a failure. 4, Leopard's head crowned.

The second flagon weighs 45 oz. 19 dwt., and has on it the date, 1739, and the same initials, A W A, in a simpler monogram. Four marks :—1, R B in script, in a shaped punch ; 2, Lion passant, turned upside down ; 3, Small Roman d, in shaped escutcheon, London, 1739–0 ; 4, Leopard's head crowned.

There is no doubt of these two flagons being by the same maker, and the change in his mark is due to

the Act of 1739 which came into operation on May 28th & ordered the makers to destroy their existing marks and to substitute for them the initials of their Christian and surnames directing in addition that the new letters should in each case *be of a different* character or alphabet from those used before (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 52).

This enactment was intended to do away with the variations that existed from 1720, some makers using the first two letters of their surname ; others the initials of their Christian and surname.

No information can be obtained from Chester as to this plate: it is not mentioned in any terrier, but one would imagine that the churchwarden accounts for 1668, 1694, 1736, and 1739, if existing, would give some particulars.

The ancient chapelries in the parish of Cartmel are four, viz., Cartmel Fell, Staveley, Lindale, and Flookburgh.*

Cartmel Fell possesses a modern silver cup, presented in 1846. It has also a pewter flagon with lid, standing nearly 12 inches in height to top of knob on lid, and also two pewter plates about 9 inches in diameter.

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* *Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society*, vol. I, *Lancashire and Cheshire Church Surveys*, p. 142, where some very interesting particulars will be found.

There is also an old cup of white metal, much resembling a large wine glass, and standing about 6 inches high. It has some figures of birds engraved round it, near the top.

This place was a chapelry to Cartmel.

COLTON.—A terrier for the year 1778 at Chester specifies for Colton—

1 pewter flagon 1 silver chalice 1 pewter paten.

These were superseded in 1879 by a silver plated set (chalice, flagon, paten or plate), purchased by subscription, but the valuable Elizabethan chalice with its cover-paten still remains. The cup stands $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, and the diameter of the bowl and foot are the same, $3\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. The bowl is bell-shaped, with Elizabethan belt of floral ornament; the stem has knop, slightly ornamented. The paten is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, its button $1\frac{1}{4}$; and its height $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. On the button is the date 1571. Both cup and paten have the same marks, four in number, though differently arranged. On the paten they are:—1, Small black-letter o, London, 1571–2; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Some small object: this mark, which comes first on the chalice, and is much worn there, may be the fleur-de-lis, without a shield, given in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 270, as on a communion cup at St. Olaves, Old Jewry, London. The Colton cup weighs about 5 oz. 13 dwt., and the cover about 1 oz. 11 dwt. Colton has also a silver plate about 6 inches in diameter, on which a set of London hall marks for 1851, and this inscription:—

+ Humbly offered on the feast of the Holy Trinity 1852 for the service of the Altar in the Parish Church of Colton Lancashire.

This was the gift of the late vicar, the Rev. S. T. Clarke, M.A.

It is hard to conceive why in 1879 it was considered well to supersede this plate and the Elizabethan cup and cover by a plated set. It was actually proposed to sell the

cup and cover to raise the wherewithal to pay for the plated articles, and it is to the credit of the vicar that he resisted this proposal. The pewter flagon still exists: no marks.

Colton was a Chapel to Hawkshead, and was made a parish in 1676.*

Field Broughton.—Silver cup; height 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 8 oz. 4 dwt. Silver paten; width $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 9 oz. 2 dwt. 7 gr. Hall marks five:—1, Head of Geo. III; 2, Date letter, small Roman b, London, 1817–8; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Lion passant; 5, Maker's initials, W B upside down. The hall marks on the chalice are indistinct, but they appear to have been the same as those on the paten, except the W B: the date letter, b, alone is clearly legible.

The chalice has this inscription:—

Presented by Scholes Birch Esq. of Stoneydale cottage to Field Broughton Chapel; Philip Knipe Curate A.D. 1817.

The paten has no inscription.

A good silver plated flagon, 12 inches high, and two silver-plated plates, 9 inches wide. Inscribed under the rim of one of these plates:—

Flagon and two plates presented to Field Broughton Church by Mr John Pollard of Holker in memory of his devoted and affectionate wife who departed this life on the 26th of April an. dom. 1867.

William Wilson Incumbent,
Ad gloriam Dei.

This gift by Mr. Pollard is mentioned (with a similar gift by him to Flookburgh chapel) in *Annales Caermoelenses*, p. 306.

There are no terriers at Chester for Field Broughton.

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* *Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society*, vol. I, *Lancashire and Cheshire Church Surveys*, p. 139 n.

FINSTHWAITE has a silver cup in good preservation, which is now used; height 6⅞ inches; width of bowl 3½ inches, of foot 3¼. The bowl is bell-shaped, with slight lip; the stem has small knop. It has four marks, all the same, viz., G S with an object below, in a shaped shield (see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 306). The shaped shield is similar to that containing mark of Gabriel Sleath, given in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 301, under date 1711–2, while the object, which resembles the planet Saturn with a line underneath, occurs in the mark of Gabriel Sleath in 1709, and of Humphrey Payne in that year (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 301).

Finsthwaite also has old pewter flagon of plain make, with lid and handle; height without the lid 11 inches; width at top 4½ inches, at base 6¾ inches. Mark on the bottom, I N. No inscription.

An old pewter paten, with a foot; width 9 inches; height 3 inches; width of foot 3½ inches. Underneath, on its bottom, is an elaborate stamped shield, bearing in its dexter side a garb, on sinister side a cock crowing, with uplifted wings. Above the shield a mark which looks like an anchor, with a X or K under it; also four punched marks, very much worn, look like the I N on the bottom of the flagon.

Finsthwaite has in present use silver chalice, paten, and flagon, and brass alms dish. All these are enclosed in a good oaken case, are dated 1874, and were presented to the parish by Richard Pedder, Esq., of Finsthwaite House, on the consecration of the present church, which was built on the site of the old church, at the liberal cost of T. Newby Wilson, Esq., of The Landing, in Finsthwaite parish.

FLOOKBURGH.—No terriers exist as to this place at Chester, which may be accounted for by its being originally a mere chapelry to Cartmel. In that most valuable book, Stockdale's *Annales Caermoelenses*, there is an interesting account of the vessels belonging to this chapel, written by

Mr. Stockdale. It commences with an extract from the Old Flookburgh Chapel Book:—

COMMUNION PLATE.

1791. Paid for a plated flagon and three pints with silver mouldings	£4 „ 16 „ 0
A chalice cup and 1 pint with ditto	5 „ 0 „ 11
A salver with foot ditto	2 „ 5 „ 0
Engraving &c. and box	0 „ 6 „ 6
	£12 „ 8 „ 5

Mr. Stockdale writes:—

The above mentioned plate, according to a copy of a letter I have in my possession, written by my grandfather to Messrs. Boulton and Watt (Watt! a man that never can be forgotten) of Soho, Birmingham, was manufactured at their works there, then of world wide celebrity. This communion plate, which was not of solid silver, but of plated metal with silver mouldings, after some seventy-six years of continual use, had become very shabby, and even made the sacrament wine taste more or less bitter if left therein but for a short time. It was then (1867) that the benevolent Mr Pollard, of Holker, presented to the Chapel of Flookburgh its present handsome and appropriate communion Service, vizt. a flagon, two chalices, one paten, two alms dishes, and a spoon, with a case to contain the whole. On the paten is the following inscription—"Ad gloriam Dei presented to Flookburgh Church by Mr John Pollard, of Holker, in memory of his devoted and affectionate wife, who departed this life on the 20th of April Anno Domini 1867. Thomas Rigg, B.A. Incumbent."—*Annales Caermoelenses*, pp. 305 & 306.

The vessels given by Mr. Pollard are nickel plated.

GRANGE.—This is a modern church, and the plate, flagon, cup, and paten, are silver, given in 1853 by the Miss Taylors of Lynwood. Another silver chalice was given later by Mrs. Horrocks of Merlewood. There is also a brass alms dish, given in 1880 by Miss Mac Quhae.

HAVERTHWAITE, also a modern church, possesses chalice, flagon, and paten, silver-plated, and brass alms dish.

Lindale, Grange Over Sands.—The church plate in use here is all of the year 1855, and consists of silver chalice, paten, and flagon. The old plate consists of pewter flagon, cup and paten of some base metal: of these the paten alone has any marks, viz., four indistinct small marks, and a shield charged with a lion rampant; below is the word London, and above X under a crown. This place was a chapelry of Cartmel.

Rusland.—Flagon, cup, and paten of pewter; flagon, cup, and paten, modern silver, presented in 1868 by Mrs. Brookes of Tent Lodge, Coniston, sister of the late Rev. John Romney of Whitestock Hall, and granddaughter of Romney the celebrated painter.

Staveley, in the Parish of Cartmel.—The present terrier, in the possession of the churchwarden, describes thus—

One Flagon plated with silver, capacity one quart.

The paten and chalice of silver, all three engraved thus—

Jeremiah and Mary Dixon to Staveley Chapel, 1793, and contained in an Oaken box.

The chalice will hold about a pint, and weighs 11½ oz.; the paten weighs 5 oz., has a central foot. Each has five marks:—1, Old English I.D in oblong punch with corners rounded; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Small Roman r, London date letter, 1792–3; 5, King's head.

Mr. Dixon was then the owner of Fellfoot, in Staveley parish; his wife was a daughter of Smeaton, architect of the Eddystone lighthouse (*v. Annales Caermoelenses*, p. 528). This Staveley was a chapelry of Cartmel.

XVI.

THE DEANERY OF GREYSTOKE

By the Rev. W. A. Mathews, M.A., late Dean of Greystoke.

Castle Sowerby.—Silver cup, 9 inches high, and silver paten, 5 inches diameter; each bears the inscription—

Castle Sowerby. The Gift of the Rev. Mr James Clark Vicar 1734.

The cup has four marks:—1, Maker's initials, in Roman capitals, I C, with a gem ring above, in a lobed stamp, the earlier mark of Isaac Cookson (*ante* p. 104); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles in a heart-shaped shield; 5, Old English capital R in a square stamp, Newcastle date letter for 1737–8. The paten has but one mark, the lion passant. Mr. James Clark was vicar from 1717 to 1739. The inscription on the cup and paten, perhaps engraved after his death, antedates the presentation by at least three years.

A pewter flagon 11⅛ inches high, and paten 13½ inches diameter; each have these marks:—1, W; 2, Old English C; 3, Leopard's head uncrowned; 4, A thistle; all in shields.

Dacre.—The terrier of 1749 runs—

Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon Item one Silver Chalice with a Cover double gilt weighing about sixteen ounces Item one Silver Paten weighing about eighteen ounces.

In copying this into a terrier of 1777 a line has been omitted, and it runs—

Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon, one Silver Chalice with a cover double gilt weighing about eighteen ounces.

The modern terriers are concise: that of 1867 says—

A cup and paten.

that of 1878—

A cup paten and plate.

The cup and cover have been gilt. The cover is of the usual cover-paten class, very flat, with button, and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. The cup stands $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The stem is conical, with mouldings round foot, and has no knop. The bowl is a frustum of a cone, with slightly curving sides. A line is engraved below the lip with fleur-de-lys dependent therefrom, and an Elizabethan band of ornamentation is round the body. The marks are four:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Roman capital F, London date letter for 1583–4; 4, Maker's mark: illegible, but resembles the letters Sc or Tc, in a plain shield. I am informed by the Dowager Mrs. Hasell of Dalemain that the cup was presented to Dacre church by Sir Edward Hasell, having been a gift to him from Anne, Countess of Pembroke, and that it formerly belonged to her father, the Lord Clifford (George, Earl of Cumberland).

The silver paten, weighing 18 oz., is a circular plate with broad brim, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The marks are four:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, T A, mullet between two pellets below, all in plain shield—the mark of the maker of a flagon at Lambeth, and a cup belonging to the Armourers' Company (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 287–289); 4, Old English capital R, London date letter for 1674–5. On the back of the paten is rudely cut—

Ex dono of D. H. Dalemain Ano Do 1735.

D.H. will be Dorothy eldest daughter of William Williams of Johnby Hall, and second wife of Sir Edward Hasell of Dalemain.

Dacre has also a silver-plated flagon presented in September, 1880, by Miss Hasell.

GREYSTOKE.—The silver communion plate here is very massive and handsome, consisting of cup, paten, two flagons, and an alms dish.

The cup is 10 inches high, 5 inches diameter at top, and 4½ at foot. The paten, on pedestal 1½ inch high, is 8 inches in diameter. Each bears the inscription—

Graystock Church, 1714,

and the same four marks:—1, First two letters of maker's surname, Sl, in a lobed stamp, the mark of Gabriel Sleath (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 301); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court T, London date letter for 1714–5.

The flagons are similar in shape and size, each 13 inches high, and 7 inches diameter at base. One has the inscription—

To Him who gave us his own blood for the Remission of Sins,

and six marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Three castles in egg-shaped shield; 4, King's head; 5, Roman capital X in square stamp, Newcastle date letter for 1788–9; 6, Maker's initials, C R. The other flagon has inscription, within a circle—

In Him we have Redemption through his Blood,

and the same marks as the first, except that the date letter is Z, for 1790–1.

The alms dish, 9½ inches diameter, has in the centre a circular inscription—

Alms deliver from Death,

and on the back—

An humble offering to the blessed God AND a Gift to the Parish of Graystock from H M Rector 1795.

Six marks:—1, Maker's initials, R F; 2, Lion passant; 3, King's head; 4, Leopard's head crowned; 5, Three castles in egg-shaped shield; 6, Roman capital E, in square stamp with clipped corners, Newcastle date letter for 1795–6.

"H M" is the Rev. Hugh Moises, Rector from 1788 to 1798.

The terrier of 1749 has these items:—

Imp^{r}: Two pewter Flaggons and one Pewter Quart.
Item, One silver cup weighing about 21^{oz}, 12^{dwt}, 00^{grs}.
Item, One silver Patten weighing 12^{oz}, 02^{dwt}, 00^{grs}.

The pewter vessels do not remain.

HUTTON IN THE FOREST.—The terrier of 1749 specifies—

Imprimis One Pewter Flaggon Item one silver Chalice with the Cover weighing about Twelve Ounces. One Paten, One Basin for the Offertory.

None of these vessels are now in the church: nor is their whereabouts known; they were superseded in 1822 by a set, which the terrier of 1867 describes as—

Flagon paten and cup all of silver

and that of 1878 more doubtfully as—

Flagon silver paten and cup

The cup is a plain cup with bell bowl, on which is the sacred monogram and five marks, London, 1822–3. The date 1822 is on the foot of the cup, and round it in one line is—

PRESENTED from JOHN OLLYVANT of Manchester for the USE of the Holy Sacrament in HUTTON CHURCH and as a MARK of his Regard for the PARISH in which he was born.

Mr. Ollyvant was a silversmith in Manchester. The name under the forms of Oliphant, Oliphaunt, Ollivant, &c., was a common one in this parish, as is shown by the terrier printed in Bishop Nicolson's Visitation, and the local hostelry of the "Elephant Inn" no doubt takes its name from the armorial bearings of the family.

The flagon and salver here have no plate marks, and seem to be of silver plated on copper. The latter is a circular waiter on three round feet, and about 9 inches in diameter. The sacred monogram is on the front, and on the back—

Rev^{d} J. A.
1822
For Use of
Hulton Church.

The flagon is 9 inches high, exclusive of the lid; has lid, spout, handle, and thumb-piece. The sacred monogram is on the front, and round the base is—

This Flagon & Salver for the use of the Sacrament in Hulton Church was procured by the laudable exertions & principly at the expence of the Rev^{d} John Armstrong Curate of the said Church 1822.

It is curious that the name of the church is misspelt on the flagon and salver.

MATTERDALE.—A pewter flagon, chalice, and paten, large and in very good preservation, bearing the inscription—

Graystock 1714.

Matterdale was originally a chapelry in the parish of Greystoke, and the year 1714 was that in which the new chalice and paten were presented to the church at Greystoke.

MUNGRISDALE has silver cup and cover-paten of the usual Elizabethan pattern, except that the knop is represented by a flange below the bell-shaped bowl, which has no band of ornamentation round it. On the cup is the date 1600, and

+ MOUNGE + GRIEESDELL.

This is interesting as shewing the derivation of the name of Mungrisdale from St. Mungo (or Kentigern), who is known to have preached in this valley of the Caldew, and to whom

the neighbouring church of Castle Sowerby is dedicated. The cup has four marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lombardic C with external cusps, 1600–1; 4, maker's mark illegible.

There are no terriers anterior to 1867 and 1778, and these merely say—

> One silver cup with cover for use as Paten one metal plate.

PATTERDALE.—The terrier of 1749 says—

> Imprimis One Pewter Flaggon Two Pewter Plates one Paten Item one Silver Chalice with the cover weighing about 12 ounces.

The silver chalice still exists, but its cover is lost. It is 4¼ inches high, and 3 in diameter at the top of the bowl, which is plain, and more rounded at the bottom than usual. The stem has rudimentary knop, and slight ornamentation on its mouldings. This cup has been singularly battered and bent, and has been, at one time or other, repaired by filling up the hollow stem with common solder. Some have attributed the ill treatment to which this cup has been subjected to its having been carried to and fro between Barton and Patterdale, when Patterdale was a chapelry to Barton, but as Barton has a cup of the date of 1632–3,* this would not seem likely; nor is the idea that it was carried off in a raid much more probable, as so small an article would hardly have been recovered. It has precisely the same four marks as are on the Greystoke cup (*ante* p. 209):—1, Two first letters of maker's surname, Sl (Gabriel Sleath); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court T, London date letter for 1714–5.

The terriers of 1867 and 1878 mention

> One set of Communion Plate in silver consisting of Flagon, Chalice, and Paten.

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* The Barton cup will be described in its own place in Penrith Deanery.

These are modern, presented in 1850 by the Greenside Mining Company, and are interesting as being made of Helvellyn silver from the Company's own works in Westmorland.

Raughton Head.—A terrier of 1860 specifies the church vessels as follows :—

A silver chalice bearing the date 1633. A Silver Paten bought by subscription in 1819 and presented by Mrs Hudson, Mrs Monkhous and Miss Jane Christian Blamire A silver Flagon presented to the Chapel by the Revd Edward Cheese M.A. 25 Dec 1857.

The cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, by 4 inches in diameter across the mouth. It has four marks :—1, Lion passant ; 2, Leopard's head crowned ; 3, Small italic *q*, London date letter, 1633–4 ; 4, Escallop shell in punch of the same shape. This is the same maker's mark as on the cups at St. Mary's, Carlisle, at Eskdale, &c., and to these cups the Raughton Head one bears a great resemblance.

The paten is saucer-shaped, 8 inches in diameter, with corded edge, and has six marks ; 1, $\frac{C\ R}{D\ R}$; 2, Lion passant ; 3, Leopard's head crowned ; 4, Newcastle town mark, of three castles, in egg-shaped shield ; 5, Head of G. III ; 6, Roman capital E, Newcastle date letter for 1819–20. On the bottom is

The Gift of
Mrs Hindson
Mrs Monkhouse
and
Miss Jane Christian Blamire
1819

The flagon, as an inscription on it records, was given by Ed. Cheese, chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Villiers) in 1857, but it is of much earlier date. The marks are four :—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Small black-letter e, London date letter, 1682–3; 4, F S in plain shield, the mark of the maker of several

pieces of plate mentioned in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed. The flagon is 9¼ inches high, with handle, thumb-piece, lid, and spout, broad spreading base, is 5⅜ inches in diameter, and the diameter at the mouth is 3 inches.

In the chapel of Gatesgill, which is consolidated with Raughton Head, there is a set of new communion plate, flagon, cup, and paten, provided when the chapel was built, about eight years ago.

SEBERGHAM.—The several terriers for this parish are—

1749. Imprimis One Flagon of Pewter Item Two Basons for the Offertory. Item One large Silver Chalice.

1828. One large Pewter Flaggon One silver chalice one paten.

1867. Cup Plated Chalice Alms dish.

The cup has bell bowl, perfectly plain, and the stem has rudimentary knop. The cup is 6½ inches high, and the bowl is only 2¾ inches in diameter. Marks four in number:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Roman capital N, London date letter for 1728–9; 4, Maker's mark illegible. The bowl bears the inscription—

Seburgham 1728 James Kynneir Minister, Robert Simpson John Relph Churchwardens.

The Rev. J. Kynneir, as appears from the parish registers, was

Rector of Annan in North Britain before the Revolution, & at that time for the sake of his faith deprived of his living, then was Curate of Holme Cultram & in the year 1699 nominated Lecturer & Curate of Seburgham by the Rev. & worshipful the Dean & Chapter of Carlisle.

In the parish of Sebergham, at the district church of Welton, is a new set of communion plate (plated), flagon, chalice, and paten.

SKELTON has a silver cup and paten of Old York make. The cup is 7 inches high, and the diameter of the bowl 4 inches; of the paten, which is of the button pattern, and

flat, 5 inches. The bowl is a frustum of a cone, with slight lip; the stem has rudimentary knop. There are three marks:—1, The Old York mark, a fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in a circular punch; 2, Italic capital *P*, York date letter for 1672–3; 3, M B, linked; the same mark occurs on a communion cup, dated 1678, at St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York. On a scroll on the cup the following inscription is engraved:—

Ex dono Dom^{i} Leonardi Milbourne
Rectoris hujus ecclesiæ parochialis
de Skelton per spacium
50 annorum.

As Leonard Milbourne died in 1672, he no doubt left by will the money for the purchase of this cup and cover. He was probably a relative* of Richard Milburn, bishop of Carlisle from 1619 to 1624, by whom he was appointed rector of Ousby at about the time of his appointment by C C C, Oxon, to Skelton. A cup at Ousby, having precisely the same York marks as the Skelton cup and cover, and the same inscription, with the substitution of "Ulnesbie *alias* Ousbie" for "Skelton," will be described in its place in Penrith deanery. Nicolson and Burn have this notice of Leonard Milbourne:—

In 1644 we find Leonard Milburne rector of Ulvesby amongst the contributors to the garrison of Carlisle then besieged (*N. & B.*, vol. ii, p. 437).

It was, doubtless, for his zeal as a royalist that he was "ejected from Skelton by Cromwell's Commissioners and restored by Charles II" (*Hutchinson*, vol. i, p. 515).

Skelton is one of the very few parishes where the communion plate seems to have attracted the notice of Bishop

* Leonard, as may be seen from Hayton parish register, was a family name of the Milburns of Hullerbank, the birthplace of Bishop Milburn, whose brother Leonard was rector of Castle-Carrock from 1589 to 1636 (*ante* p. 24).

Nicolson, who, after mentioning some "good Books given by *Hen Brougham* Esq^{r} 1699," says—

This gentleman left also 5^{li} to the Church, not yet disposed of: and I think it ought to be employ'd in enlargeing the Communion plate, tho' y^{e} parson rather moves for a Finer pulpit and Reading Desk (*Bp. Nicolson*, p. 144).

There is no Skelton terrier extant earlier than that of 1867, which mentions

2 pewter plates 1 Flâgon do 1 silver cup & paten.

Perhaps there were no pewter flagon and plates here when the bishop visited the parish in 1704. But, even if they were then here, he may still have felt moved, as at Isel (*ante* p. 80), to object to the cup as too small; though by the same rule he might as well have objected to most of the cups in his diocese.

The terrier of 1878 mentions the silver cup and cover and two pewter plates, but a silver flagon instead of the pewter.

WATERMILLOCK.—The terrier of 1749 specifies—

Impr. One Pewter Flaggon. One Silver cup weighing 12 oz. One Pewter Basin.

The cup is a plain cup, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and diameter at mouth $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The stem has rudimentary knop, and mouldings at base. Four marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Roman capital D, London date letter for 1581–2; 4, Maker's mark, R W on plain heraldic shield; same as on an ostrich egg cup at Corpus College, Cambridge (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 276). A new set of communion plate, flagon, chalice, and paten recently presented to the church and now in use.

XVII

THE DEANERY OF PENRITH

By the Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A.

Addingham.—Plain silver cup and cover-paten. On the bowl of the cup and the button of the cover-paten is the same inscription—

Addingham 1612.

The cup is 7 inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ diameter at top and $3\frac{1}{4}$ at foot; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It has nearly perpendicular sides, usual knop on stem, and but one mark, the maker's initials, W C, with a key between them. The cover-paten is $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, with button or foot 1 inch high and $\frac{3}{4}$ diameter.

A plain silver paten, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, on a foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ diameter and $1\frac{5}{8}$ high, has four marks:—1, Two first letters of maker's surname, GA, under a crown, with a pellet on each side, all in a circle, the mark of William Gamble (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 129); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court M, London date letter for 1707–8. The foot, as is often the case with Britannia silver,* is doubled up. Inscription, on the under side of the paten:—

Donum C : Lumley : Eccles : Paroch : de Adingham in comitat Cumb :

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* Its softness, resulting from its higher purity, was one of the reasons for the revival of the lower standard in 1720, it having been "found by experience that the manufactures of silver which were made according to the old standard are more serviceable and durable than those which have been made according to the new standard" (Act VI Geo. I, c. 11, s. 1, A.D. 1719).

A terrier of 1867, which describes this paten as

one Silver paten given by Mr Lumley,

is wrong as to the sex of the donor, who was doubtless the person mentioned in the following notice of the "quire" by Bishop Nicolson*:—

T'is now in very good Order; Mrs *Cath Lumley* 'sister to Mr *Charles Smallwood* of Little *Salkeld* LLB) haveing lately been at the Charge of putting up a handsome Rail on the Altar (*Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese*, p. 121).

And the parish register has this entry:—

The Buriall of Mistress Cattaran Lumlye of Littalsalkeld Jeneuary ye 20 day 171$\frac{4}{5}$.

Terrier 1749, signed by John Christopherson, vicar here from 1702 to 1758, gives the weight of the "chalice with the cover" as "12 ounces & an $\frac{1}{2}$", and that of the paten as "12 ounces & $\frac{3}{4}$". It also mentions a "pewter flaggon" and "one pewter bason for the offertory," which are not now to be found.

A silver flagon, of London make, date 1843–4, bears the inscription—

Presented to the Parish Church of Addingham by Edward Browne MA, vicar, AD 1860.

Brass alms dish, given by Miss Hodgson, of Salkeld Hall.

AINSTABLE.—Plain silver cup, gilt inside; 5$\frac{5}{8}$ inches high; 3 inches diameter at top and 2$\frac{3}{4}$ at foot. Stem has the rudiments of a knop. Weight 4 oz. 2 dwt. The terrier of 1749 gives the weight as "scarce five ounces." Five marks:—1, Two first letters of maker's name, YO in script, mark of John Younghusband, as at Askham (*ante* p. 141); 2, Britannia; 3, Three castles in a shield indented at the top;

* Bishop Nicolson was himself vicar here from 1698 to 1702, having exchanged from Torpenhow, which he had held from 1681.

4, Old English F* in an oval, Newcastle date letter for 1707–8. The sacred monogram is on the bowl.

Terrier 1749 mentions "one pewter flaggon weighing three pounds" and "one paten," which are not now here.

There is a glass flagon, silver mounted; also a silver paten, of London make, date 1856–7.

BARTON.—Plain silver cup, gilt inside, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ diameter at top and $3\frac{1}{2}$ at foot; depth of bowl, which is the frustum of a cone with slight lip, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Stem has the usual knop. Weight 10 oz. 19 dwt. The terrier of 1749 gives the weight as "about 12 ounces." Four marks:—1, Maker's initials, W C, repeated below, the punch apparently having slipt under the hammer; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Italic *p*, London date letter for 1632–3.

Terrier 1749 mentions "one pewter flaggon" and "one paten." The flagon remains, 9 inches high, bearing maker's initials, N C, within two concentric circles.

There are here also two cups, two patens, and a flagon, all plated, which except one of the patens (mentioned in the terrier of 1867) must all have been added between 1867 and 1878.

BROUGHAM has a peculiar cup, for description of which the reader is referred to the accompanying illustration. It is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, $2\frac{7}{8}$ diameter both at top and foot, and weighs 5 oz. 9 dwt. 9 gr. Has once been gilt. Two marks:—1, Roman capital N in a circle, Nuremberg town mark (*Hall marks on Plate*, by W Chaffers, 5th Ed., p. 138); 2, Maker's monogram, P S or S P, in an oval. Inscription, close to the rim, in two lines:—

Ex dono Jacobi Bird in usum Sacrosanctæ Eucharistiæ in Ecclesia Sancti Wilfridi de Brougham Vulgariter appellata Nine Kirkes in comitatu Westmerlandiæ.†

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* On the character of Newcastle Britannia alphabet see *ante* pp. 42 & 143.

† Brougham and Barton are in Westmorland. The other parishes of Penrith deanery are in Cumberland.

James Bird* was steward to Anne countess dowager of Pembroke, who,

amongst her many other public Works of Piety & Charity, for which this Diocese is obliged to have Her in Everlasting Remembrance, rebuilt the parish-Church here fro the Ground, or such Ruins as threatened to lay it there. This is attested by an Inscription (of A P 1660) over the Communion Table (*Bp. Nicolson*, p. 67).

Mr. Bird should have followed the example of Lady Pembroke by dating his gift, though that might not have indicated its

* James Bird, usually known by the name of Lawyer Bird, had property in the neighbourhood of Brougham, and by purchase of the heiress of the then owner of one third of this estate (Brougham) first got a footing at the hall, having before lived in his own house near it, as is very particularly detailed in Bishop Nicolson's MSS. He afterwards purchased another third. The remaining third, having also been purchased before of its possessor by Anne, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, was now conveyed to him by her grandson, the Honourable John Tufton, by indentures bearing date 1676. . . . John Brougham, the commissioner, repurchased the estate and manor of the grandchildren of James Bird in 1726 (*Hutchinson*, vol. I, pp. 302-3).

age, which in the absence of a date letter* must be inferred from its character and maker's mark. Mr. Cripps assigns it to the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Bird, having probably had it some time in his possession, may have presented it on the occasion (in 1660) of the re-opening and consecration of the church; which, by the way, he should have known better than to call by a wrong name. Brougham parish church, to this day "vulgariter appellata Ninekirkes," is dedicated not to St. Wilfrid but to St. Ninian; whence the appellation "Nine-kirkes." St. Wilfrid's is the chapel at Brougham Hall, also

wholly rebuilt by the Lady *Pembroke* (in the same manner with the Church, with Buttresses, &c.) in the year 1659, as attested by a Subscription under her Arms in the East End (*Bp. Nicolson* p. 67).

The terrier of 1749 has this item—

One Silver Cup or Chalice with a cover weighing six ounces.

There is no cover here now.

A second silver cup, parcel gilt, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ diameter at top and $3\frac{1}{8}$ at foot; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bowl and foot closely resemble those of the Irthington cup (engraved at page 4); but the stem is shorter, and has no knop. A floral belt, thrice interlaced, is round the middle of the bowl. Under the foot are scratched these figures:—

5 – 8
12725

which denote the weight and the number of the transaction where it was bought. This cup has but one mark, the maker's, too much worn to be deciphered.

A silver paten, 6 inches diameter, on a foot $1\frac{5}{8}$ high and $2\frac{5}{8}$ diameter, has four marks:—1, Two first letters of maker's

* The great centres of goldsmiths' work, Augsburg and Nuremberg, where all the finest pieces of plate were produced in the 16th and 17th centuries, do not appear to have dated their works, as we seldom find more than two marks, viz., that of the city and that of the maker (*Chaffers*, 5th Ed., p. 139).

surname, P L (*O. E. P.*, p. 299); 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Britannia; 4, Roman capital A, London date letter for 1716–7. On the centre of the paten is a cross-moline, within an oval. Under the foot are scratched the figures:—

6
12719
72/

From which it appears that the paten cost 12s. per ounce.

A box containing this paten and cup (No. 2) bears the name of the well known London goldsmith, Mr. G. Lambert, F.S.A., who on being shewn the figures denoting the transactions kindly referred to his books, where the cup and paten are described as "antique," sold in 1862 to the late rector of Brougham, who had specified his desire for antique plate. The only modern addition to them is the cross on the paten, placed there at the request of the rector. The cup, which is evidently Elizabethan, was bought by Mr. Lambert from a dealer, who had bought it at a sale. No doubt it had originally belonged to some parish church, and was parted with for one or other of the reasons already mentioned in these papers (*ante* pp. 1, 2, 24, 25).

A pewter flagon and paten, mentioned in the terrier of 1749, still remain. The flagon is a tankard, 7¼ inches high, marked with three lions rampant on its lid. The paten, 9¼ diameter, is unmarked.

CROGLIN once had a silver cup, which if rightly described in the terrier of 1749 as

One Silver Chalice w^h^ a cover weighing betwixt Three and four ounces

might with more reason than the Isel cup have incurred Bp Nicolson's displeasure as "far too little" (*ante* p. 80). His lordship, who visited Croglin on Feb. 25th, 1704, evidently inspected the contents of the parish chest, as he says:—

The Chest for Books and Vestments, and those Utensils themselves, are very good (*Bp. Nicolson*, p. 118).

But of the plate he says nothing. It was parted with by a late rector, who got in its place a plated cup and paten. Persons who remember the old silver cup say that it was footless, stemless, and cracked. If it ever had a stem and foot it must, like the Stapleton cup in the Brampton Deanery (*ante* pp. 4 and 13), have lost them before 1749. But, like some other village communion cups, it may never have had stem or foot (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 151). As to its having been cracked, it may have been made in the same way as the Bolton, Hayton, and Ireby cups (engraved at p. 54), which does give the appearance of a crack.

A pewter flagon and paten, mentioned in the terrier of 1749, still remain. The flagon is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the paten is $9\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter.

The old silver communion cup, having been sold at a time when little or no interest was taken in antique plate, was probably melted down. Such plate does not now find its way to the melting pot. Having lately seen several Elizabethan communion cups, with the names of their parishes inscribed on them, in the shops of London silversmiths, I asked who would buy them, seeing they bore those inscriptions, and was told that Americans are glad to buy them for their own churches, and value them all the more for inscriptions which shew that they have belonged to ancient parish churches in England. If our Elizabethan communion plate must needs disappear it is well that it falls into such good hands. But it were better it should not disappear. Nor will its custodians be willing to part with it when they come to know its interest and value. Mr. Bloxam, F.S.A., in a paper read to the Leicestershire Archæological Society in 1865, said:—

At one church I was informed there was an old communion cup, not considered much of, which might be beneficially exchanged for another of modern design. . . . I found it to be the oldest

communion cup of the reign of Elizabeth I had ever met with. I then pointed out its value as such, and trust it will long be preserved and not exchanged.

The same good advice I know has been successfully given by some of the principal London silversmiths to clergymen who have brought old church plate to them for exchange.

CULGAITH has a massive plain silver cup, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ diameter at top and the same at foot; depth of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$. It is described in the terrier of 1749 as

One Silver Chalice weighing about one Pound and seven ounces.

This weight, if Troy, is 19 oz.; if avoirdupois, it is equal to 20 oz. 19 dwt. 6 gr. Troy. The cup has five marks:—1, Maker's initials in Roman capitals, I C, with a gem ring above, in a lobed stamp, the mark of Isaac Cookson*; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Three castles in heart-shaped shield; 5, Old English L, Newcastle date letter for 1731–2. Inscription:—

The gift of James Unthank to Culgaith Chapel 27 May, 1732.

On a wooden tablet, removed from the wall of the church in 1869, when alterations were being made, was the following memorandum, a copy of which is in the possession of the present vicar:—

May 27, 1732. Mr James Unthank gave by will to the poor of Culgaith £20. To a Silver Chalice 10£.

The cup, therefore, cost about 10 shillings per ounce.

The terrier of 1749 mentions "one pewter flagon" and "one paten." The flagon remains, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, maker's initial W within two concentric circles.

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* Whose initials, found here and elsewhere before 1739 in Roman capitals, are found after 1739 in script, as at Allhallows (*ante* p. 69) Allonby (p. 70) and Cockermouth (p. 105), changed no doubt for reason explained *ante* p. 104. The same initials in Roman capitals under a vase, as in 1772–3 at Whitehaven (*ante* p. 170), are the mark of a later Isaac Cookson.

A silver paten, of Birmingham make, date 1867–8, has the inscription

G W A 1867.

Birmingham became an assay town in 1773. Its standard mark is an anchor (*O. E. P.*, pp. 98–9).

A plated flagon here is dated 1867.

EDENHALL has a massive plain silver gilt cup and paten. The cup, which has no knop, is of the same shape as that at S. Mary's, Carlisle (engraved at p. 32), but without the projecting moulding below the bowl. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$ at top, and $5\frac{5}{8}$ at foot; depth of bowl 5 inches. Four marks:—1, Monogram, M W or W M, in plain square stamp, same mark as on "Hanbury's cup, Goldsmiths' Company" (*O. E. P.*, p. 289); 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Old English K, London date letter for 1667–8. The lion passant is repeated on the foot. The paten, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter, on a foot $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter, has the same marks as the cup. On both cup and paten is this inscription:—

The Gift of S^{r} Philip Musgrave to the Church of Ednall.

They doubtless formed part of the "ornaments" mentioned in the following account of Sir Philip's benefactions to his parish church:—

He did also wainscote and adorne wholly at his own charge y^{e} quire of y^{e} Church at Edenhall, and gave several ornaments by way of thankfulness to God for y^{e} many great services He had vouchsafed to him, and because of y^{e} place he was baptized and made a member of y^{e} Catholick Church, and several of his ancestors buried, as also y^{e} body of his dear wife laid to rest within these walls (*The Life of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.*, Rev. Gilbert Burton,* p. 40).

Sir Philip himself rests within those same walls. His life is well known—

* Vicar of Edenhall from 1669 to 1683.

In bello Civili Caroli I. Auspicia sequebatur potens, Consilio, Opibus, Manu. Regias partes, fortuna deserente, non deresuit. . . . Vixit annos Septuaginta. Decessit Æra X̃pi. M.DC.LXXVII, Feb VII (*Epitaph in Edenhall Church*).

This church has a second massive plain silver gilt cup and paten. The cup resembles the former one in having no knop, but is taller, 9⅞ inches high, 5⅜ diameter at top and 5 at foot; depth of bowl 5½ inches. It has the sacred monogram. Four marks:—1, Two first letters of maker's surname, FA, in a plain oval (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 300); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court-hand E, London date letter for 1700–1. The lion passant is repeated on the foot. The paten, 6½ inches diameter, has the same marks as the cup. On both is this inscription:—

The Gift of Sr Chris Musgrave Kt & Bart to ye Parish Church of Edenall.

Sir Christopher, son of Sir Philip,

was in Parliament for forty years, during the reigns of Charles II, James II, William III, and Queen Anne. . . He died in London in the year 1704, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity, Minories; but a monument at Edenhall records his virtues (*Cumberland and Westmoreland M.P.'s*, by R. S. Ferguson, M.A., p. 420).

The terrier of 1749, signed by "Christopher Musgrave, vicar," great-grandson of the aforesaid Sir Christopher, has these items:—

One Silver Chalice Double gilt weighing about nineteen ounces and one half.

One Paten belonging to the same weighing about twenty-six ounces.

One Silver Chalice Double gilt weighing about nine ounces.

The description here given of the first chalice and paten might suit either the plate given by Sir Philip or that given by Sir Christopher. But neither the one nor the other can

be identified with the chalice, unaccompanied by a paten, "weighing about nine ounces."

Hutchinson (vol. I, p. 271) says :—

There is a large silver chalice gilt, given by Sir Christopher Musgrave to the church.

Whelan (p. 537) also mentions the same chalice. But neither of them notices the gift of Sir Philip.

No pewter vessels are mentioned in any terrier; nor are any such here now.

KIRKLAND.—The terrier of 1749 has this item :—

One Silver Chalice with the cover Double gilt weighing about nineteen ounces and a half.

A plain silver cup and paten, now in use here, shew no signs of ever having been gilt, though their age and combined weight (19 oz. 6 dwt. 23 gr.) identify them with the chalice and cover of the terrier.

The cup is without a knop, and has nearly perpendicular sides. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ diameter at top and $4\frac{1}{4}$ at foot; depth of bowl 4 inches. Weight 14 oz. 11 dwt. 6 gr. Four marks :—1, Monogram, W W, in a lobed escutcheon; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Italic small *u*, London date letter for 1637–8. The lion passant is repeated on the foot. Inscription :—

Calix Ecclissiæ de Kirklam perochianorum impensis.

The same maker's monogram as on this cup, viz., W W in a lobed escutcheon, appears also on a brass plate on the floor of the church to the memory of Daniel Fleming, who "dyed the 2nd Aug 1621."

The paten, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, on a foot or button one inch high and $1\frac{1}{4}$ diameter, weighs 4 oz. 15 dwt. 17 gr. Inscription :—

Deo et Ecclesiæ.

Five marks :—1, Old English small i, London date letter for 1686–7 ; 2, Lion passant ; 3, Leopard's head crowned ; 4, A mark which would be unintelligible but for the light thrown upon it by the fifth mark, which shews it to be the maker's mark, but so badly stamped that another and better mark had to be made ; 5, Monogram, O F or F O in a plain shield, unusually distinct, as if made with great decision to avoid a second failure.

There are here three pewter flagons, of exactly the same shape and dimensions, each $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, each having a lid and no spout, and each unmarked except with maker's initials, A C, star below, within two concentric circles. They are not mentioned in the terrier of 1749 ; but an inventory in the churchwardens' accounts for 1753 has these items :—

> A chalice of silver with a cover of do.
> Three flagons of Pewter. A Plate of pewter.

Probably this inventory was written on the occasion of the purchase of the flagons, the unusual number of which seems to betoken some decisive action on the part of the church authorities about that time. The parish has three townships, and the churchwardens, in their annual account, not content with recording the amount for which each township was assessed towards the total churchrate for the year, adopted the method of recording the share contributed by each township to every item of expenditure. Thus in several successive years they write :—

	s	d
Kirkland—By share to 12 Quarts of wine	4	0
Do to bread	0	2
Blencarn—By share to 12 Quarts of wine	8	0
Do to bread	0	4
Skirwith—By share to 12 Quarts of wine	12	0
Do to bread	0	6

Men thus prone to stamp the individuality of each township upon every item may easily be supposed to have recognised

some sort of necessity for three flagons, one for each township, though for what precise use, as at that time the three townships had but one church, it is less easy to conjecture.

The "plate of pewter" in the churchwardens' inventory of 1753 is no doubt identical with "one paten" mentioned in the terrier of 1749; and it may here be remarked that the terriers of that year, whilst invariably mentioning the metal of the flagons, usually omit to specify that of the patens, which unless described as silver was doubtless for the most part, as here, pewter. The Kirkland paten, 9 inches in diameter, is marked with the Prince of Wales's plumes, twice repeated, as at Lanercost, Irthington, and Walton. Below the plumes is the name "I Hardman," as at Irthington (*ante* p. 10), and four small marks in a row, the same as at Walton (*ante* p. 11).

KIRKOSWALD.—Plain silver cup and paten, both gilt. The cup exactly resembles the cup at St. Mary's, Carlisle (engraved at page 32). It is 7½ inches high, 4⅔ diameter at top and 4½ at foot; depth of bowl 4⅜ inches. Weight 14 oz. 2 dwt. 13 gr. The paten has no foot, and weighs 6 oz. 12 dwt. 4 gr. Both have the same four marks:—1, Maker's initials, T I, with the Prince of Wales's plumes above, in a plain shield; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Court D, London date letter for 1641–2. The terrier of 1749, signed by "John Mandeville, vicar," obviously specifies Troy weight:—

> One Silver Chalice, Double gilt, weighing about fourteen ounces and one quarter of an ounce.
>
> One Silver patten, Double gilt, weighing about seven ounces six penny weights.

A later vicar evidently did not think this plate of much account, as he says in a terrier of 1865:—

> There is a communion cup and brass paten.

Yet this is the plate of which Bishop Nicolson, who saw it on Feb. 25th, 1704, had written:—

They have Communion plate better than Ordinary: the Gift of one Stephen Bowman (*Bp. Nicolson*, p. 115).

The bishop got his information as to the donor from the following inscription which with the Bowman arms is on both cup and paten:—

Donum Dei et Deo
Stephanus Bowman
1660.

The Bowman arms are three bows, without arrows, placed two above and one below. The same arms on some Bowman tombstones in Brampton churchyard have the bows fitted with arrows.

Bishop Nicolson, when at Kirkoswald, took special notice of what he describes as

A Couple of handsome platters, of *Lignum Vitæ*, for the Collection of Almes & Oblations (*ib.*, p. 115).

These still remain, and are very curious.

A "pewther flaggon" and "bason for the offertory," mentioned in the terrier of 1749, do not remain.

There are here a coffin chalice and paten, of base metal, found a few years ago by the sexton when digging a grave. These must have been buried at some remote time with a vicar of the parish.

The earliest chalices now known to exist in England are some that from time to time been discovered in the coffins of bishops and priests of the eleventh and following centuries (*O. E. P.*, p. 143).

Although no established regulation may be found which prescribed the observance of this custom, it is in accordance with ancient evidences cited by Martene in his treatise on "Rites observed at the obsequies of ecclesiastics" (*Archæological Journal. Paper by* Albert Way, vol. III., p. 136).

By the constitutions of William de Blois, Bishop of Worcester, 1229, two chalices were required for every church, one of silver to

be used at mass, the other unconsecrated and made of tin, with which the priest was to be buried (*ib.*, *Paper by* M. H. Bloxam, vol. XXXVIII, p. 109).

They have usually been of pewter, but occasionally a chalice of more precious metal was deposited (*Arch. Journal* III., 136).

LANGWATHBY.—Plain silver cup and cover-paten. The cup has perpendicular sides and the usual knop. It is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{8}$ diameter both at top and foot; depth of bowl, on which is the sacred monogram, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Four marks:—1, Old English initials, M T, with mullet above; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Old English capital E, London date letter for 1760–1. The cover-paten, 4 inches diameter, has the same marks as the cup.

The terrier of 1749, signed by Christopher Musgrave, Rector of Edenhall,* has this item:—

> One silver chalice with the cover weighing about six ounces.

What became of this "chalice with the cover" is not known. It was probably sold or exchanged when the cup and cover of 1760–1 were procured.

Two plain silver patens, of Newcastle make, date 1836–7, have this inscription:—

> Given by Sir G. Musgrave for the use of Langwathby church 1836.

A silver flagon, of London make, is of the date 1868–9.

A pewter flagon, mentioned in the terrier of 1749, is not here now.

LAZONBY has an Elizabethan silver cup, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ diameter at top and the same at foot; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In shape it resembles the Orton cup (engraved at p. 32), but has a flat foot like the Bolton (engraved at p. 54). It has no marks; but the terrier of 1749 reveals its age:—

---

* Then, as now, Langwathby was held with Edenhall.

One Silver Chalice with the cover bearing date 1571, weighing about eight ounces.

The cover remained, according to the terriers, in 1777 and 1828, but is not mentioned in a terrier of 1874, and is now missing. No doubt it had the date (1571) inscribed on its foot. The cup has a floral band, thrice interlaced, close to the rim, the foliage of which coincides in every minute particular with that on the Longmarton cup. Elizabethan communion cups, though they closely resemble each other in general character, are found to have considerable variety in the foliage of their bands. We may conclude, therefore, that the Lazonby and Longmarton cups are by the same maker, whose marks at Longmarton are E D ligatured and a twice-repeated rose of four petals in circular stamp (*ante* p. 184). This man, E D, probably a Carlisle silversmith, made the Bolton and Ireby cups (*ante* p. 54) the Cliburn cup (p. 145) and most likely the unmarked Hayton cup, which may be regarded as his earlier works. He perhaps also made the unmarked cups at Orton (p. 45) Uldale (p. 65) and Wasdale Head (p. 99), which together with those at Lazonby and Longmarton may be assigned to the 1570–1–2 period so frequently noticed in these papers.

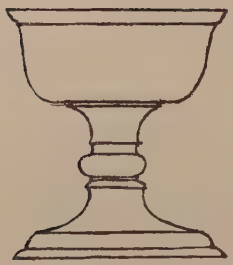
A plain silver paten, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, on a foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ high and $3\frac{3}{4}$ diameter, weighs 14 oz. 11 dwt. 6 gr. It has four marks:—1, Two first letters of maker's surname, Pa, with a tree between them, in a lobed shield, the mark of William Paradise (*O. E. P.*, p. 304); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Roman capital C, London date letter for 1718-9. Inscription:—

This Salver was presented by
Mrs Mary Wilkinson
Widow of the late Revd
Mr Wilkinson vicar
of Lazonby 1755.

The parish register has this entry:—

Mr W. Wilkinson Vicar buried 9th, 20, 1751.

FUNERAL CHALICES



St NICHOLAS .

MELMERBY .

He had been vicar from 1739. His initials with those of his wife $\overset{W}{W\,M}$ are engraved on the paten, which is, as Mrs. Wilkinson has described it, a salver, no doubt originally secular, and perhaps a wedding present to them at about the time of the date letter 1718–9.*

The terriers of 1749 and 1777 mention

One Pewter Flaggon
One Pewter Dish.

The terrier of 1828 knows nothing of the dish, and describes the flagon as

One Britannia flagon.

But in the terrier of 1874 this vessel resumes its original description as a "pewter flagon." It is a tankard, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and $4\frac{3}{4}$ diameter.

MELMERBY.—Plain silver cup, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{8}$ diameter at top and $3\frac{1}{2}$ at foot. It has perpendicular sides and the usual knop. Four marks:—1, Leopard's head crowned; 2, Small Roman g, London date letter for 1742–3; 3, Lion passant; 4, Maker's mark (unintelligible). Inscription:—

Dedit L P Rector 1742.

The initials are those of Lancelot Pattenson, rector of Melmerby from 1739 to 1760, son of Thomas Pattenson, who married Elizabeth, heiress of the Threlkelds.

A flagon, mentioned in the terrier of 1749 as "one large pewter flaggon," is 9 inches high, and has maker's initials L A above a fleur-de-lis at the bottom inside.

A silver paten, of Sheffield make, date 1863–4, was given by Mr. John Hall.

A coffin chalice and paten of base metal were found here by the sexton when digging a grave on June 23rd, 1881. The stem of the chalice is bruised and bent. But Mr. Myers has kindly made a restoration of it, surmounted by the paten,

* This is one of many instances of church plate, especially patens, in this diocese, of much older date than the time of its presentation.

in a drawing, a lithograph of which is opposite this page. The chalice is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 4 diameter at top and 3 at foot; depth of bowl 1 inch. The paten is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. For information as to coffin chalices see *ante* p. 230.*

NEWTON REIGNY has an Elizabethan silver cup and cover-paten. The cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ diameter at top and $2\frac{7}{8}$ at foot; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The floral band is close to the rim, with no interlacing of the fillets. Below the band a projecting hoop runs round the bowl, as shewn in the accompanying illustration. Four marks:—1, A bull's head

* Mr. Isaac Cartmell has in his possession another funeral chalice, somewhat larger in size, and coarser in make. This came out of a stone coffin which was found more than a century ago in suburbs of Carlisle, near the southern extremity of Botchergate, where was formerly an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was endowed for a master and twelve lepers (*Jefferson's History of Carlisle*, p. 145). A lithograph of it, restored, is on the same page with the Melmerby one.

in a stamp which follows the shape of the head; same maker's mark as at Isel (*ante* p. 80) and St. Bees (p. 161); 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Old English small l, London date letter for 1568–9. The cover-paten, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, on a foot $\frac{5}{8}$ inch high and $1\frac{3}{8}$ diameter, has a floral band on its upper side close to the edge, and the same four marks as the cup, but in reverse order. This cup, which is in good condition, is one of the very few communion cups in this diocese of older date than the 1570–1–2 period to which so many of the cups in the northern counties belong. Terrier 1749 has these items—

> One silver cup weighing about nine ounces.
> One pewter flaggon. One paten. One bason for the offertory.

The writer of this terrier no doubt considered the cover as part and parcel of the cup.

The pewter vessels remain. The flagon and paten are unmarked. The basin has maker's mark (defaced) and name "Henry Little" inside, with three sets of initials, perhaps those of churchwardens, outside.

Ousby.—Plain silver cup, 7 inches high, $4\frac{1}{8}$ diameter at top and $4\frac{1}{2}$ at foot; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$. It has, like several other cups in this deanery, nearly perpendicular sides. Usual knop. Weight 10 oz. 18 dwt. 18 gr. Three marks:— 1, Linked initials, M B, in an escutcheon, same maker's mark as at Cartmel (*ante* p. 199) and Skelton (p. 215); 2, Fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in circular stamp; 3, Italic *P*, York date letter for 1672–3. Inscription:—

> Ex dono Dom^{i} Leonardi Milbourne
> Rectoris hujus ecclesiæ parochialis
> de Ulnesbie alias Ousbie per spacium
> 50 Annorum.

Exactly the same inscription, with "Skelton" instead of

"Ulnesbie* alias Ousbie," is on the Skelton cup. Leonard Milbourne, who died in 1672, no doubt left by will† the money for the purchase of both these cups. What is known concerning him has already been stated in connection with Skelton. But it may here be added that, whilst we know he was "ejected from Skelton by Cromwell's commissioners and restored by King Charles II" (*Hutchinson*, vol i, p. 115), there is nothing to shew whether he was also ejected from Ousby. The terrier of 1749, signed by "L. Pattenson, rector," who was at the same time rector of Melmerby (*ante* p. 233), describes the Ousby cup as

One Silver Chalice with the cover weighing about seventeen ounces.

That this cup originally had a cover is likely enough, as the Skelton cup had and still has one. But there is no cover of date 1672–3 at Ousby now; and the one mentioned in the terrier must be a silver paten, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, on a foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ diameter and $1\frac{3}{8}$ high, having four marks, of which the only one that can be deciphered is the lion's head erased, a mark of the Britannia period, 1697–1720. It weighs 4oz. 15dwt. 17gr., which with the 10 oz. 18 dwt. 18 gr. of the cup very nearly corresponds with the "seventeen ounces" of the "chalice with the cover," supposing the terrier weight to be avoirdupois, *i.e.*, 15 oz. 9 dwt. $21\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Troy.

Of pewter vessels, flagon, paten, and basin, mentioned in the terrier of 1749, only the paten remains, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, on which is the letter X crowned, and other marks undistinguishable.

The pewter flagon was replaced in 1856 by a silver flagon given by James Bush, Rector.

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* The name of this parish is variously spelt—"Ulnesbie" on the communion cup; "Ulvesby" by Nicolson and Burn; "Ullisbie" in Edward VI's Inventory. Denton in his MS says:—"The proper name is Ulfsby, habitatio Ulfi filii Olavi Dani."

† His will is not at Carlisle. If he died at Skelton it may be found at Chester.

Penrith Parish Church, St. Andrew's.—In the list of successive churchwardens of Penrith there is a gap for three years, 1671–2–3, the only record for those three years being—

The plate was gone and linen belonging to the Church in the yeare 1672 in which year Allan Mawson was now churchwarden. John Child, Vicar. (*Walker's History of Penrith*, 1st Edition).*

Allan Mawson had been one of the four churchwardens in 1670. Why he alone is mentioned in 1672, or what occasioned the disappearance of the plate there is nothing to shew. Six years later occurs this memorandum:—

1678. A subscription or free gift by all the parish to get plate and linen for the church. Amount £9 – 1 – 10 (*ib*).

This subscription, so far as the plate was concerned, resulted in the purchase of two plain silver cups, both of the same shape as the cup at St. Mary's, Carlisle (engraved at p. 32), except that they are without the projecting moulding below the bowl. They are each 7½ inches high, 4¾ diameter at top and 4⅝ at foot; depth of bowl 4¼ inches. Both have the same four marks:—1, Maker's initials, the first undecipherable, the second H; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Old English small a, London date letter for 1678–9. Each has the inscription

Penrith 1678.

The terrier of 1749 mentions them as

Two silver chalices weighing the one fourteen ounces the other twelve ounces and fifteen pennyweights.

Making allowance, then, for the linen, we may reckon that these cups cost about 6s. per ounce.†

Terrier 1749 mentions also the following vessels, which still remain:—

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* The list of churchwardens is omitted from the second edition.

† The Muncaster cup of nearly the same date (1680) cost 6s. 3d. per ounce (*ante* p. 96).

One Silver paten weighing ten ounces.

A small silver cup and paten for private sacraments weighing five ounces and two pennyweights.

Two Pewter Flaggons. One Pewtr Bason for the Offertory.

The "silver paten, weighing ten ounces," 8½ inches diameter, on a foot 3½ diameter, and 2 high, has cable ornament round the plate, and four marks:—1, Two first letters of maker's surname, Pa, star above, in a lobed stamp, the mark of Humfrey Payne (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 301); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court L, London date letter for 1706–7. Inscription:—

The Gift of Mary Pattinson Widow to ye Parish Church of Pereth 1707.

In a list of donations recorded on the occasion of the consecration of the church, after it had been rebuilt in 1722, occurs the following:—

The Executors of Mrs Staples, being a legacy for improving the communion plate £5 – 5 (*Walker*, 2nd Ed., p. 56).

What improvement took place in consequence of this legacy there is nothing to shew.

The "small cup and paten for private sacraments weighing five ounces and two pennyweights" are plain and gilt. The cup is 4¾ inches high, 2⅝ diameter at top and 2¾ at foot; depth of bowl 2½ inches. The paten is 3¾ inches in diameter. Both have the same four marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Maker's initial, Roman S, in a circle; 3, Leopard's head erased; 4, Small Roman e in a shaped shield, London date letter for 1740–1. On each is the same inscription—

The Gift of Capt Edwd Master.

The "two pewter flaggons," each 9½ inches high to lid, without spouts, are dated 1712. The "pewtr bason for the offertory", 13½ inches diameter, has four marks:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head; 3 and 4 unintelligible. Outside on the bottom is apparently a mitre.

A silver cup, flagon, and paten, of London make, are of the date 1870–1.

Mr. Walker, at page 79 (2nd Ed.), gives the following extract from the churchwardens' accounts:—

171$\frac{5}{6}$, March 10th. To William Brown for ale the ringers had for cleaning the church plate.

It is not stated how much ale the ringers had for the performance of this duty. Probably as much as they cared to drink; for they had lately rung many a peal, and had drunk a good deal of ale, in celebration of the discomfiture of the Old Pretender (*Walker*, 2nd Ed., p. 79). Thirty years later, in the memorable '45, there was still greater occasion for bell-ringing and ale-drinking at Penrith, and the mention of "securing church plate" attests the alarm in reaction from which the rejoicing took place:—

	£	s.	d.
1745. To expenses in securing church plate in Rebellion*	0	10	0
To ringers, 12 rejoicing days - - - - -	3	0	0
To expenses in 12 rejoicing days - - - - -	8	10	0

(*Walker*, 2nd Ed., p. 73).

Penrith has a permanent memorial of those "rejoicing days":—

Two large gilt chandeliers, still to be seen in the parish church, although rendered useless by the introduction of gas,† are daily becoming more interesting as mementoes of the march and retreat of the Highlanders, and of the fate of one of the last of the Stuarts (*ib*).

They tell their own story, each bearing this inscription:—

These Chandeliers were purchased wth y^{e} fifty guineas given by The most noble William Duke of Portland to his Tenants of y^{e}

---

* A similar entry occurs in the churchwardens' accounts at All Saints, Newcastle on Tyne:—"17th December, 1745, To gravediggers for concealing and secreting church plate, 5s."

† The present vicar has instituted the custom of lighting these chandeliers for the evening service on St. Andrew's Day.

Honor of Penrith : Who under his Graces Encouragement associated in defence of the Government and town of Penrith against the Rebels in 1745.

To the right of this inscription are the Portland arms, on the other side of which is a second inscription, or rather a continuation of the first :—

The Rebells after their retreat from Darby were put to flight from Clifton and Penrith by his Royall Highness William Duke of Cumberland after a short skirmish nigh Clifton Moor which began at 4 in y^e^ afternoon of Wednesday y^e^ 18 Dec^r^ 1745 Rebell Prisoners taken by y^e^ Tent^s^ of Penrith & y^e^ neighbourhood were upwards of 80.

This account of the "skirmish nigh Clifton Moor", it must be admitted, is scarcely in accord with the facts of the case as recorded in history (See *Ewald's Life of Prince Charles Stuart*, vol. I, pp. 311–4).

An "old church book" from which Walker says he took his extracts, is thus described at page 18 of a pamphlet by Henry Dixon :—

Besides the old register there is another antient parish book, the church book, which was begun in the year 1655, and continued till the year 1801, when being filled with writing another the church book now in use was employed.

This old book, which must needs be of a most interesting character, is unfortunately now missing, having been lent a few years ago by a churchwarden to some one who has never returned it.

Plumpton has a tall plain silver cup, 9 inches high, of Newcastle make, date 1811–2. A plain silver paten, 7½ inches diameter, on a foot 4 inches high and 4¼ diameter, has the same marks as the cup. Inscription :—

Plumton Chapel.

A pewter flagon, 11 inches high, marked with maker's name "T Vickers," is doubtless of the same age as the chapel, which was built in 1767.

RENWICK.—Plain silver cup, on baluster stem, flat foot, bowl the frustum of a cone with slight lip. Height 4⅛ inches; diameter 3⅛ at top and 3 at foot. Weight 5 oz. 18½ dwt. Four marks:—1, Britannia; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Court Q, London letter for 1711–2; 4, Maker's mark obliterated. The terrier of 1749, signed by "W Wilkinson, curate," is peculiar, as at Cumrew (*ante* p. 7), in giving the value of the cup, whilst omitting the weight:—

One Silver Chalice. Value £2 – 10.

Mr. Wilkinson in 1749 was curate (perpetual) of Cumrew as well as of Renwick, and also vicar of Lazonby* (*ante* p. 233). His mention of the "value" of the Cumrew and Renwick cups suggests that they had been recently bought; for he would not otherwise have known what they cost, especially the Cumrew† cup which in 1749 was 134 years old. Nor is it likely that he was merely stating what he supposed them to be worth in 1749, seeing that he abstained from putting a value on the ancient cup at Lazonby (*ante* p. 232). He was appointed to Cumrew by the dean and chapter in 1724 (*Parish Register*). The bishop gave him Lazonby in 1739. In what year or by whom he was appointed to Renwick I do not yet know. "The church (Renwick) in 1733 was rebuilt by the parishioners" (*Hutchinson*, vol. i, p. 213), and perhaps it was then that the cup was bought.

The terrier of 1749 mentions no pewter vessels. But there is now here a lidless pewter tankard, having on it X crowned, and four smaller marks. A pewter paten, on which is the word "London," has four small marks:—1, A cockatrice; 2, A lion's head couped; 3, A doll; 4, A stag.

* One of the many instances of two or more benefices in this diocese formerly held by the same incumbent. Bishop Nicolson, in 1704, mentions Mr Richard Culchelth as "endeavouring to hold *Stapleton*, Upper *Denton*, and *Farlam*, in commendam with ye Living of *Brampton*" (*Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese*, p. 143) No doubt one cause of this pluralism was the poverty of the livings.

† The Cumrew cup, weighing 10 oz. 0 d. 12 gr., is valued in the terrier of 1749 at £5 (*ante* p. 7), *i.e.*, 10/- per ounce. The Renwick cup is 8/5 per oz.

SALKELD (GREAT) has an Elizabethan silver cup and paten. The cup has an engraved band of unusual character, as shewn in the accompanying illustration. It is $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, and weighs 5 oz. 2 dwt. 6 gr. The cover-paten weighs 1 oz. 2 dwt. 19 gr. Both have the same three marks :— 1, Roman capital K, upside down, in a stamp which follows the shape of the letter, York date letter for 1567–8 ; 2, Fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in circular stamp ; 3, Maker's initials T S in a square stamp. The

year 1567 was the date of the appointment to Great Salkeld of Edward Threlkeld, LL.D., Archdeacon of Carlisle from 1567 to 1588, who perhaps gave, or induced the parishioners to purchase, this cup and cover. They are in excellent condition, and are interesting as being, with the Crosthwaite (Westmoreland) cup and cover (*ante* p. 135) and two Yorkshire cups (*O. E. P.*, p. 76), which are of the same date (1567–8), the oldest of the very few examples as yet found

of York-made plate prior to the seventeenth century (*ib.* p. 337). Moreover they are, with the Crosthwaite cup and cover, the oldest examples of hall-marked ecclesiastical plate in Carlisle diocese, *i.e.*, supposing the Bridekirk cup and cover, which are seventeen years older, to have been originally secular (*ante* p. 74).

A pewter flagon, mentioned in the terrier of 1749, signed by "Ed. Law, Archdeacon,"* still remains. It is 11 inches high to lid, and unmarked.

There are also here two modern silver patens, of London make, and a plated flagon.

SKIRWITH, a township of Kirkland (*ante* p. 228), became a separate ecclesiastical district in 1859, when its church was consecrated, and silver communion plate, consisting of cup, flagon and paten, was presented by Mrs. Parker of Skirwith Abbey. Inscription:—

An offering to St John's Church, Skirwith, S P, 1859.

Modern as this church is it had a silver communion flagon before any other church in the deanery except Ousby, the flagon of which was presented in 1856 (*ante* p. 236).

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* From remote times down to 1855 the rectory of Great Salkeld was attached to the archdeaconry of Carlisle. Thus Bishop Nicolson, when archdeacon, held it from 1682 to 1702.

XVIII.

THE DEANERY OF AMBLESIDE

By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, M.A., Vicar of Low Wray.

Ambleside, St. Mary's, as a terrier at Chester shews, possessed in 1789

A Silver Chalice with gilt cover Two Pewter flagons One Pewter Paten One Pewter bason to hold alms.

The pewters have all disappeared, and, if the terrier be correct, the silver chalice has been gilded, to be in keeping with its cover. It is an exquisitely wrought cup, with steeple cover, of similar kind to the cups at Holme Cultram and Bongate (engraved at pp. 59 and 176). Height, without the cover, 12¾ inches; diameter at top 4⅝, and at foot 5½; depth of bowl 5¾; weight 21 oz. 5 dwt. The cover, 7 inches high, weighs 21 oz. 5 dwt. Round the rim of bowl runs in cursive the inscription:—

This cup with y^e^ cover was y^e^ gifte of Mr. James Newton to y^e^ parish of Gresmore* in y^e^ county of Westmoreland for a communion cup to be used in y^e^ Chappell and for no other use.

The spelling of the name of the parish is worth notice as one of the many varieties found in the registers or on the church plate in the deanery. Above the inscription is the

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* Ambleside was formerly a chapelry of Grasmere, and was evidently still regarded as such by Mr. James Newton when giving the cup in 1684, though Whelan (p. 877) says that it "was made parochial by the bishop of Chester in 1675."

date 1684. This was the date of the gift, not of the making of the cup, as shewn by the marks:—1, London date letter, Italic small *a*, for 1618–9; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's

head crowned; 4, Maker's initials, I S, crescent below, as on a similar cup of 1608–9 at C. C. C., Cambridge (*O. E. P.*, p. 279). The Ambleside cup, of which we

give an engraving, has a bowl of the characteristic pointed shape of its period, richly repousséd and ornamented from the stem upwards with three acanthus leaves flanked with cockle-shells. Floriation descends from the plain band at rim, to complete the design. The base itself is set upon three flying supports bent in griffin shape. These in turn spring from the higher of two bulbous ornaments that together form a sort of baluster stem, and are themselves set upon a handsomely repousséd bell-shaped base. For the base's ornament the acanthus leaf and cockle shells re-appear. The cover fits over, not inside, the rim of the bowl, and is ornamented with the acanthus leaf and cockle shell in *repoussé*. It is surmounted by a fine pinnacle or steeple of open lattice work set off at the base with supports, and at the top with a foliated finial, giving the general appearance of a four-sided crocketed spire. The date letter, small Italic *a*, for 1618–9, is clearly stamped on the cover, but the other marks are indistinct, as if the punches had not been driven home for fear of damaging the embossed work. This cup and cover are fine specimens of a distinctive fashion that prevailed from 1608 to 1628, of which the Carpenters' and Armourers' Companies have good examples, and of which the Edmonds cup (1613), figured in *O. E. P.* (2nd Ed., p. 229), much like the Ambleside cup, is an admirable illustration. Mr. Cripps says of it:—

> The stem is in shape a link between the Elizabethan and the plain baluster stems which are so often found in the seventeenth century (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 227).

The beautiful Ambleside cup is no longer used.

The Plate now in use at Ambleside consists of two silver cups of date 1845–6, silver flagon of 1844–5, two silver patens of 1843–4, a silver alms dish of 1843–4, all of London make, and a plated alms dish. The two cups are each 7½ inches high and 10½ oz. weight, with plain bowl, on hexagonal stem with hollow knop ornamented with six lozenge-shaped escutcheons. The base is scalloped; one

of the six scallops is engraved with a cross and crown, flanked by a bulrush and lily. The flagon, 9½ inches high and 18 oz. weight, of claret-jug shape, bears the inscription—

Te laudamus, Tibi benedicimus.

The two patens, each 6⅝ inches diameter and 3¾ oz. weight, both have the sacred monogram and the inscription—

Per Mysterium Sancti Incarnationis Tue libera nos Domine.

Alms dish No. 1, silver, 14¼ inches diameter and 15 oz. weight, ornamented with a floriated cross silver gilt, and embossed conventional bunches of grapes, has the inscription—

Tua sunt omnia Domine et de tuis dedimus tibi.

The plated alms dish, No. 2, bears the sacred monogram within rays.

Brathay, Holy Trinity, possesses, as its terrier states,

One Silver Flagon, one Silver Paten-plate,
Two Silver Chalices.

The flagon, 8¾ inches high to lid, of ordinary tankard shape, has on its body the sacred monogram, with cross and dagger above and three nails below, surrounded by rays, and the following inscription on its base:—

In usum Sanctissimæ Trinitatis Ecclesiæ Brathay dono dedit Johannes Ireland* Anno Domini 1836.

The lid is 1¼ inch high. Both have London marks, including maker's initials R H and date letter, small Roman u, for 1835–6.

The paten-plate, 6¾ inches diameter, on a foot 2 inches high, has similar ornament to the flagon, a similar inscription,

* John Ireland was a woollen manufacturer at Kendal, a friend of the founder of the church, S. Redmayne, who was father of the present Giles Redmayne, Esq., of Brathay Hall.

and the same marks, except that the date letter is Old English A for 1836–7. On its face are some scratches, as though its silver had been doubted.

Chalice No. 1, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, is of very plain make, with goblet-shaped bowl on a baluster stem. It has a similar inscription to that on flagon and paten, and is marked as the paten.

Chalice No. 2, an exact copy of No. 1, by the same maker R H, has amongst its marks the queen's head and London date letter (Old English l) for 1860–1. Round its foot runs the inscription :—

In usum Sanctissimæ Trinitatis Ecclesiæ Brathay dono dedit Margareta Boutflower filia S Redmayne fundatoris A D 1861.

GRASMERE, ST. OSWALD'S.—The earliest registers in this church date from 1570, and the churchwardens' accounts begin in 1661, but no mention is made of the church plate in either, not even when, in 1714, according to inscription on one of the cups, "the Parish Church Plate of Grasmere was renewed."

Extract from terriers 1878–81 :—

Holy Communion Utensils—One Silver Flagon presented by Letitia Luff weighing 35 oz. One Silver Alms Plate weighing 8 oz. One Silver Paten weighing 8 oz. Two cups together weighing 22 oz.

To this we must add another silver paten, which will be described in its place.

The silver flagon—a renewal of an older one—is $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, and weighs $32\frac{3}{4}$ oz. It is of ordinary claret-jug shape, with a Maltese cross on lid for thumb-piece. A band of grapes is enchased below the neck. Another band runs round the body of the flagon, with the inscription—

PASCHA NOSTRUM IMMOLATUS EST CHRISTUS.

A third band, round the base, is inscribed—

This Flagon given for Sacramental use in Grasmere Parish Church by Letitia Luff Anno Domino MDCCLII.

The inscription is noticeable for the engraver's ignorance of Latin. Inside the base is stamped the number 650. The flagon is hall-marked thus :—1, Makers' mark $\frac{\text{E J}}{\text{B}}{}_{\text{\& W}}$ in quatrefoil punch; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head uncrowned; 4, London date letter L (Old English capital) 1846–7; 5, The queen's head.

The alms dish, diameter 11¼ inches, weight 25½ oz., bears engraved upon its face a coat of arms, on a bend three trefoils slipped surmounted by a squire's helmet; the shield surrounded by foliage. Round the whole runs in cursive the following inscription:—

The Gift of Dorothy Benson of Coathow to the Parish Church of Grasmere 1729.

The marks are:—1, S C or S O, looking as if the punch had slipped; 2, Dublin date letter K (Old English capital) 1730–1, in shaped shield; 3, A harp, surmounted by a crown. It is interesting to note that the figure of Hibernia, which was stamped on Dublin plate as a fourth mark in this year 1730 (*O.E.P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 121) is not here. The gift is dated 1729. This may account for its absence.

The old paten, which stands on three feet, has evidently been a salver; diameter 6 inches; height of feet $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch; weight 8 oz. It is ornamented on its face with a coat of arms:—

On a Chevron between three Ibex Heads erased Three escallops. The whole shield is surrounded with foliage, and is surmounted with an Ibex Head erased with escallop on neck.

At the back of the paten, in cursive, is the following inscription:—

The gift of Dorothy Benson of
Courthoe to y^e^ parish of Grasmir
Westmorland.

It has four marks:—1, Maker's initials, H P, in script, with mullet above and below, in an ornamented quatrefoil punch,

Humphrey Payne, whose old sterling mark, entered 1720, is identical with this, and is figured in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 305; 2, Lion passant, in plain oblong rectangular punch; 3, Leopard's head crowned, in plain angular heraldic shield; 4, London date letter Q (Roman capital) 1731–2.

The cups are evidently fellows. There is a slight difference in their measurements, but none in their weights.

Cup No. 1 is $7\frac{1}{16}$ inches high; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ and of base $3\frac{3}{4}$; height of stem $4\frac{3}{8}$; weight $10\frac{3}{4}$ oz. It has a stout stem with band or elementary knop at the middle of it. The bowl, old-fashioned goblet shape, is ornamented on one side with a coat of arms within a lozenge, viz., on a chevron three cross-crosslets. The whole is enclosed by an oval line, round which runs rich foliation enchased. On the opposite side is engraved the inscription:—

The Gift of Mrs Dorothy Benson of Coathow
to the Parish Church of Grasmere A° Doi 1714.

This cup and its fellow are not hall-marked, but bear in four rectangular punches the letters

P.H St^{d} P.H St^{d}

They must be of the Britannia standard of silver, were probably made in the provinces, and never legally stamped.

Cup No. 2, of the same shape as No. 1, is 7 inches high, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at top and $3\frac{11}{16}$ at foot; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight $10\frac{3}{4}$ oz. On one side of the bowl is the sacred monogram with cross above enclosed in a floriated oval, and on the other side is engraved the inscription, interesting historically:—

The Parish Church Plate of Grasmere Renewed Ao Doi 1714.

The letters P.H St^{d} P.H St^{d} are stamped on this cup as on the aforementioned. In compliance with Act 1696–7 the letters P H must stand for the first two letters of the maker's name (PHILIPS?). It may be inferred from the

inscription that cup No. 2 was made of the silver of an older cup (perhaps two older cups) melted down and recast when Mrs. Dorothy Benson gave a new cup (No. 1) in 1714. A similar recasting of Mrs. Letitia Luff's flagon (dated 1752) seems to have taken place in 1846.

The modern paten, quite plain, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter, on foot $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch high, weight 6 oz., of Sheffield make 1880–1, was given to the church a few months ago by Miss Munro, the sister-in-law of the present vicar, Rev. H. Fletcher.

HAWKSHEAD, ST. CUTHBERT'S.—The terrier of 1783, preserved at Chester, says:—

> The communion plate consists of two silver cups weighing together 25 oz. The inscription on each of the said cups is "Hawkshead Church." One silver salver or waiter, on which is engraved the following inscription, "Given to the Parish Church of Hawkshead in Lancashire 1736." Two pewter Flaggons, One pewter dish.

The same silver cups and paten, with omission of weight of cups, are mentioned in the terriers of 1867 and 1878, but the pewters are not noticed in these later terriers, though one flagon and the dish still remain.

Cup No. 1, plain, on an ordinary stem with rudimentary knop, is similar to the Grasmere cup (*ante* p. 251). Height $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches, diameter at top $3\frac{5}{8}$ and same at foot; weight 10 oz. 0 dwt. 12 gr. Four marks:—1, Maker's initials, T F (indistinct), in lobed escutcheon (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 304); 2, Lion passant, in oval punch; 3, Leopard's head crowned, in circular punch; 4, Roman capital E, London date letter for 1720–1. As this was the year in which the old standard was restored, this cup must have been made after June 1720, when the Act came into force.

Cup No. 2, of similar shape to No. 1, is much worn, and is mended with a strap of silver just below the rudimentary knop. Four marks:—1, Old English D, London date letter for 1759–60; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion

passant, in rectangular oblong punch; 4, Maker's mark, W, or W C, much worn. The initials W C are on the silver mace at St. Margaret's, Westminster (*O. E. P.*, p. 312). Inscription on both the cups as mentioned in the terrier.

The paten, plain, 8⅛ inches in diameter, stands on a foot 3⅜ diameter at base; height of stem 2⅝; weight 13 oz. 18 dwt. The foot looks as if it has been a later addition. On the face of this paten, inside a circle, is inscribed in script—

Given
for use
of the Parish
Church of
Hawkshead in Lancaster 1736.

Four marks:—1, Maker's initials, R B, as on a tankard of 1736–7 belonging to the Vintners' Company (*O. E. P.*, p. 307); 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Roman small a, in plain shield, upside down, London date letter for 1736–7.

The sole remaining pewter flagon is a tankard, 9⅝ inches high, unmarked. The present vicar tells me that all he can hear of the missing flagon is that it was perhaps sold accidentally with other things at the restoration before he came.

The pewter dish is an alms dish of deep soup-plate shape, 11⅝ inches in diameter exclusive of rim, and 1⅛ inches in depth, marked on rim with the letters H C (Hawkshead Church) and four other marks much worn.

When the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society were at Hawkshead in 1878 several curiosities preserved in the vestry were exhibited to them by the vicar, the Rev. John Allen, amongst which was "a standard pint measure of bell-metal" (*C. & W. Archæological Transactions*, vol. IV, p. 38). But there is here a quart measure as well as a pint. The quart, which differs from the pint in having a handle, has two marks:—1, A sort of check pattern; 2, Crowned initials surmounting a cross stave. The pint

has two marks:—1, Check pattern as on the quart; 2, The letter R, over a crown of which the punch slipped, and three sides of a rectangle. According to Jacob's Law Dictionary the standard measures ordered by Magna Charta were, in cities, market towns, and villages, kept in the churches.

Langdale, Holy Trinity, has silver cup, paten and flagon. The cup, 8½ inches high, has hexagonal stem with knop and band spreading out into an hexagonal base. The paten, hexagonal, on hexagonal stem, is 7½ inches in diameter. Both cup and paten bear the sacred monogram, and London marks for 1857-8. The flagon, 11½ inches high (inclusive of lid), of simple claret-jug design, with engraved band round the neck, has the sacred monogram, and London marks for 1871–2.

Low Wray, St. Margaret's, as the terrier of 1879 states, possesses

A cup, flagon, and paten, all of silver.

Each of these vessels bears the sacred monogram, and London marks for 1858–9. Round the bowl of the cup is engraved, in Old English—

Qui bibit meum sanguinem in me manet et ego in eo.

Round the flagon, in Old English—

Hic est sanguis ille hujus pacti quod mandavit vobis Deus.

On the rim of the paten, in Old English—

Hoc est corpus meum quod pro vobis datur.

And each bears the following inscription, in plain printing capitals—

The gift of
John Buck Lloyd & Ellen Lloyd and Mary Foster
to the church of S^{t} Margaret Low Wray
MDCCCLX.

Rydal, St. Mary's.—The plate at this chapel, as stated in the terrier of 1868, consists of

One Ancient Silver Chalice, one electro-plated flagon, one silver-plated paten, one electro-plated paten.

The "ancient silver chalice," a beautifully chased cup on baluster stem, of pattern similar to that of the Scaleby cup (engraved at p. 32), is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ diameter at top and $4\frac{3}{4}$ at base; depth of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$. It has but one mark, the maker's initials, I C, mullet below, in a plain shield. The initials I C with mullet occur in a heart-shaped shield on London plate of 1668–9 and 1674–5 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 289 & 291), in lobed shield 1681–2 and 1685–6 (*ib.*, pp. 293 & 295), cinquefoil below in plain shield 1688–9 (p. 296). The mark at Rydal, which is rather indistinct, most nearly resembles that of 1688–9, having plain shield, and what may once have been a cinquefoil now worn to a mullet. On the absence of other marks see *ante* p. 17. This cup shews signs of having been gilt, but is much worn. The bowl has a plain band round its rim; the rest of the bowl is enchased with two vases, from which spring two conventional roses enchased, flanking a single lily or rose. The middle lily or rose in one of the vases has been erased, and in its place has been roughly scratched or engraved a shield with twelve quarterings bearing the arms of the le Fleming family, to whom the manor of Rydal came when

S^{r} John de Lancaster (as well of Howgill as of this mannor) Knt married Isabel one of his 4 daughters and coheirs (in the time of Henry IV) unto S^{r} Tho le Fleming of Coningstone Hall in Lancashire Kn^{t}, by w^{ch} marriage this mannor came from the Lancasters unto the Flemings, in whose issue male it hath ever since continued (*Description of Westmoreland*, A.D. 1671, by Daniel Fleming Esq., afterwards Knight, p. 17).

To this day it remains in the same family. Daniel Fleming, author of the "Description of Westmoreland," lord of the

manor and patron of the living from 1653 till his death in 1700, father of Sir George Fleming, bishop of Carlisle from 1734 to 1747, probably gave what is now the "ancient silver chalice" to Rydal church.

SATTERTHWAITE.—The terrier of 1878 says:—

The goods of the Church consist of one salver, two cups, one flagon, all silver.

This is not a full statement, as it omits a pewter flagon and paten, both of good shape, well marked, and in excellent preservation.

The silver salver, 7 inches in diameter, on a foot $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high and $2\frac{7}{8}$ diameter at base, has four marks:— 1, Maker's initials Wa in a shaped oblong; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court S, London date letter for 1713–4. It has on its face the sacred monogram, cross above and the three nails below, the whole surrounded by rays of flame, a later addition, doubtless made when the salver was given in 1845 by Mr. Ainslie of Grisedale Hall. It was an agreeable surprise to come upon such a fine bit of Britannia standard plate, as it had been disguised by the modern ornament. No doubt it was originally secular.

One of the two silver cups seems also to have been originally secular, but when or where made, as it has no standard marks, it is difficult to say. It is $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ diameter at top and $2\frac{3}{4}$ at base; depth of bowl, which is plain and cup-shaped, only $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Its weight is 5 oz. 9 dwt. 9 gr. The stem, which rotates in the socket of the base, is of round pillar shape, and has a single band of plain silver instead of knop. It has three marks:— 1, Maker's initials, J B in script letters, in a shaped oblong; 2, Roman small w in a square punch; 3, The first mark repeated. The stamps are much worn. The script initials seem to point to a date later than 1739, at which time several makers who had before used Roman initials changed to script (*ante* p. 104); and a mark of J·B script, in an

oblong with rounded corners, occurs on a London flagon of 1753–4 at Llangedwyn (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 311. But the Satterthwaite cup, if its second mark is intended for a date letter, cannot be by a London maker, as there is no W in any London alphabetical cycle. We must therefore leave the date and assay town of this cup doubtful.

The other silver cup and the silver flagon, given with the salver in 1845 by Mr. Ainslie, have each London marks for 1843–4. The cup is $6\frac{13}{16}$ inches high, the flagon $8\frac{1}{4}$ high to lid, and each has a similar ornament to that on the paten.

The pewter flagon, of jug shape, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, has three marks:—1, A horse's head; 2, A buckle; 3, A crown above cross staves. Inside at the bottom is stamped a crescent surrounded by seven stars. The pewter paten, 9 inches in diameter, on a foot $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches high and $4\frac{1}{8}$ diameter at base, has a raised rim or moulding at its edge. The foot is in shape a round pillar whose capital is ornamented with a spiral moulding which twists in opposite direction to the spiral moulding of the body of the pillar. On the under side of the plate is (1) the word "London" in a scroll, (2) a long-antlered stag treading on foliage, in shaped escutcheon, one side of which takes the shape of a tree, and (3) a crown above cross staves.

The parish chest, in which these pewters are kept, is itself an interesting relic of old times, an oak log hollowed out, covered with lid, and securely clamped with iron.

SAWREY, ST. PETER'S, has a set of electro-plated vessels, viz., a flagon, two cups, two patens without stem, and one paten with stem. The flagon, 11 inches high inclusive of lid, has the sacred monogram surmounted by a cross, and on the opposite side this inscription:—

Presented with five other Sacred Vessels
to
S^{t} Peter's Church Saurey
by Mary Ann Sowler
Ao 1869.

TROUTBECK, JESUS* CHAPEL, consecrated by the bishop of Chester in 1562, and reconsecrated† in 1563 by the archbishop of Canterbury (*C. & W. Transactions*, vol. IV, p. 25), has two ancient silver cups (not used); a modern silver cup, flagon, and paten; a pewter flagon and alms dish (not used); and a modern brass alms dish.

Cup No. 1, is an old York Elizabethan cup, of very thin silver, 7⅝ inches high, 3⅜ diameter at top and 3⅛ at base; depth of bowl, which is bell-shaped, 5⅝ inches. The stem has a knop rudely ornamented with graver's dots. Similar dot ornament is on the volute of the base. Round the bowl runs a band that is broken into three links, each link filled with graver's dots. Near the lip are three marks:—1, Small black-letter b on a shield cusped at the bottom; 2, Fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in circular stamp; 3, Initials, W R, in plain oblong punch. The date of this cup must be 1584–5, the date letter for which year, though hitherto unverified by an example, may be assumed from examples for other years in the same cycle (*O. E. P.*, p. 337) to have been a small black-letter b. No example of this York small black-letter alphabet is given by Mr. Cripps before the k of 1592–3, which is in a plain shield. Nor is any example given of form of stamp for York date letter prior to 1592–3 except for the years 1567–8 and 1568–9, when the stamp was shaped to the letter (*ante* pp. 135 and 242, and *O. E. P.*, p. 337). The Troutbeck cup, therefore, is useful as shewing what was the character of the stamp for one of the intervening years.‡

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* Whelan (p. 880) says it is "dedicated to St. James."

† "In the latter consecration deed there is no mention of the preceding consecration. . . . There probably had been some objection to the first consecration, from the following words which occur in the second deed, viz.:—'Neither that ye be or may be by any malignant men hereof hindered or restrained'" (*C. & W. Transactions*, vol. IV, p. 25).

‡ There is, or was a few weeks ago, at a silversmith's in the Strand, London, an Elizabethan communion cup, marked with (1) W R, (2) Fleur-de-lis and rose dimidiated, and (3) small black-letter a, in stamp shaped to the letter, York date letter for 1583–4; interesting as supplying another example towards filling the above-mentioned gap in Mr. Cripps's chronological list of old York plate, and as probably indicating, in connection with Troutbeck cup (No. 1), the year of the latest occurrence of stamp shaped to date letter at York.

Cup No. 2, is also old York silver, stouter in make than the former, 7 inches high, $3\frac{7}{8}$ diameter at top and $3\frac{5}{8}$ at base; depth of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Stem has usual knop. The base is similar in shape to the former, but is ornamented with a band of olive leaves, or wreath of laurel leaves, three abreast, under a belt. The bowl has an engraved band of simple design, broken at three places by conventional bunches of lily. Round the rim runs in cursive the inscription—

This is the gift of Agnes Burkett ye daughter of Capton George Burkett given to Troutbecke Church April ye 28 Anno Dom 1688.

It has three marks:—1, Maker's initials I P in quatrefoil; 2, Fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in circular stamp; 3, Italic *W* in plain shield, York date letter for 1679–0. The maker, having also made some of the communion plate at Ripon Minster (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 77), is thus identified:—

An old Chapter Account Book of the Collegiate Church of Ripon, commencing 1675, contains memoranda relating to the plate, and amongst them receipted goldsmith's accounts for the above articles, signed "John Plumer," dated March 29, 1676, and 21 June, 1676 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 77).

Who "Capton Burkett" was I cannot ascertain. An old house in Troutbeck bears the initials G B, and the "Mortal Man" public-house sign with its jingling rhyme to "Sally Burkett's ale" tells us it was a common Troutbeck name in later days. The foot of this cup is weighted with lead, on which see *ante* p. 117.

The pewter flagon and dish are in very good condition. The flagon, a fine specimen of tankard shape, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches high to lid, has no marks outside, but inside at the bottom is a crown with what seems to be a W stamped above it. The dish, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, has the maker's initials, I D in Roman capitals, pellet above and between, in oblong rectangular punch, four times repeated.

The modern silver cup, flagon, and paten, each bear the sacred monogram, and London marks for 1858–9.

WINDERMERE PARISH CHURCH, ST. OSWALD'S.—The terrier of 1778 at Chester mentions only

A silver cup and cover,

though, doubtless, then as now, there were also pewter vessels. The plate now consists of an ancient silver cup and cover, a modern silver cup, silver flagon, and two silver patens, a pewter flagon and two pewter dishes.

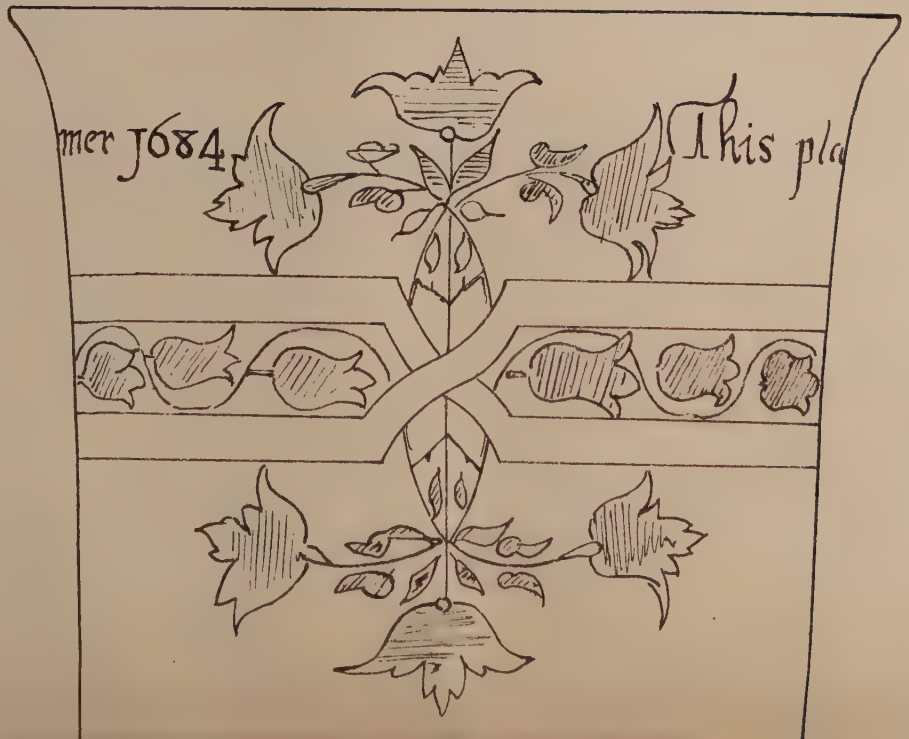
The ancient cup and cover, of old York silver, are remarkable for beauty of shape and simplicity of design. The cup is 8 inches high, $4\frac{5}{8}$ diameter at top and the same at base; depth of bowl 4 inches; weight 13 oz. 8 dwt. The bowl, a flat-bottomed cylinder, is on a stem of hour-glass pattern, with a heavy knop standing out well all round, on which is an engraved band of conventional lilies running from right to left. Round the bowl is a similar band of lilies running from left to right, with three breaks in it which shew clustered lilies; and above, divided into three by the lily pattern, runs round in cursive the words—

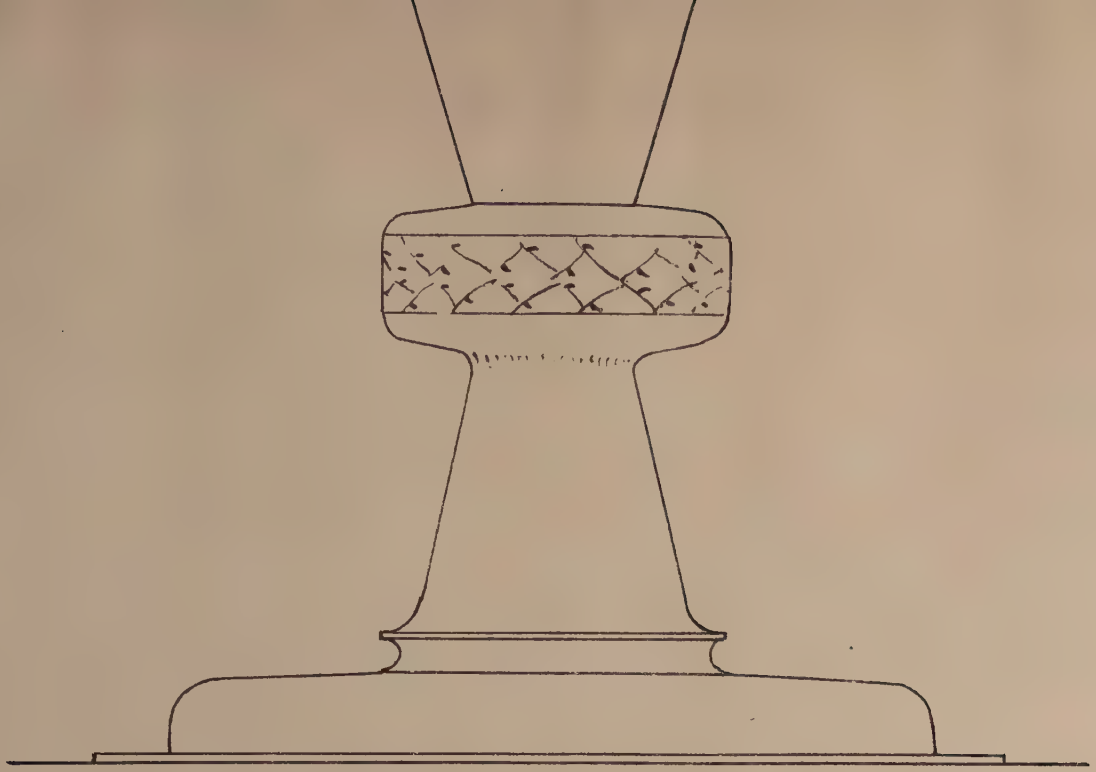
This plaite belonges to the Parish Church of Windermer 1684.

It has three marks:—1, Maker's initials W B in double quatrefoil, probably identical with the mark on a cup of 1681–2 at St. Lawrence, York (*O. E. P.*, p. 77); 2, Fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in circular stamp; 3, Italic small *z*, York date letter for 1682–3. The cover, now used as a paten, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with button or foot 1 inch high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; weight 5 oz. It has a band of lilies round the volute of the rim, and W B's York marks, but the date letter is too worn to be intelligible.

The modern silver cup, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, weighs 9 oz. 7 dwt.; the silver flagon, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, weighs 16 oz. 3 dwt.; the two silver patens, each $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, weighs each 4 oz. 3 dwt. 12 gr. On each of these vessels are London marks for 1871–2, and the sacred monogram.

WINDERMERE · 1682-3 ·





The pewter flagon, a very fine vessel, 10½ inches high to lid, which is lost, 4¾ diameter at mouth, stands on a most substantial base, of 9 inches diameter, thrice voluted, and weighs 5 lbs. 12 oz. 19 dwt. It has the following five marks:—1, A buckle; 2, A horse's head couped; 3, An arm embossed, surmounted by a crown; 4 and 5, First and second marks repeated. Of the two pewter dishes, both in excellent preservation, one is 13 inches in diameter and weighs 2 lbs. 7 oz. 2 dwt., the other is 9½ inches diameter and weighs 1 lb. 2 oz. 9 dwt. The larger is marked with (1) a coat of arms on a shield, three griffins' heads erased, per chevron engrailed, with the name "S. Duncomb" beneath, and (2) a primrose between two sprays of foliage. The word "London", on a scroll beneath, links the two stamps. The smaller dish is marked with a stamp in which rising out of a ducal crown is a horse's jamb in shaped shield; above the shield are cross staves underneath a crown, and beneath is the word "London." There are in addition to the stamp four marks:—1, Leopard's head uncrowned; 2, Jamb in shaped shield (?); 3, Griffin's head erased; 4, S D in a shield.

WINDERMERE, ST. MARY'S.—The terrier of 1855 and 1881 mention

A flagon, two cups, a paten, and an almsdish.

The other vessels are electro-plated. The cups and the alms dish are silver, bearing London marks for 1840–1.

The silver cup, 7⅞ inches high, weighs 13 oz. 13 dwt. 10½ gr.; the paten, 6⅝ in diameter, has no foot, and weighs 4 oz. 1 dwt. 23½ gr.; the flagon, of claret-jug shape, 11½ inches high inclusive of lid, has this inscription:—

GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH.

The cup and paten each bear the sacred monogram.

XIX.

THE DEANERY OF ALDINGHAM

By John Fell of Dane Ghyll.

Aldingham.—The plate now in use is all modern, having been acquired in exchange for plate of some antiquity. No record, however, has been preserved of the old plate beyond the fact that it consisted of a small chalice and paten, or paten cover, probably of the 16th or 17th century. There was also a piece of silver, which was not used or known to have been used for sacramental purposes, and which is described as a "shapeless silver stoup." It was the gift of the Rev. Roger Baldwin, D.D., rector of Aldingham, who died in 1801.

Dendron, a chapelry of Aldingham, has no silver plate.

Barrow-in-Furness.—St. George's, St. James's, St. Matthew's, St. Mark's, St. Luke's, St. John's, St. Paul's, all possess modern plate of an ordinary type.

Bardsea.—The communion plate belonging to the church at Bardsea comprises paten, cup, and flagon of silver, all modern. There is however a curious old alms basin of foreign manufacture. It is made of brass, and is 23 inches in diameter. It is embossed in the centre with a representation of two men bearing an immense cluster of grapes,

and round the upper surface of the rim is the following inscription in ancient Dutch text:—

Wylt * Ghy * hy *
Langhelleven * soo *
ert * Godt * ert hoovt *
zyn * gebat * vorwar *

The translation of which is—

If thou wouldst live long, fear God and keep His commandments.

Bardsea is a chapelry of Urswick.

Dalton-in-Furness.—Silver paten cover, with the date of 1571 engraved upon the button. This paten cover has a diameter of $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the button a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It stands about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height, and weighs about 2 oz. 4 dwt. It has four marks:—1, Small black-letter n, London date letter for 1570–1; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, obliterated. The chalice to which it no doubt originally belonged has been lost or sold. There is a more modern chalice, the dimensions of which are as follows:—height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width at the base $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the mouth $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight 7 oz. 5 dwt. 20 gr. It has on it

Dalton 1717

and has four marks:—1, worn away; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Britannia; 4, Roman capital A, London date letter for 1716–7.

Dalton has also a paten given in 1820 by William Atkinson, Esq., of Dalton-in-Furness. It has an inscription to that effect, and a set of London plate marks of the year 1819–0.

Dalton has also flagon, chalice, and two patens of modern plate recently presented.

A terrier at Chester of the date of 1778 specifies for Dalton-in-Furness

Two Chalices.

This must have meant the missing 1571 chalice, with its paten, and the one of 1717.

IRELETH, a chapelry of the ancient parish of Dalton-in-Furness, has no ancient plate.

LINDALE, a more recent chapelry of the same parish, is in the same position.

NEWBARNS, a district church to Dalton-in-Furness, has only modern plate.

RAMPSIDE, a chapelry of Dalton-in-Furness, possesses only modern plate.

WALNEY, a chapelry of Dalton-in-Furness, has silver cup and paten.

The cup is two-handled, 4½ inches in height by 3¾ inches in diameter, beaded with a small beading round the brim and also where the handles are attached to the chalice; weight 10 oz. 21 dwt. It has five marks:—1, Leopard's head crowned; 2, Lion passant; 3, The three castles of Newcastle in heart-shaped shield; 4, J C in Roman capitals under a gem ring, the mark of John Cookson; 5, An Old English capital letter of the second Newcastle alphabet: as the lion passant is turned to the dexter, it must be some date after 1725, and before 1739–0. This is also proved by the shape of the shield enclosing the town mark.

The paten, plain, is 6¾ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in height. It stands on a small foot. The weight is 7 oz. 15 dwt., and has four marks:—1, Maker's mark, much worn, resembling the fleur-de-lis given in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 270, but the other stamps do not agree with that date; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned: these are both in stamps of the character used between 1720 and 1729; 4, Capital Roman H, London date letter for 1723–4.

PENNINGTON has a silver cup 7½ inches in height; diameter of bowl 3½ inches, of foot the same. The marks are four:—1, Lombardic V with external cusps, London date

letter for 1617–8; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, R S in a shaped shield with something below, no doubt a heart, as in *O. E. P.*, pp. 281, 282, 283, where instances of this maker's work are given. The initials T R are cut on the bowl.

Another silver cup, gilt inside. It is richly chased with vine leaves, grapes, and roses, and two naked boys gathering the grapes. It was presented to the church on the occasion of the opening of the church after having been rebuilt. It bears the following inscription:—

In Usum
Ecclesiæ Penningtoniensis
Dono dedit
Reverendus Johannes Barton, A.B.
A.D. 1826.

It was apparently a cup made for some secular purpose. It is 7 inches in height, and has four marks:—1, $\frac{\text{R. M.}}{\text{R. G.}}$; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, A small Roman b, London date letter for 1777–8.

Pennington has also a silver paten, like a small waiter, with three feet. It has some ornamental engraving on it, and bears an inscription identical with that on the second cup. The marks are four:—1, H B in script, the mark of the maker of plate at Gateshead, &c. (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 317 and 318); 2, Small Roman i, London date letter for 1784–5; 3, Lion passant; 4, Leopard's head crowned.

URSWICK.—The plate belonging to this church is as follows:—

1. A silver plate used as a paten, 10 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. The donor's name and the date are inscribed on the under side of the plate—

Christopher Wilson, 1751,

and in a central circular elevation at the bottom of the upper side is the donor's coat of arms. The weight, as

marked upon it, is 15 oz. 12 dwt. The other marks are:—
H.
The makers' mark, S.H, that of Samuel Herbert & Co.,
B.
ent., Nov. 1750 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 314); 2, A small Roman p, the London date letter for 1750–1; 3, Lion passant; 4, Leopard's head crowned.

A silver cup with cover. The height of the cup is $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; the depth of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; the diameter of the bowl at top is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; the diameter of base $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. There is a beading round the base of the foot, and round the bowl is a band of ornamental tooling. The marks are:—1, A K linked (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 269, 271); 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, A small black-letter o, London date letter for 1571–2. The cover is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; the knob is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. It stands about $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in height. On the knob is inscribed the date 1571, and also the letters (capitals) W. S. The cover has also the same four marks that the cup has.

A handsome flagon of modern silver, jewelled. It was presented by Mrs. Rimington of Aynsome, and bears the inscription underneath—

Presented the parish church of St Mary, Urswick, A.D. 1877.

A silver gilt paten, modern, presented in 1851, by George Rimington, Esq.

There is also a brass alms basin belonging to the church, $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. It is said to be of foreign manufacture, from Nuremberg probably. At the bottom is a representation of Adam and Eve beneath the tree, with the serpent coiled round it.

A terrier preserved at Chester, and dated 1778, gives the plate at Urswick

1 Silver cup and paten.

XX.

THE DEANERY OF ULVERSTON

By the Rev. L. R. Ayre, Rural Dean of Ulverston.

Blawith was a chapel to Ulverston. The communion plate here is as follows:—

A set of electro-plated vessels, comprising flagon, chalice, paten, and alms dish. Presented to the church in 1851.

Also a pewter flagon, 6 inches in height. It has no lid, and no marks upon it.

Also a pewter paten, shaped like a plate, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It has the name Nicholson stamped upon it on the under side, also an eagle and some other devices.

There is also a silver cup described in the terrier as a

silver cup for the communion of the sick.

It is a plain silver tumbler, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height. The diameter at the top is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches and at the bottom $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its weight is 2 oz. 19 dwt. 6 gr. It has five marks:—1, Three castles, the Newcastle town mark; 2, An illegible date letter; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Britannia; 5, Maker's mark, two letters, a D and another. The cup is thus of the higher standard silver of Newcastle make.

Broughton in Furness.—The communion plate here consists of a set of electro-plated vessels, comprising flagon, two cups, and two plates, which were presented to the church by a family resident in the parish in the year 1850. The

silver plate, comprising two cups and a flagon, mentioned in the terrier of 1778, were given to the donors in exchange, and nothing is now known of them.

A pewter flagon, with lid. There is a small spout to it, and the lid, when down, covers it. It is 7 inches high, not including the lid. It has no marks upon it.

Another pewter flagon, 8 inches high, with a spout and a lid. It has no marks upon it.

Two pewter plates, one 11 inches in diameter and the other 9½ inches. The larger one has a crown upon it, and apparently some other marks, which are now obliterated. The smaller one is stamped with the name "Geo. Simson, Dublin," surrounded by an ornamental border. It also has the letter X, surmounted by a crown, and beneath it the following marks:—1, worn out; 2, A cock; 3, A leopard's face; 4, S F.

This place was a chapel to Kirkby Ireleth.

Coniston was a chapel to Ulverston.—The communion plate here consists of a silver gilt cup, with paten cover, also silver gilt. The height of the cup is 6½ inches. The diameter of the bowl at top is 3⅜ inches, that of the base 3 inches. The cover is 3½ inches in diameter; the button 1⅜ inches. The weight of the cup is 5 oz. 13 dwt. 11⅜ gr.; that of the paten cover 2 oz. 7 dwt. 6⅝ gr. Round the cup is an engraved band; also upon the cover. The marks on each are three:—1, The double-seeded rose crowned and fleur-de-lis dimidiated in circular stamp; 2, I P., Roman letters, in a kind of quatrefoil; 3, Capital Z, York date letter for 1632–3, which agrees with other work of I P (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 76).

A pewter paten, 9 inches in diameter, 3 inches in height, and with a base measuring 5 inches in height. The marks are—1, A cockatrice; 2, An animal's head; 3, A doll, or woman's figure.

Flagon, paten, and salver of modern silver.

EGTON CUM NEWLAND.—The communion vessels at this church are modern, consisting of plated cup, paten, and flagon, and two brass alms dishes. Nothing seems to be known of any earlier ones.

This place was also a chapel to Ulverston.

KIRKBY IRELETH has a cup and cover paten. The cup is 9 inches in height; the stem is $3\frac{15}{16}$ inches in height, and the bowl internally $5\frac{1}{16}$ inches. The diameter of the top of bowl is $4\frac{11}{16}$ inches, and that of the bottom of the stem $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Its weight is 18 oz. 4 dwt. 14 gr. It has the sacred monogram on the side of the bowl, surrounded by rays, and the following inscription:—

The gift of Mr Roger Askew Citizen & Painter Stainer of London, for the use of the Communion Table of the Parish Church of Kirkby Ireleth. Anno 1737.

The marks are:—1, S. B.; 2, Lion passant; 3, Small Roman b, London, 1737–8; 4, Leopard's head crowned. The diameter of paten cover is 6 inches. The diameter of the foot upon which it stands is 2 inches. Its weight is 8 oz. 8 dwt. $14\frac{7}{8}$ gr. The sacred monogram is engraved upon the bottom of the foot, and the inscription and marks are precisely the same as those upon the cup. The Askews of Coniston are a well-known local family, but the precise place in their pedigree of Mr. Roger Askew is not at present ascertained.

Kirkby Ireleth has also a smaller cup without a stem, $5\frac{1}{16}$ inches in height externally, and $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches internally. The diameter at top is $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and at bottom $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches. It bears the following inscription, near the top:—

The giueste of Elianor Crowle to the Parishe church of Kirkbye Aireleth.

The weight is 8 oz. 8 dwt. 14 gr., and the marks are three:—1, Three ducal crowns, one above another, in a plain shield: the arms of Hull; 2, E. M, Roman capitals over some small object, all in a plain shield; the same as the first. This rare

piece of plate is one of those that have been assayed at Hull, where an assay office, regular or irregular, existed, which did a deal of work during the 17th century. Mr. Cripps says that twenty-five pieces have come to light, bearing the initials of eight makers, among whom he gives E M. (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 87, 88. Its presence at Kirkby Ireleth is easy to account for. Eleanor Kirkby, sister of a Richard Kirkby, who was a Colonel in the service of King Charles I, married John Crowle, a member of a family who intermarried with the Wilsons of Dallam Tower, and the Lowthers of Swillington, and who were to Hull during the 16th and 17th centuries, what the Dela Poles were in the 14th and 15th.*

Kirkby Ireleth also has a silver plate with a cylindrical handle, clumsily soldered on, so as to make it like a collecting dish. In the centre of the plate is a circular elevation. The diameter of the plate is 8 inches, the depth $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and the height of the central elevation $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch, and the diameter of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The width of rim of plate $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The handle is soldered to the plate on the lower side of the rim, and seems a later addition. The handle is $5\frac{11}{16}$ inches in length from the edge of the plate; its circumference $2\frac{13}{16}$ inches. The weight is 13 oz. 17 dwt. $23\frac{7}{8}$ gr.

Round the rim of the plate, on the upper side, is the following inscription:—

The gift of Coll Richard Kirkby to y^e^ Parish Church of Kirkby in Furnace, Lancashire. 1698.

Round the rim of the plate, on the lower side, is inscribed as follows:—

Taken from the French who had (just before) Plundered Cartagena in New Spain.

There are no other marks upon it.

The Colonel Richard Kirkby, who was in the service of Charles I, died in the reign of Charles II, and was succeeded

* The Editor is indebted to Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., for much of this information.

by his eldest son Roger: his second son was named Richard, and died without issue: he would be the donor of this interesting piece of plate.

LOWICK.—A silver cup, gilt in the inside, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height. The bowl is inscribed with the following on one side:—

The gift of James and Elizabeth Everard to Lowick Chapel.

The coat of arms of the donors is engraved on the other side of the bowl. Round the base of the cup is inscribed the words—

Anno Domini 1810.

A silver paten, having on the upper surface an inscription identical with that above quoted, surrounding the same coat of arms. The marks on both are five:—1, T J; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, The Roman letter O, London date letter, 1809–0; 5, The king's head.

A pewter flagon, with lid, and no spout. The height of it (not including the lid) is $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The marks upon it are the letter X surmounted by a crown, and underneath the letters W B, a stag's head, and two others not easy to be made out.

SEATHWAITE.*—The silver plate belonging to Seathwaite church is a presentation of the last few years only, as described by the inscription thereon hereunder given. It consists of four pieces, all of silver, viz.:—

1. A flagon, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high to the top of the cross with which it is surmounted, with a diameter at the base of $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, narrowed to $2\frac{3}{8}$ at the top, and with a depth of $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

2. A cup standing $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The bowl, which is gilt on the inside, has a maximum diameter of

* For the account of the plate belonging to this parish, the Editor is indebted to the Vicar, the Rev. S. R. M. Walker.

$4\frac{3}{16}$ inches, with a depth of $3\frac{1}{8}$. The diameter of the base, which is hexagonal, is $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

3. A large paten, with a stem and foot, 3 inches in height. The upper surface, which is irregularly round, with an ornamental rim of projecting leaves, measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ across. The hexagonal foot is 4 inches in diameter.

4. A small paten, without foot, of the same pattern as preceding, with a diameter of $6\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

Each of the above pieces is stamped with the following five marks:—1, The letters $\frac{E\,C}{B}$; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, Small black-letter u, London, 1875–6; 5, The queen's head; and bears the name Wordley & Co., Liverpool. On the under surface of the base of each the following inscription is engraved:—

Presented to Seathwaite Church by Sarah Moore, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Tyson, 52 years perpetual Curate of the Parish MDCCCLXXV.

The older communion vessels preserved are of pewter as follows:—

1. A large pewter salver used as a paten, $14\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, without inscription or any other mark than the following, viz., a shield with lion rampant, surmounted with the letter X under a royal crown. A scroll at the bottom of the shield bears the word London, any other word (if any) being obliterated. The imitation hall-marks are four:—1, Lion rampant; 2, A royal crown; 3, Figure of Britannia; 4, A figure somewhat resembling a heart or similar form surmounted by a baronial crown. The salver has since been electro-plated, and is now used as an alms dish. The following inscriptions have been added. Round the rim on the obverse, in Roman letters:—

God Loveth a Cheerful Giver,

and on the reverse:—

Seathwaite Church old pewter Communion Salver electroplated 1876.

2. A pewter tankard used as flagon, of the depth of $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches, with an uniform diameter at top and bottom of $4\frac{1}{2}$, bulging out in the centre, and ornamented with four circumferential raised bands in imitation of the hoops of a barrel. The only marks about it are the letters $\frac{X}{I\&P}$ London stamped on the inside.

3 & 4. Two old copper silver-plated cups, each $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with a diameter of $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in the bowl, and of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the foot, used as chalices. They have again been re-silvered, and this inscription added:—

Re-electroplated at cost of Clara Curties, Mortimer, Berks, A.D. 1877.

They bear no marks or letters of earlier date. The two cups are respectively distinguished by the further inscription added at the same time, viz.,

Seathwaite Church Chalice No. I,

and the second ditto ditto No. 2.

TORVER possesses a silver cup with baluster stem and a dome-shaped cover-paten. The height of the cup is 7 inches. The bowl measures $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in height, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter at the top. The diameter of the foot is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The cover-paten is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; and the button is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The weight of the cup is 8 oz. 4 dwt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr; that of the cover 2 oz. 8 dwt. $19\frac{7}{8}$ gr. The cup has three marks:—1, Fleur-de-lis and double seeded crowned rose dimidiated in circular stamp, the old York town mark; 2, Small court-hand b, the York date letter for 1634–5; 3, Small court-hand hy (?), over a pellet, in a shaped shield. These marks followed by the words

Torver Cupp.

The letters T. P. are engraved under the foot. They may (it has been suggested) mean Thomas Poole, who was minister in 1718. The cover has also three marks:—1, Roman

capitals I T, over a rose; 2, Small court-hand e, York date letter for 1637–8; 3, The Old York town mark. It is curious that the cup and cover, both of Old York manufacture, should be by different makers, and of different years. A small piece has been broken out from the bowl of the cup and soldered in again.

A pewter flagon, with lid and spout. It is 6 inches in height, not including the lid. It has no marks upon it.

A pewter plate, 10½ inches in diameter and 1½ inch deep. It has some marks underneath which are nearly obliterated: amongst them is the name of the maker (half worn away)—

Anth.....
Trichl.....

Torver was a chapelry to Ulverston.

Ulpha.—Silver chalice. Marks almost obliterated, three in number, most likely Old York. Height 5 inches; width 2½ inches. Inscribed—

Ulpha 1708.

Silver paten plate. Height 2½ inches; width 8½ inches. Inscribed—

Given by Dr. Stratford, Commissary of Richmond, for the use of the Chapel of Ulpha. 1746.

Silver flagon, modern. Inscribed—

Given to the Church of Ulpha by the Revd Jeremiah Walker B.D. ET. LL.D. Surrogate Incumbent of Ulpha. July 1867.

Pewter flagon used until 1867. Height 8 inches; width 3½ inches.

Ulverston, St. Mary's.—This is the mother church. The communion plate here is as follows:—

A silver flagon, 8½ inches high without the lid; 8½ inches when the lid is closed. It is 6¾ inches deep in the inside. At the top of the lid is engraved the Braddyll coat of arms,

with the Dodding arms on an escutcheon of pretence. Engraved upon the side is the sacred monogram surrounded by rays. At the bottom, underneath, are inscribed the words—

Parish of Ulverstone.

The marks on the side of the flagon are three:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Small Roman b, London date letter for 1737. On the lid, in the inside, are the same marks, with the addition of the initials G S on a shield, the mark of Gabriel Sleath. Its weight is 37 oz. 16 dwt. 12¼ gr.

Another silver cup. Height 9⅞ inches; diameter of bowl 4¾ inches; diameter of foot 4½ inches. On the side is the monogram I H S surrounded by ornamental engraving. The marks are:—1, Lion passant; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Capital Roman I, London date letter, 1804; 4, George III's head; 5, The initials R G, maker's mark. Its weight is 15 oz. 9 dwt. 6¾ gr.

A silver paten, 9¼ inches in diameter, and with the foot 2⅞ inches in height. The diameter of the foot is 3½ inches. It has the following inscription on the top:—

This is the gift of William Sawrey of Plumpton Hall, in the County of Lancaster, Esq.

The marks are:—1, Maker's mark, G H; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Court-hand q, London date letter for 1711. The paten is therefore of the higher standard.

A silver cup, modern, bearing marks:—1, $\frac{\text{R. M.}}{\text{E. H.}}$; 2, A crown; 3, Roman capital Y; 4, Lion passant; 5, Queen's head. Assayed at Sheffield, 1866–7. It bears the following inscription:—

This cup and paten were given to the parish Church of Ulverston on its restoration by the Rev^{d} Canon Gwillym. 1866.

A silver paten bearing the same marks and the same inscription.

A silver gilt alms dish, modern, 15½ inches in diameter. It is embossed with a representation of the adoration of the Magi, and bears underneath the following inscription:—

Humbly offered by a parishioner for the service of the Altar in the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin. Whit Sunday, 1852.

Ulverston, Holy Trinity.—A district church. All the plate is modern, the church having been consecrated as late as 1832.

It comprises a silver cup and paten, inscribed underneath with the words—

Trinity Church, Ulverston.

The date of these, as shown by the hall mark, is 1831–2.

Also a silver flagon, and another silver cup, of the date 1850–1.

Also a large embossed electro-gilt alms basin, 18 inches in diameter. It has upon it a representation of the Last Supper, and a text round the rim. It was presented to the church in 1877.

Also two brass alms dishes.

Woodland.—The communion vessels belonging to this church are modern, comprising silver cup, paten, and flagon, presented in the year 1865 by G. Digby Wingfield Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, Dorset.

There is also a base metal paten, on a foot. The diameter of the upper part of it is 11 inches and that of the foot 5 inches. It has no marks upon it.

THE INSIGNIA OF OFFICE AND THE PLATE OF THE CORPORATION OF CARLISLE

By Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., &c.*

The insignia of the City of Carlisle are of more than usual interest, and comprise not only objects of extreme beauty, but of considerable rarity. These treasures of the corporation consist of a "great mace," three sergeants' maces, three much-injured maces of iron, a sword of state, a mayor's chain and badge, two globular horse-racing bells, a whistle-handled tankard, a loving cup, a salver, and two toddy-ladles.

The great mace, traditionally said to have been given to the city by King James II, is of silver gilt, and measures 4 feet 2 inches in length. The bowl is divided into four compartments by demi-winged figures and foliage, containing the national emblems of a rose, a thistle, a harp, and a fleur-de-lis, each surmounted by an arched crown between the initials J^2 R. On the flat plate at the top, under the arches of the crown, are engraved, within the garter, the royal arms, viz. quarterly, first and fourth, France and England quarterly ; second, Scotland ; third, Ireland. Beneath is the motto, "Dieu et mon droit." The shield, which is between the initials J^2 R, has the lion and unicorn supporters, and is surmounted by an arched crown. The bowl is, as usual, surmounted with an open-arched crown, with orb and cross ; and the shaft, divided into three parts, is chased with a spiral pattern of roses alternating with thistles. This mace has no hall marks.

* Reprinted by permission from the *Art Journal* of April, 1880. The Editor of this book is also indebted to Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt for the loan of the large wood-cut.

The three sergeants' maces are of silver, and measure respectively $9\frac{3}{4}$, 9, and $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; they have semi-globular heads, surmounted by a "low embattled edging."

On the flat top of each are the royal arms, but without initials. All the bowls are divided by vertical bands into three compartments, in each of which is an arched crown. On the bowl of the tallest is the date 1660, and on its stem, engraved in a running hand, the words—

Whoever wears this mace Richd. Peal hopes they will not tell lies or be a tatler;

this Richard Peal, who gave such good admonitory advice, being the last survivor of the sergeants-at-mace in office at the time of the reformation of the Municipal Corporations. Like the great mace, these are not hall-marked.

The three ancient iron maces (or rather, as they may be termed, skeletons or cores of maces) measure respectively $16\frac{1}{2}$, $15\frac{1}{2}$, and 13 inches in length, but through their being so much injured and bent their original dimensions cannot be ascertained. They have "originally been gilt or silvered, but have apparently been subjected to the action of fire. The [semi-globular] bowls are small, and have on their flat tops silver escutcheons, with the arms of France (modern) and England quarterly." The bowls were probably at one time surrounded with the usual circlet of crosses and fleurs-de-lis. At the base, or pommel end, of each are four flat plates, or flanges, the form of which will be best understood from the engraving. These are doubtless the original maces of the sergeants-at-mace, and of much earlier date than the three silver ones first described.

The state sword is 3 feet $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length from pommel to chape. The blade, which is probably the oldest part, is not set in full to the length of the tang. The guard, or quillon, which is straight, and expands at the ends, is

1 foot in length: both it and the pear-shaped pommel are gilt, as are also the mountings of the scabbard. The hilt and the scabbard are covered with black velvet. The blade has two short grooves on each side, bearing on one the words $\frac{\text{MAIL}}{\text{LAND}}$ and on the other $\frac{\text{ANNO}}{1509}$ It has also the wolf or fox mark. The chape and top ferrule are plain, but the central band bears the letter S cut through the metal.

The mayor's chain is of gold, and has attached to it a pendant, or badge, bearing the city arms on its obverse, and on its reverse the words—

Presented to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Carlisle by the Committee of the Carlisle Gas and Coke Company, to commemorate the transfer of the Gas Works to the Corporation. October, 1850.

The silver tankard is 5½ inches in height, and has a whistle handle and flat hinged lid and purchase. On its front are the arms of Tullie, on a saltire engrailed, three escalops, in chief a lion passant guardant; a crescent for difference; and the motto—

Non solum nobis nati sumus.

The inscription is as follows:—

Majori Carleolensi et successoribus ejus in perpetuum D.D. vir Rev^dus Tho. Tullie S.T.P. Aul S^ti Edm. Oxon. Principalis & Eccles. Collegiatæ de Rippon Decanus.

The hall mark is of the date 1675–6, and the maker's initials are T. L.* The donor, Dean Tullie, was a member of the prominent Carlisle family of that name. He was appointed Principal of Edmund Hall in 1657, and Dean of Ripon in 1675, in which year he died.

The "loving" or "grace cup" is double-handled and covered, and is 9 inches high. It bears on the front the arms

* Four marks on both lid and body:—1, T.L, pellet below, plain shield (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 294); 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Black-letter capital S, London 1675-6.

of its donor, quarterly, first, Howard; second, Brotherton; third, Warren; fourth, Mowbray, with a mullet on the fesse point for difference: impaling Capel, viz. a lion rampant between three crosses crosslet fitchée. Supporters—dexter, a lion rampant; sinister, a lion rampant ducally crowned, bearing in its sinister paw a cross-crosslet fitchée. Over the shield is an earl's coronet. Inside the cover is engraved—

The Gift of the Rt. Hon^ble. Charles Earl of Carlisle, Earl Marshall of England, to the Corporation of Carlisle, Anno 1701.

The donor of this cup was Mayor of Carlisle in 1700.* The silver salver is plain, on a central foot, and is 11⅞ inches in diameter. It bears the arms of Brougham, a chevron between three lucies hauriant, and the inscription—

The Gift of Thomas Brougham, Esq., Mayor of the City of Carlisle, to the Corporation of the s^d City. 1709.†

The silver toddy-ladles have whalebone handles, silver-tipped. On one is engraved—

W. I. R. Crowder, Esq., Mayor 1870–71. Presented to the Corporation of Carlisle by Counc^r. J. A. Wheatley, A.D. 1870;

and on the other—

Presented to the Corporation of the City of Carlisle, by John Nanson, Town Clerk, 1st January, 1870. W. I. R. Crowder, Esq., Mayor,

and the initials W. G. and J. B.

The racing bells are globular in form, with slits at the bottom, as is usual in bells of that class. The loose ball which would originally be in the inside, so as to produce the

* The marks are four:—1, Under two ermine spots and a crown over all, H A, shaped shield, the mark of Peeter Harracke, the maker of some of the plate made for Lord Marlborough, and of a salver belonging to Lord Bathurst, and of an ewer belonging to the Vintners' Company (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 299, 300); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Small court-hand f, London, 1701–2. Weight 81 oz. 3 dwt.

† The marks are four:—1, Yo, under a pellet in lobed stamp, the mark of Edward York (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 300); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Small court-hand o, London 1709–0.

sound, has disappeared. The largest, which is 2¼ inches in diameter, is of silver gilt, and bears on a band round its centre the inscription—

+ THE + SWEFTES + HORSE + THES + BEL + TO + TAK + FOR + MI + LADE + DAKER + SAKE ;

this lady being probably Elizabeth, daughter of George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of William, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, who was Governor of Carlisle in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The other bell, also of silver, is smaller in size, and bears the initials H. B. M. C. (Henry Baines,

Mayor of Carlisle), 1599. Horse-racing was formerly much indulged in by the good people of Carlisle, the races being held on Kingmoor, about two miles from that city. On Shrove Tuesday the moor became a busy scene, and the contests created much excitement among the freemen and others. The bell was not an uncommon prize either in horse-racing or cock-fighting, and was held by the victor, as challenge cups and shields are at the present day, from one year to another, or from one race to another. To win this bell was of course a mark of honour, and gave rise to the popular expression of "to bear away the bell." At York the racing prize in 1607 was a small golden bell, and the corporation records of Chester, about 1600, shew that in that city a silver bell was given to be raced for on the Roodee; but I am not aware that any of these are now in existence. Probably the Carlisle examples are unique.

THE PLATE BELONGING TO THE GUILDS OF CARLISLE

By R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.

The Merchants' Guild possesses no plate, and never did. They are said to have returned with scorn the silver cup a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Carlisle once sent to them.

The Taylors' Guild possesses four pieces of plate.

1. A two-handled porringer; it is 5 inches high, 5 inches in diameter at top, and 3½ at bottom. It is a good example of the fluted porringer in vogue in Queen Anne's time, of which one is engraved in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 244. It has four marks:—1, Three castles in a shield; 2, E. B. over a star or mullet; 3, as the first; 4, as the second. No doubt it is the work of the well-known Newcastle smith, Eli Bilton, prior to 1702. On the cup is—

In gratitude to y^e^ fraternity of merch^t^ Taylors in Carlisle by M^rs^ Katherine Eglisfield 4 July 1701.

The tradition is that Mrs. Eglisfield gave the cup because she was allowed by the Guild to carry on the business of a stay maker in Carlisle, but the Guild books are silent.

2. A small plain tumbler of Britannia silver, 1¾ inches; diameter at top 3¼ inches, at bottom 2½ inches; on it are the initials E. T., for Edward Tate, who presented it in 1711. The hall marks are five:—1, Three castles, the Newcastle

town mark; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Britannia; 4, Old English capital F, Newcastle date letter for 1709; 5, Y O, under a bow, the mark of John Younghusband.

3. Small two-handled fluted porringer of Britannia silver, 3 inches in height; diameter at top 3½ inches, at bottom 2 inches. On the side the initials L. P., for Leonard Proctor, who gave it in 1711. Four hall marks:—1, Britannia; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, Small court-hand p, London date letter for 1710–1; 4, worn out.

4. Tall two-handled cup. On one side is Liberty, as a female figure, with Phrygian cap on a pole, and her left arm resting on an anchor. Round it is—

Success to the Taylors. Freedom and Independence to the City of Carlisle.

On the other side is—

The Gift of John Christian Esq^{r} of
Workington Hall 1784.

For his election fights at Carlisle I must refer my readers to my "Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s." The hall marks are four:—1, Small Roman h, London date letter for 1783–4; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, I. S., in lobed escutcheon, the mark of John Scofield (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 317).

THE BUTCHERS' GUILD possesses six pieces of plate.

1. A small tumbler, 3¼ inches in diameter at top, 3 at bottom, and 2 inches high. It has four obliterated plate marks, and on it is—

Ex dono Geo. Bell 1703.

2. A plain posset cup with two handles, of Britannia silver. On the bottom is—

The Gift of Coll·
Thomas Stanwix.

On one side are the Butchers' arms, viz., three bulls' heads couped between two pole axes in saltire; on a chief a boar's head between two garbs. The hall marks are:—1, G. A under a crown and two dots, the mark of William Gamble; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Small court hand i, London date letter for 1704–5.

Brigadier Thomas Stanwix represented Carlisle from 1702 to 1721. He was a local man: Mayor in 1715, and a member of this Guild. For an account of him see "Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s."

3. A tankard, on which—

The Company of Butchers at Carlisle 1745.

Five marks:—1, The Newcastle town mark of three castles; 2, Capital E, Newcastle date letter, 1744–5; 3, Lion passant; 4, Leopard's head crowned; 5, I. C., in script, under a gem ring.

4. A cup, same *(mutatis mutandis)* as that given by Mr. Christian to the Taylors.

5. A cup, 9½ inches high, inscribed—

The Gift of M^r^ W^m^ Nanson of London to the Worshipful Company of Butchers of the City of Carlisle 1791.

On one side is the following coat of arms:—Sable, a chevron between three annulets argent; crest, a bull's head. On the other, argent, a tower between two roses; on a chief gules, a a lion passant guardant. Crest, on a standard displayed argent, a cross couped gules. Four marks:—1, worn away; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, Small Roman a, 1776–7.

6. Large salver, of the higher standard silver, on foot; 12 inches in diameter; corded ornament round edge. Thereon—

The Gift of
Col. Samuel Gledhill
Citizen of Carlisle
To the Company of Butch^rs^
Setemb 1710.

Four marks:—1, Lo., for Seth Lofthouse; 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Small court-hand h, London date letter for 1703–4.

Col. Gledhill was an unsuccessful candidate for Carlisle; he had previously seen much service on the continent.

The Shoemakers' Guild posseses six pieces of plate.

1. A cup, the same *(mutatis mutandis)* as that given to the Taylors and Butchers by Mr. Christian.

2. A small mug, of the higher standard silver, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter at top $2\frac{5}{8}$, at bottom 3 inches. A band of classical ornamentation round the body. On it—

The Gift
of the Rev^{d}
M^{r}
Richm^{d} Fenton
1713.

He was a brother of the fraternity. The hall marks are four:—1, FL under a crown, the mark of Wm. Fleming (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 303); 2, Britannia; 3, Lion's head erased; 4, Small court-hand q, London date letter for 1711–2.

3. A plain flat-bottomed tumbler cup with one handle, about 2 inches high. Thereon—

The Gift of Joseph Sewell Son of Jo^{n} Sewell to y^{e} Fraternity of Shoemakers at Carlisle 4 May, 1722.

Five marks:—1, Ri, Ralph Richardson of Chester; 2, Leopard's head crowned; 3, Lion passant; 4, V, Chester date letter for 1721–2; 5, The Chester town mark of three lions passant dimidiating three garbs.

4 and 5. Two candlesticks; on each—

The Gift of Col. Samuel Gledhill Citizen of Carlisle to the company of Shoemakers Sep^{r} 21. 1710.

Four marks:—1, Small black-letter i, London date letter for 1686–7; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, either C C or G G.

6. Large salver on foot; thereon the same inscription as on the candlesticks. This is a most beautiful thing, having on it Neptune and Amphitrite in their chariot drawn by sea horses and attended by Tritons. It has three marks:—1, something like a water-bottle under an arch; 2, indistinct; 3, something under a crown. The marks are foreign, and no doubt Col. Gledhill brought it from abroad. In addition to his present of plate to the Shoemakers he ordered from them 700 pairs of shoes for his regiment, but he was never member for Carlisle.

The Weavers' Guild possesses two pieces of plate.

1. Cup, same as those given by Mr. Christian to the other guilds.

2. Silver beaker. No marks at all. Repoussé work, foliage; probably Dutch. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter at mouth 5 inches, at foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The Skinners' and Glovers' Guild possesses four pieces of plate.

1. Mug, with handle; height $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter at top 3 inches, bottom $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A cable moulding is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the top, and the bottom is fluted. On the side is—

Gulielmus Gilpin Armiger 1701.

The marks are four:—1, Britannia; 2, Lion's head erased; 3, A single castle in a plain shield. In *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 78, Mr. Cripps gives an instance—under date of 1672—of a single castle in a shield as the Newcastle town mark. The castle in this case is different from that of 1672, as engraved in *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 89; 4, Bi, with a mullet above and below, all in plain shield: mark of Eli Bilton.

2. Plain porringer, with two handles; 4¼ inches high; 4¾ diameter at top, 3 inches at bottom. On the bottom is—

The Gift of Coll°
Thomas Stanwix

On the side are the Glovers' arms in a circle surrounded by foliage, viz., per fess, a pale; three golden rams rampant. Four marks:—1, In a dotted circle, Roman capitals G A, under a crown; an annulet over each letter and one below: mark of William Gamble (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 129); 2, Britannia; 2, Lion's head erased; 4, Small court-hand i, London date letter, 1704–5.

3. Beaker, 6½ inches high; diameter at mouth 4½ inches, at foot 3¼. Repoussé, with foliage, similar to the one belonging to the Weavers. Two marks:—1, A six-pointed star; 2, A crown over two crosses, one above the other. Mr. Cripps informs us that this is the Dantzic mark.

4. Cup, same as given by Mr. Christian to the other Guilds.

The Tanners' Guild.—Drum tankard, 7½ inches high to top of lid, which is flat; has handle, lid, and thumb-piece; diameter at base 6 inches, at top 5½ inches. The handle has a whistle hole, and a long rat tail down the tankard. A coat of arms on the front has been effaced to escape the duty, and underneath is—

The Gift of the Right Reverend Thomas
Lord Bishop of Carlisle to the Guild or
Fraternity of Tanners in the said City, 1701.

This is the munificent Bishop Smith. He was probably a member of the guild, being a local man. There are no marks on the body of the tankard, and but one, thrice repeated, on the lid. It is within a dotted oval, I R in Roman capitals, with a star between them and a bow over them, the mark of John Ramsey of Newcastle. This guild

was a very aristocratic one, mainly composed of county gentlemen: for which reason probably Mr. Christian did not send it a cup.

THE BLACKSMITHS' GUILD possesses three pieces of plate.

1. A cup same as the others given by Mr. Christian.

2. Plain two-handled cup, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter at top 5 inches, of base $3\frac{3}{4}$. Thereon—

The Gift of John Robinson
to the Company of Smiths
1742.

Five marks:—1, I C in script, under a gem ring, Isaac Cookson of Newcastle; 2, Lion passant; 3, Leopard's head crowned; 4, three castles in heart-shaped shield, Newcastle town mark; 5, capital C, Newcastle date letter for 1742–3.

3. Tankard, domed lid, handle and thumb-piece; $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high without lid; $7\frac{3}{4}$ to top of lid; 4 inches diameter at top, $4\frac{1}{2}$ at base. Thereon in large script and Roman capitals—

The Gift of HUMPHREY SENHOUSE of NETHERHALL Esq one of the ALDERMEN of the City of CARLISLE to the Fraternity of SMITHS of the same CITY 1760.

There are no marks visible on the tankard itself, but they probably are in the bottom, which is plugged with wood, but the lion passant is on the lid, and also I.L in Roman capitals under a gem ring, the mark of John Langland of Newcastle.

APPENDIX A.

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTS OF EXAMPLES OF SILVER PLATE MENTIONED IN THE FOREGOING PAPERS.

I.—ASSAY TOWN UNKNOWN.

There is no mark on any example in this list but a maker's, and that only in three instances.

ARTICLE.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	PAGE.
Old Hutton chalice	15th century		114
Brougham cup	Elizabethan	defaced	222
Plumbland do.	do.		83
Cumwhitton do.	do.	a fish	6
Corporation race bells	do.		284
Addingham do.	dated 1612	W C, key between	217
S. Cuthbert cup and cover	„ 1642		33
Gosforth cup foot	„ 1690		91
Castle Carrock cup	„ 1691		17
Rydal do.	17th century	I C, mullet below	255
Beckermet (S. John) cup	do.		88
Wetheral do.	do.		49
Cathedral verge	do.		30
Corporation maces	do.		279

The Old Hutton chalice (engraved at page 114) is the only example of mediæval church plate extant in this diocese.

II.—CARLISLE ?

The four cups in this list which have maker's initials are also marked with a rose of four petals in circular stamp twice repeated. The other cups are entirely unmarked.

ARTICLE.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	PAGE.
Hayton cup	circa 1565		4
Bolton do.	„ do.	E D linked letters	54
Ireby do.	„ do.	do.	61
Cliburn do.	„ do.	do.	145
Uldale do.	dated 1571		65
Lazonby do.	„ do.		232
Longmarton cup	circa do.	do.	184
Orton do.	„ do.		45
Wasdale Hd. do.	„ do.		99
Distington do.	„ do.		164

The reasons for ascribing these cups to Carlisle and for dates assigned to them will be found at the pages indicated, especially at pp. 4, 45, 54, and 232.

III.—YORK.

Each of the examples in this list, except Stapleton, Muncaster, and Asby, has three marks, viz., fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in circular stamp, maker's initials, and date letter.

Stapleton and Muncaster have each but one mark, the maker's, whose initials in each case point to York as the place of manufacture.

Asby has four marks, and yet lacks a date letter, having (1, 2, and 3) a thrice repeated mark, much worn, and (4) maker's initials, W R. It has been suggested at page 180 that the thrice repeated mark might be the York fleur-de-lis and rose dimidiated, and the cup a gift from Thomas Smith, bishop of Carlisle from 1684 to 1702. Further examination has clearly identified the mark in question with the old York hall mark ; but the occurrence of the initials W R at Troutbeck and elsewhere on York plate of 1583-4-5

(*ante* p. 258) and at Cawood on the mount of a jug of 1599–0 (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 76) seems to require the addition of about 100 years to the age hitherto assigned to the Asby cup.

In this list, as throughout these pages, the word "dated" refers to inscribed date of presentation or purchase. The figures in the first column give the year of manufacture as indicated by date letter.

LETTER.	DATED.	MAKER'S MARK.	ARTICLE.	PAGE.
1567-8		T S, square stamp	Gt. Salkeld cup and cover	242
do.		R B, shaped shield	Crosthwaite do.	135
1584-5		W R, plain oblong	Troutbeck cup	258
1616-7		F T, do.	Irthington do.	9
1618-9		do.	Cleator do.	163
1631-2	1630	C M, pellet below	Bewcastle cup and cover	11
1632-3		I P in quatrefoil	Coniston do.	270
1634-5			Torver cup	275
1635-6		R H, shaped shield	Millom cup and cover	94
do.	1633	R W	Burton do.	134
1636-7	1634	T H, lobed stamp	Threlkeld cup	196
1637-8		I T, rose below	Torver cover	276
1638-9		R H, lobed stamp	Lanercost cup	16
	1638	T M, bird below	Stapleton do.	13
1641-2		T H, lobed stamp	Kirkandrews-on-Esk cup	41
1668-9		M B linked	Cartmel cup and cover	199
1672-3		do.	Skelton do.	214
do.		do.	Ousby cup	235
1679-0		I P in quatrefoil	Troutbeck cup (II)	259
	1680	W B	Muncaster cup and cover	96
1682-3		W B	Windermere cup	260
1685-6		I O	Lowther flagon	148
		W R	Asby cup	180

The occurrence of as many as four of these examples of York plate (viz., Irthington, Bewcastle, Lanercost, and Stapleton) in Brampton deanery, which of deaneries in this diocese is the furthest from York and the nearest to Newcastle, points to the conclusion, which other evidence sustains, that prior to the latter part of the 17th century there was but little manufacture of plate at Newcastle.

Of York silver there are no examples extant in this diocese of later date than 1685–6, and not many anywhere else (*O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., p. 91).

IV.—LONDON.

In this list the date of presentation or purchase, when not inscribed, but otherwise known or approximately known, is added in the fourth column.

A blank space denotes that the mark to which the column in which it occurs has reference is either absent from the example or defaced.

LETTER.	DATED.	MAKER'S MARK.	ARTICLE.	PAGE.
1550-1		A leg in armour	Bridekirk cup and cover	74
1568-9		A bull's head	Newton Reigny do.	234
1570-1		do.	Isel do.	80
do.		do.	St. Bees cup	161
do.		A bird ?	do. do.	161
do.		Fleur-de-lis	do. do.	160
do.			Dalton cover	264
1571-2	1571	do.	L. Sleddale cup and cover	119
do.	do.	do.	Colton do.	202
do.	do.	Two fleurs-de-lis ?	K. Lonsdale do.	138
do.	do.	A stag's head	Loweswater do.	108
do.		A K linked	Camerton do.	76
do.		do.	Urswick do.	267
do.		H W, lobed stamp	Holme Cultram cup	58
do.		Two semicircles	Corney do.	90
do.		H B linked	Hale do.	93
1574-5		M in square stamp	Clifton do.	107
1576-7		? & W monogram	Waberthwaite cup and cover	98
1581-2		R W, plain shield	Watermillock cup	216
1583-4		? C, do.	Dacre cup and cover	208
1597-8		Black-letter l ?	Wasdale Nether cup	99
1600-1		A B linked	Scaleby do., 1753	47
do.	1600		Mungrisdale cup and cover	212
1601-2			Rev. G. Heron's paten	169
1609-0		G in shaped shield	Armathwaite cup	36
do.		I A do.	Underbarrow do.	121
1612-3		CB, plain shield	Bongate cup and cover	177
1613-4		T C, pellet below	Holme Cultram do.	59
1615-6		G K, key between	Cumrew cup	6
1617-8		R S, heart below	Pennington cup	266
1618-9	1684	I S, crescent below	Ambleside cup and cover	245
do.	1618	R F, pellets below	Arthuret do.	37
1619-0		I P linked	Thursby cup	64
1624-5	1624	S M shaped shield	Dean cup and cover	164
1627-8	1624	CB, plain shield	Walton cup	10
1628-9	1629	T F monogram	Whicham cup and cover	100
1629-0		I S do.	Shap cup	135
1632-3		C F do.	Hesket-in-Forest cup	40
do.		W C	Barton do.	219
1633-4	1633	C R linked	K. Lonsdale cup and cover	138

LETTER.	DATED.	MAKER'S MARK.	ARTICLE.	PAGE.
1633-4		R W, pellet below	Milburn cup and cover	184
do.		do. do.	Kirkbythore do.	183
do.		An escallop	Raughton Head cup	213
1634-5	1634	do.	Hugill cup and cover	113
do.		do.	Eskdale cup	90
1635-6	1636	do.	Carlisle St. M. cup and cover	34
do.		Cross fleurie	Rockliffe do. 1848	46
do.		B B	Westward cup	66
1637-8		W W monogram	Kirkland do.	227
1639-0		? T do.	Rockliffe flagon, 1848	46.
1641-2	1660	T I, Pr. Wales' plume	Kirkoswald cup and paten	229
1649-0		Bird with branch	Kirkbride cup	63
1654-5	1656		Kirkby Stephen cup	125
1655-6	1660	I G, star below	Wythburn do.	197
do.		R H, mullet below	Heversham cup and cover	136
1661-2		H N, bird below	Dalston do.	37
do.		E T, crescent below	Brigham cup	103
1664-5		A F, mullet below	Ravenstonedale cup	128
1667-8		M W monogram	Edenhall cup and paten	225
1668-9		R D, crescent below	Cartmel paten	200
1673-4	1674	I R cinquefoils	Heversham paten & flagons	137
1674-5	1735	T A, pellets below	Dacre paten	208
1675-6		T L, pellet below	Corporation tankard	282
1678-9	1678	? H	Penrith cups	237
do.		? P in a circle	Grange cup, 1860	195
1679-0	1680	I N, star below	Cathedral cups and patens	29
do.	do.	do. do.	do. flagons and dish	29
do.		do. do.	Highhead cup	41
1682-3	1857	F S, plain shield	Raughton Head flagon	213
1685-6	1707	I Y, deer between	Whitehaven St. N. paten	168
1686-7	1686	C R	Lowther cup	148
do.		O F monogram	Kirkland paten	228
do.	1710		Shoemakers' gd. candlesticks	289
1690-1	1807	P L	Whitehaven St. N. flagon	168
1692-3	1692	R G	Beetham cup	133
1694-5		P	Appleby cup, paten & flagon	174
do.		I . I, fleur-de-lis	Cartmel cup and paten	200
1695-6		F S	Dearham do.	78
1696-7			Millom paten	95
		I K	Lowther cup (II)	148
		I H monogram	Lamplugh cup and cover	167

Thus far the London examples are of old standard, marked with lion passant, leopard's head crowned, maker's mark, and date letter. The following are examples of

LONDON BRITANNIA.

Marks :—Lion's head erased, Britannia, two first letters of maker's surname, and date letter.

The makers' names given in the third column are taken from

the chronological list in *Old English Plate*, or from private information kindly furnished by Mr. Cripps. Further details as to the makers' marks will be found at pages indicated in the fifth column.

LETTER.	DATED.	MAKER'S MARK.	ARTICLE.	PAGE.
1697-8		L O (Seth Lofthouse)	Bowness paten	56
1700-1		F A (J. Fawdony)	Edenhall cup and paten (II)	226
1701-2	1701	H A (P. Harracke)	Corporation grace cup	283
	1703		Butchers' guild tumbler	286
1703-4	1710	L O (Seth Lofthouse)	do. salver	288
1704-5		G A (Wm. Gamble)	do. posset cup	287
do.		do.	Glovers' guild porringer	290
1705-6			Rockliffe paten, 1848	46
1706-7		W A (Joseph Ward)	Ravenstonedale flagon	127
do.	1739	Li, escallop stamp	Morland paten	153
do.	1707	Pa (H. Payne)	Penrith do.	238
1707-8		G A (W. Gamble)	Addingham do.	217
1708-9	1708	B A (Rd. Bayley)	Selside do.	120
do.	1709	Ja, mullet below	do. paten	120
1709-0		Y O (Ed. York)	Greyrigg cup	113
do.		L O (Nat. Lock)	Clifton do.	146
do.	1709	Y O (Ed. York)	Corporation salver	283
1710-1		W A (J. Ward)	Whitehaven St. N. cup & paten	167
do.	1711		Taylors' guild cup	286
1711-2			Morland flagon	152
do.			Renwick cup	241
do.			Ulverston paten	277
do.	1713	F L (Wm. Fleming)	Shoemakers' guild mug	288
1712-3	1739	S L (Gabriel Sleath)	Askham paten	142
1713-4	1713	A	Heversham do.	136
do.		Wa (J. Ward)	Satterthwaite paten, 1845	256
1714-5	1714	Sl (G. Sleath)	Greystoke cup and paten	209
do.		do.	Patterdale cup	212
1715-6	1860		Grange paten	195
1716-7		Sl (G. Sleath)	Beetham cup	133
do.	1717		Dalton do.	264
do.	1762	I M and three stars	Bootle do.	89
do.	1810		do. paten	89
do.	1716	Sl (G. Sleath)	Burneside do.	111
do.		P L	Brougham do., 1862	222
do.		B A (Rd. Bayley)	Stapleton flagon, 1863	13
1718-9	1751	Pa (Wm. Paradise)	Lazonby paten	232
1720-1	1719	B E, mitre above	Cross Canonby cup and cover	77
do.	do.	do. do.	do. paten	77
do.		T E, star below	Witherslack flagon	140
1722-3	1722	Py (Benjn. Pyne)	Firbank cup	135
do.	do.	do.	Killington cup	137
do.	do.	do.	Middleton do.	139

Act 6 George I, c. 11, restored the old sterling standard on June 1, 1720, not, however, to the exclusion of the new or Britannia, examples of which of later date than 1720–1 are occasionally

found. But only three such examples have been met with in this diocese, viz., the cups given in 1722 by John Briggs, vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, to Firbank, Killington, and Middleton.

The earliest example we have found of the restored old standard is the Hawkshead cup of 1720–1 (*ante* p. 252), from which date onwards to the present time numerous examples of London old standard plate have been mentioned in the foregoing papers; but they require no further notice in this appendix.

Patens, or rather salvers, of earlier date of manufacture than of presentation, have mostly been originally secular.

V.—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

In the absence of date letters (*ante* p. 18) an exact chronological list of examples of Newcastle plate prior to 1702 cannot be made. But by the aid of dated specimens, makers' marks, and the various forms of the town mark and its shield on W R's plate (see *ante* pp. 18, 72, and 84), we have arranged the following list in what seems to us its probable order; and, considering the extreme scarcity of old Newcastle plate, we have thought it advisable here to record every example of it, whether belonging to this diocese or not, which has come to our knowledge. For some of these examples, viz., those indicated by his initials in the sixth column, we are indebted to Mr. Cripps. Every other example in the list has been seen by one or other of the writers of the foregoing papers.

This list and the observations which follow it may throw some light on the hitherto obscure subject of old Newcastle plate.

ARTICLE.	DATED.	MAKER'S MARK.	TOWN MK.	OTHER.	
Ryton-on-Tyne cup	1664	I W linked	1 castle		*W J C*
Warkworth cup		do.	do.		*W J C*
Sawley flagon	1670	W R and bird	3 castles	Rose	p. 72
Aspatria cup and paten		do.	do.	do.	71
Ponsonby cup		do.	do.	do.	97
Boldon do.	1672	I D and star	1 castle	Lion	186
Gateshead flagon	do.	do.	do.	do.	*W J C*
Ormeside cup		do.	do.	do.	p. 186
K. Stephen do.		W R and bird	3 castles		125
Torpenhow cup and paten		do.	do.		84

ARTICLE.	DATED.	MAKER'S MARK.	TOWN MK.	OTHER.	
St. John's (N) paten		W R and bird		Rose	
Ennerdale cup	1680	do.	3 castles		p. 166
Boldon paten	1681	W R and ?	do.		
Corbridge paten		do.	do.		*W J C*
Rose Castle cup and paten	1684	do.	do.	do.	p. 51
do. flagon	do.	do.	do.	do.	51
Brampton cup		W R	do.		17
S. Nicholas cups		W R	do.		
Warkworth alms-dish		W R	do.		*W J C*
Bywell paten		W R	do.		*W J C*
S. Nicholas flagons	1686	W R crowned	do.		p. 84
do. paten	do.	do.	do.		
Malton tankard		R S and star	do.		*W J C*
All Saints flagon	1697	T H	do.		p. 84
do. do.	1698	T H	do.		84
Tailors' guild porringer	1701	E B and star	do.		p. 285
Tanners' guild tankard	do.	I R and star			p. 290

It will have been noticed that, so far as our lists are concerned, Newcastle plate begins almost where York ends. Nor, although Newcastle was recognised as an assay town in 1436 (*Act* 2 Henry VI, c. 14), is there known to be extant any of its plate of earlier date than the Ryton-on-Tyne cup, dated 1664. Of the makers themselves, before the middle of the 17th century, almost as little is known as of their plate, though the books of the guild of pewterers, &c., with which the goldsmiths were incorporated in 1536 (*ante* p. 85), are extant from that year. But there seems, until late in the 17th century, to have been much mixing up of the trades in this amalgamated guild, and goldsmiths perhaps often appear in the books as pewterers, plumbers, painters, or glaziers.

Not before 1597, unless instances have escaped our notice, do these books describe any one as a goldsmith. In that year they incidentally mention "Anthony Symson and Jas. Wilkinson, goldsmiths", and in 1636 "John Wilkinson, goldsmith", with whom we may identify the maker of the Ryton cup, dated 1664, and of "undated plate at Warkworth" (*W. J. C*).

One William Robinson, often mentioned in the books, sometimes as a pewterer, sometimes as a painter, receives posthumous recognition as a goldsmith on his monument in All Saints Church:—

William Robinson, goldsmith, died 1652.

And the guild books for the first time describe him as a goldsmith when, five years after his death, his son is apprenticed:—

Aug 20, 1657, William Robinson son of William Robinson late of Newcastle goldsmith deceased apprenticed to Parsivall Soullby plumber for 8 years.

William Robinson II, apprenticed to a plumber in 1657, takes up his freedom as a plumber March 26, $166\frac{6}{7}$, but Nov. 15 the same year takes an apprentice as a goldsmith, and on March 25, $167\frac{4}{5}$, appears in the books for the last time as "W Robinson goldsmith laite of Newcastell."

Contemporary with W. Robinson II, and long surviving his departure, whether from "Newcastell" or from this life, was the W R of these pages,

William Ramsey made free (goldsmith) for his personal freedom June 5, 1656,

sheriff of Newcastle 1687, mayor 1690 (*Brand*, vol. II, p. 498), and dead before 1702 (*ante* p. 85). A glance at our chronological list will shew that William Ramsey was the principal goldsmith at Newcastle during the latter part of the 17th century. His plate, the earliest known example of which is the Sawley flagon, dated 1670 (*ante* p. 72), is differently marked from John Wilkinson's Ryton cup of 1664, which has for town mark a single castle, whilst the Sawley flagon has the three castles of the Newcastle town arms, and also a five-petaled rose in a square stamp. The authority in those days for ordering the "touches" in a provincial assay town was the mayor (*Act* 2 Henry VI., c. 14). But it almost seems as if Newcastle 17th century goldsmiths marked their plate as they pleased; and they not only differed from one another, but were not always consistent with themselves. Thus Mr. Ramsey sometimes adds the rose to his castles, sometimes omits it, and once, at St. John's, Newcastle, repeats it thrice and omits the castles. It has been left an open question in these pages whether the rose was a mark peculiar to himself (pp. 72 and 97). If it was so, he may have taken it from the Newcastle pewterers' arms, which contain three five-petaled roses. There is no memorandum of his apprenticeship, else we might perhaps have found that, though he took up his freedom as a goldsmith, he had been apprenticed to a pewterer. His latest dated work is at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, 1686, for the character of the marks on which and at Brampton, as compared with his earlier works, see *ante* p. 89.

In further illustration of the mixing up of trades in the guild we find "John Douthayt, glazier, made free, 1666", appearing as

"John Douthort, goldsmith", when he takes an apprentice in 1667. He is the I D of plate at Ormeside (*ante* p. 186) Boldon and Gateshead (*O. E. P.*, p. 78), the two latter examples dated 1672. He follows I W in adopting the single castle, but accompanies it with a lion passant, probably taken, as he had served his apprenticeship to a glazier, from the Newcastle glaziers' arms, but turned to sinister by a freak of private judgment, the tradition of which, fifty years later, may have had something to do with what Mr. Cripps calls a "curious variation" on Newcastle plate of 1720–5 (*O. E. P.*, p. 71). This goldsmith, whose name properly spelt must have been "Dowthwaite", did not long survive the date (1672) of his extant works. His name appears in the books for the last time on Jan. 23, 1672–3, and an entry on May 29, 1673, relating to "Widow Douthayt's journeyman", shews that he had died in the interval.

John Douthwaite's death seems to have left Mr. Ramsey without a rival, since from 1672 till the very end of the century we have met with no initials on Newcastle plate but the familiar W R. Secular plate, now lost, or if extant not yet brought to light, may have borne the initials of John Norris (free in 1674), Francis Batty (1674), Albany Dodgson (1679), or Eli Bilton (1683). But nothing later than 1672, secular or ecclesiastical, bearing other initials than W R, has yet turned up that can be assigned to earlier date than 1694.

A tankard at Malton (*ante* p. 300), belonging to Messrs. Staniland, may be assigned to the period 1694–7, because its maker "Robert Shrive" took up his freedom on Oct. 16th, 1694, and by Act 8 and 9 Will. III no plate could be legally assayed in the provinces after March 25, $169\frac{4}{7}$.

But we may doubt whether Newcastle goldsmiths paid strict attention to Act 1696–7, when we find two flagons at All Saints dated 1697 and 1698 (*ante* p. 300) bearing old Newcastle marks, including the initials of "Thomas Hewitson, admitted June 3, 1697"; and a tankard at Carlisle, dated 1701, belonging to the Tanners' guild, which, if of Newcastle make, as is nearly certain (*ante* p. 290), must have been made after the passing of the said Act, its maker's initials being those of "John Ramsey, free Nov. 10, 1698".

It is possible, no doubt, that the Carlisle Taylors' porringer, dated 1701 (p. 300), was made before 1697, as its maker's initials are

those of "Eli Bilton, admitted April 18, 1683". But that Eli Bilton was not deterred by Act 8 and 9 Will. III from making plate between 1697 and the re-establishment of Newcastle as an assay town in 1702 is evident from the first example in our list of

NEWCASTLE BRITANNIA.

The Newcastle Britannia marks, as ordered in 1702 by Act 1 Anne, were (1) the lion's head erased, (2) Britannia, (3) the two first letters of maker's surname, (4) a date letter, and (5) the Newcastle arms, viz., three castles.

The Glover's cup, however, has for town mark a single castle instead of the Newcastle arms, and no date letter. Great Musgrave cup has no maker's mark, and Blawith cup has its date letter and maker's mark defaced.

LETTER.	DATED.	MAKER'S MARK.	ARTICLE.	PAGE.
	1701	Bi, star above & below	Glovers' guild cup	289
A		do.	Rat-tailed spoons	142
B		Ra do.	Kirkbampton cup	43
B		Ba, star above	Askham cup and cover	142
D	1707	Bi, star above & below	Kirkandrews paten	42
D	1711		Gt. Musgrave cup	126
F	1711	YO script letters	Ainstable do.	218
F		do.	Askham flagon	141
F	1711	do.	Taylors' guild cup	285
F		Ba do.	Ormeside paten	187
M		do. do.	Bongate cup	178
			Blawith	269

An inscribed date, as may be seen from our chronological lists, is not decisive as to year of manufacture or assay; but it is evident that the Glovers' cup was made during the time when there was no right of assay at Newcastle, as it could not have been made before 1697, when Britannia marks were unknown, nor yet after the re-establishment of Newcastle in 1702 by Act 1 Anne, which ordered the town arms to be the town mark on Newcastle plate. It is even difficult to suppose that the maker of this cup was acquainted with Act 12 Will. III, which in 1701 re-established certain other provincal assay towns, as it would have been a superfluity of lawlessness on the part of Eli Bilton, who had previously stamped his Taylors' porringer with the Newcastle town arms, to discard them for another mark, just when Parliament had enacted

that every piece of provincial plate should bear the arms of its assay town. It rather seems as if, when making the Glovers' cup, he was only acquainted with Act 1696–7, the provisions of which as to maker's and standard marks he grafted on to old Newcastle traditions. Hence the absence of a date letter, and the re-appearance of the single castle, a mark which had been used thirty years before by John Dowthwaite (*ante* p. 186), to whose widow he served his apprenticeship.

It being evident that Newcastle goldsmiths continued making plate during the forbidden period, it is probable that, without waiting for Act 1 Anne, by which Newcastle was re-established in 1702, they at once applied to their own town the provisions of Act Will. III, which in 1701 re-established York and Bristol, and recognised Exeter and Chester as assay towns. If so, the A of the Newcastle Britannia alphabet stands for 1701–2, and not, as we have hitherto assumed, for 1702–3 (p. 42). We leave this, however, an open question, merely remarking that Eli Bilton, whose mark we find in company with a date letter A on four rat-tailed spoons, belonging to the Rev. J. Arlosh of Woodside, was a likely man to take the law of Act 12 Will. III into his own hands, and to apply it to Newcastle, now using the town arms for town mark, as was enjoined by that Act in other provicinal towns, and adding, as the Act directed, a date letter. One provision of this Act, however, he did not adopt, the Roman capital, the A on his rat-tailed spoons being Old English, with a curl at its top and a star by its side (*ante* p. 142), characteristic, it seems to us, of his individuality of character. For Eli Bilton, it must be confessed, was a somewhat self-willed man. When made free in 1683, he gave trouble to the guild by irregularities as to taking apprentices. At a meeting in 1694, "occasioned by Mr. Bilton", it was resolved—

That Mr. Bilton stand to the order of the Company and not take an apprentice by another brother.

And it seems, from a minute on the occasion of the turning over of one of his apprentices after his death in 1712 to another master, that he was irregular to the last :—

Ind^{tre} not enrolled in Mr. Bilton's lifetime because he refeused to pay the fine for taking him contrary to order.

Evidently a man not to be deterred by statutes from taking his own course he perhaps had something to do with bringing about the recognition of the hardships imposed by Act 1696–7 upon Newcastle goldsmiths, and inducing Parliament to re-establish Newcastle as an assay town in 1702. His latest known work is the Kirkandrews-on-Esk cup, with its letter D for 1704–5, but dated 1711.

The Kirkbampton cup, which stands next on our list, shews signs of concerted action between its maker and Eli Bilton, its date letter B having the same curl and star that are found with the A of the rat-tailed spoons, and its maker's mark having, like the Bilton mark, a star above and below. The Ra on this cup is doubtless the mark of a Ramsey (*ante* p. 43), perhaps Margaret Ramsey, the widow of our old friend W R (p. 85), or his son "Cuthbert Ramsey free 1687", but more probably "John Ramsey, free 1698", to whom we have ascribed the Carlisle Tanners' tankard (*ante* p. 302), and whose mark will presently occur again. He was a son of "Thomas Ramsey of Plemeller, co. Northumberland", and had been apprenticed to William Ramsey. He had a brother William, also apprenticed to W. Ramsay, Sr., and free in 1691, who was sheriff of Newcastle in 1696, mayor in 1701, and died, as we learn from his monument in All Saints Church, in 1716 :—

> William Ramsey Jr, sometime mayor of this town, 1716.
> Vivimus et vitæ mors mala fausta subit.

John Ramsey, if we are right in supposing him to have made the Tanners' tankard, went on his way as regardless as Eli Bilton of Acts of Parliament, or only regarding them with a view to unauthorised application of them to Newcastle. His Kirkbampton cup, therefore, though certainly not made before the year (1702) in which Newcastle was re-established, may yet in that year have been made before the re-establishment took place. A difference between the B on this cup and the same letter on the Askham cup we take to be an indication that something new happened between the making of these two cups, which we suggest was the appointment of the first Newcastle assay master on June 24, 1702.

This assay master was Francis Batty, the maker of the Askham cup, on which he put a date letter B, differing from the B at Kirkbampton in dispensing with the curl and star, but still partaking of an Old English character (*ante* p. 142). Francis Batty,

apprenticed to "John Douthort" in 1667, took up his freedom in 1674, and died in 1711; but, though he was a master goldsmith for thirty-seven years, this Askham cup and the Ormeside paten are the only examples of his work as yet known to be extant. The Bongate cup, having date letter M*, though hitherto ascribed to "Francis Batty the elder" (p. 178), must have been made by his son. Mr. Batty, Sr., had lived through exciting times, a period in Newcastle as elsewhere of religious and political commotion; on which see *ante* p. 85, where we have mentioned the deposition of Mr. Ramsey from the shrievalty in 1684 by mandamus from King James II. It would be interesting, did space permit, to digress on the lively interest taken, as their books shew, by the Newcastle goldsmiths, pewterers, plumbers, painters, and glaziers, in the civil and religious movements of their day. But we can only find room to notice Mr. Batty, whose autograph stands first, in company with one other goldsmith and brothers of other trades in the amalgamated guild, signing a decree, which it is satisfactory to see was not passed unanimously:—

May 23, 1706.

It is ordered by the maior part of this Company that noe Brother or Brothers of the same Company shall att any time hereafter take any apprentice that shall be a Papist or any of her Majties subjects called Quakers under the pane & penalty for every brother soe offending the sume of Twenty Pounds English money.

The letters YO on the Ainstable cup, Askham flagon, and Carlisle Taylors' cup, are the mark of "John Younghusband, admitted Oct. 7, 1706"; a name of long standing in Newcastle, one Bartholomew Younghusband having been mayor in 1507. The maker of these vessels was probably a son or grandson of "John Younghusband, pewterer, buried in 1700" at All Saints. The date letter on each of the three vessels is an Old English F, and it may here be remarked that every letter we have found of the Newcastle Britannia alphabet is Old English, or partakes of an Old English character. The F must stand either for 1706–7 or 1707–8.

It might have been expected that the books of the Newcastle assay office, which begin at 1702, would leave no doubt as to

* Mr. Cripps writes:—"A flagon and paten at Sherborne Hospital, Co. Durham, which have Old English M in a circular stamp for date letter, are both dated 1712."

what date letter was appointed for each year during the Britannia period. But they mention no date letter before 1712, in which year they state that the letter was M. They then record no other date letter till 1717, for which year they give P. Another blank occurs in 1718, and they close this cycle with D and E for 1719 and 1720, beginning a new cycle with A for 1721–2, and going on regularly, with the exception of a break from 1761 to 1769, down to the present year. From the assay office books, then, as regards the Britannia alphabet, we get very little information; but the little we do get agrees with the view taken in this appendix so far as to leave it to be inferred that the year of the date letter A was 1701–2, *i.e.*, supposing the letters which preceded M to have followed each other, with omission of I or J, in alphabetical order. Here, for the present, the question of the Newcastle Britannia alphabet must rest.

And here we should have ended our account of examples of Newcastle plate but for the "curious variation" of

NEWCASTLE LION TO SINISTER.

Act 6 Geo. I, c. 11, which in 1720 restored the old standard, ordered the lion passant, leopard's head crowned, maker's initials of christian and surname, and a date letter, to be used for this standard by all assay offices, with the addition, in a provincial assay town, of the town arms. For some unexplained reason the Newcastle office for five years turned the lion to sinister. Of this variation we have met with only two examples among the church plate of this diocese, viz., at Bowness and Ormeside; but we here supplement them with three other examples which we have ourselves examined, and with a fourth (Hexham) the marks and curiously dated inscription on which (*ante* p. 171*n*) have been sent to us by a friend. The date letter on each of these examples is old English, beginning with A for 1721–2.

LETTER.	DATED.	MAKER'S MARK.	ARTICLE.	PAGE.
1721–2	1722	F B (Francis Batty II)	St. John's cup	
do.	1636	I R (John Ramsey)	Hexham paten	171
1722–3	1722	I C (Isaac Cookson)	St Nicholas' paten	
1724–5		I F (Jonathan French)	Dufton cup	181
do.		F B as above	Bowness cup	55
1725–6		do.	A cup at Carlisle	

On a cup of Newcastle make, however, at Brough-under-Stainmore, bearing Isaac Cookson's mark and date letter D for 1724–5, the lion is found to dexter (*ante* p. 123).

The Brough cup is the earliest example in this diocese of the Cookson mark, which in one or other of its forms for the period 1724–72 (*ante* p. 224) we have had occasion to notice sixteen times in these pages. The Cooksons seem to have held the same position in the Newcastle silver trade during the two middle quarters of the 18th century that William Ramsay had held in the latter part of the 17th.

Of other 18th century Newcastle goldsmiths the name most frequently occurring in these papers is that of John Langland, whose initials, with or without those of a partner, we have found eight times in the period 1756–78 (pp. 93, 135, 167, 170, 179, 185, 187, and 291).

William Partis's mark occurs in 1746–7 and 1751–2 (pp. 106 and 75); James Kirkup (p. 43) William Dalton (p. 38) and F M (p. 106) each contribute a single example for 1740–1; D K one for 1779–0 (p. 87); and R F two examples for 1788–9–0 (p. 209). A cup of 1735–6 has no maker's mark (p. 44), and one of 1741–2 has its maker's mark obliterated (p. 130).

There are also in the diocese a few examples of Newcastle 19th century plate.

On the subject of old Newcastle plate and its makers further information might be derived from the following sources.

1. The books of the corporation. In a provincial assay town, from 1423 to 1697, the mayor had the ordering of the "touches" (*Act* 2 Henry VI, c. 14). Thus at Norwich

an entry in the books of the corporation dated "1624 ultimo Julii" states that by the authority of the mayor a mark, viz., the castle and the lion, was then delivered to the wardens and searchers of the trade of goldsmiths (*O. E. P.*, p. 79).

Similar notice of delivery of marks, perhaps in times more remote than any period of which examples of Newcastle plate are now extant, may perhaps be found in the corporation books at Newcastle.

2. Entries relating to the Wilkinsons, Robinsons, Ramseys, and other 17th century goldsmiths, are doubtless contained in the

registers of the ancient Newcastle parish churches of All Saints, St. Nicholas', St. Andrew's, and St. John's.

3. There are 30 guilds at Newcastle, some of which probably possess examples of old Newcastle plate.

4. An old newspaper, shewn to us by Mr. Sewell, of Dean Street, referring to the appointment of the first Newcastle assay master in 1702, says :—

> At that time the goldsmith's trade in Newcastle was of considerable importance. Its beer was famed for its many excellent qualities, and among the well to do classes the local beverage was drunk out of massive and beautifully designed silver tankards.

Some of these tankards must be still in existence, and if interest in the subject were stirred in Newcastle would soon be forthcoming.

We hope that this subject may engage the attention of some Newcastle antiquary.

VI.—DUBLIN.

Dublin plate before 1730 had three marks, (1) a harp, (2) maker's initials, and (3) date letter. Of plate so marked there are three examples in this diocese :—

1659-0 ; St. John's in the Vale cup, maker I S—p. 196
1715-6 ; Trinity, Whitehaven, do. „ D K—p. 170
1730-1 ; Grasmere, S. Oswald's, do. „ S C—p. 250

A fourth mark, Hibernia, added in 1730, is found on a paten of 1737-8 at Camerton (*ante* p. 76), and on a paten with defaced date letter at Crosthwaite, dated 1863, but at least 78 years older according to shape of stamp of its harp (p. 135).

VII.—CHESTER.

The Chester town arms, three lions dimidiating three garbs, with maker's mark Ri (Ralph Richardson), are found on a Britannia tumbler cup of 1721-2 belonging to the Carlisle Shoemakers' guild (*ante* p. 288); and with initials R R, same maker's old standard mark, on church plate of 1728-9 at Kendal (p. 118), 1732-3 and 1734-5 at Whitehaven (pp. 170 & 172), 1734-5 at Egremont (p. 165), and 1736-7 at Kirkby Lonsdale (p. 138).

VIII.—HULL.

The Hull town arms, three ducal crowns one above another, with maker's mark E M twice repeated, occur on a communion cup at Kirkby Ireleth (*ante* p. 271), the only example of Hull plate in this diocese. On the assay of plate at Hull see *O. E. P.*, 2nd Ed., pp. 87–8. Hull plate and its makers would be an interesting subject for a paper by some local antiquary.

IX.—NUREMBERG.

A cup at Brougham, without date letter, but known to be early 17th century, has maker's monogram P S or S P, and a Roman capital N in a circle, Nuremberg town mark (*ante* p. 220).

X.—DANTZIC.

A beaker belonging to the Carlisle Glovers' guild has maker's mark a six-pointed star, and the Dantzic town mark, two crosses crowned (*ante* p. 290).

XI.—SPANISH AMERICA.

An alms dish at Kirkby Ireleth, presented by Col. Rd. Kirkby in 1698, bears an inscription stating that it was "taken from the French, who had just before plundered Cartagena in New Spain" (*ante* p. 272).

APPENDIX B.

SILVER COMMUNION FLAGONS.

Down to quite recent times silver communion flagons were rare in these parts, especially in Cumberland. We subjoin a list of examples of earlier date than 1800 now extant or known to have existed in the diocese of Carlisle. The date of presentation or purchase, when inscribed, is given in the second column; when not inscribed, but otherwise known or approximately known, in the third column.

LETTER.	DATED.	CHURCH.	COUNTY.	PAGE.
1639-0		Rockliffe, 1848	C	46
1673-4	1674	Heversham	W	137
do.	do.	do.	W	137
1679-0	1680	Cathedral	C	29
do.	do.	do.	C	29
		Kendal, 1679*	W	118
		do. do. *	W	118
1682-3	1857	Raughton Head	C	213
	1684	Rose Castle	C	51
1685-6		Lowther	W	148
1690-1	1807	Whitehaven, St. N.	C	168
1694-5		Appleby, St. L.	W	174
1703-4	1711	Askham	W	142
1706-7		Ravenstonedale	W	127
1711-2		Morland	W	152
do.		do.	W	153
1716-7		Stapleton, 1863	C	13
1720-1		Witherslack	W	140
1736-7	1736	Cartmel	L	200
1737-8		Ulverston	L	277
1739-0	1739	Cartmel	L	201
	do.	Underbarrow	W	121
1740-1	1740	Kirkandrews-on-Esk	C	43

* These flagons, known to have been at Kendal church in 1679, were stolen in 1776 (*ante* p. 118).

LETTER.	DATED.	CHURCH.	COUNTY.	PAGE.
1752-3	1838	Bootle	C	89
1751-2		Bridekirk, 1752	C	74
1752-3	1865	Wythop	C	110
1846-7	1752	Grasmere*	W	249
1756-7	1757	Crosthwaite	W	135
1788-9		Greystoke	C	209
1790-1		do.	C	209
do.	1790	Warcop	W	131
do.	do.	Embleton	C	107
1740-1	1740	Cockermouth	C	106

From which it appears that only four parish churches in Cumberland, twelve in Westmorland, and two in the part of Lancashire now belonging to Carlisle diocese, had silver flagons before the 19th century; and only four, all in Westmorland, had such before the 18th.

In Cumberland, however, though not at parish churches, there were three silver flagons before the 18th century, viz., at Carlisle Cathedral and Rose Castle; and at three Cumberland parish churches there are now 17th century flagons, one of them (Rockliffe) the oldest in the diocese, but all three given during the present century.

Seven of the flagons in the above list, viz., those at Rose Castle, Askham, Kirkandrews-on-Esk, Cockermouth, Bridekirk, Crosthwaite, and Greystoke, are of Newcastle make; the Lowther flagon is from York; the rest are from London.

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* The Grasmere flagon, recast in 1846-7, retains its original inscription, dated 1752 (*ante* p. 249).

APPENDIX C.

EDWARD VI'S INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS.

When Henry VIII had despoiled the cathedrals and monasteries (*ante* p. 81), patrons of livings, churchwardens, and the parishioners generally, in many parts of the country, following the example of the king, betook themselves to the work of despoiling the parish churches. It was to check this unauthorised spoliation, not however for the benefit of the parish churches, but for the purpose of securing their goods for the royal treasury, that a commission was issued in the second year of Edward VI (1548) to inquire into the quantity and value of church goods throughout England. But, the commissioners having imperfectly done their work, another commission for the same purpose was issued in 1552, and this time the work was thoroughly done; inventories were taken of all church goods in every parish in England.

Many of these documents are still preserved in the Record Office, and some of them, *e.g.*, those relating to Berks, Herts, Surrey, and Kent, have been published.

The inventory for Lancashire, a part of which county is in Carlisle diocese, is being published in the Transactions of the Chetham Society, who have already issued Part I, relating to the Hundred of Salford.

Of the Westmorland inventory nothing is extant but the names of the commissioners:—

Therle of Cumberlond
Syr Walter Stricland
Nycolas Laborne
John Myddylton
Thomas Blynkynsopp
Ambros Myddelton

To the Cumberland inventory is prefixed a series of

Instructions gyven by the King's Matie to the right trustie and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellors the Duke of Northumberland and to the rest his highnes commissioners appointed for the survey of churche goods within his mats countie of Cumberland the X day of June 1552 in the sixt yere of his highnes reigne.

These commissioners were

The Duke of Northumbrelond
Syr Thomas Dacre, thelder
Syr Richard Musgrave
Willyam Pykering
Robert Lampley
Thomas Salkeld
Antony Berwyse.

The "instructions" are now in a mutilated condition, and so is the inventory itself, which is thus described by Mr. Brydges, who has kindly copied it for our Archæological Society :—

The original MS consists of 20 pages, ten leaves, each leaf being destroyed for about ¼ on the inner side, so that the pages are alternately deficient on the left and right hand sides. In the former case the names of the churches are all lost. The MS is in two different handwritings. The signatures are autographs. The names at the head do not accord with the signatures.

The heading is on a page deficient on the left hand side, the missing words of which we here conjecturally supply (in italics) from observation of similar documents :—

A just veue and perfyt inventorye of all the gudes *plate juells* bells vestments and other ornaments *within every pa*rish church chapell brotherhed gild *or fraternitie* in the countie of Cumberland made by Sir Thomas *Dacre Sir Rd M*usgrave Knights Wm Pykerynge Thomas *Salkeld Robert* Lamplughe Anthony Barwis Esquires authorised by the Kyngs majestys Comission hereunto dated the 9t day of May 6t year of his maties reign.

Then follows the inventory, describing the plate, bells, vestments, &c., of 105 Cumberland churches. Of these churches 87 had each but one silver chalice, 14 had each two silver chalices, and 4 had each three. Eight had tin chalices, and two had none at all. Nothing else of silver was in any of the churches except one broken

cross and one pyx (*ante* p. 21). There were but three other pyxes, one of which was of copper gilt, and another of latten; the description of the third is torn off. Only one church had cruets, and those of tin, for the wine and water used at the altar. Twenty churches had candlesticks of brass or latten. No paten or cover is mentioned. Nor is the weight of anything specified. At the end of the inventory are the autograph signatures—

Thomas Dacre
William Pyckerynge
Robert Lamplughe
Anthony Barwis
Thos Sal*keld*

Sir Richard Musgrave, though mentioned at the beginning as one of the persons who made the inventory, did not affix his signature; and the name of the chief commissioner, the duke of Northumberland, appears only in the "instructions."

Separate commissioners were named for "the cytie of Carlisle", viz.:—

Syr Walter Stricland
The Mayour
Edward Egleanby
Thomas Carleton

But it appears from a letter written by Thomas Carleton (*ante* p. 28) that no commission reached these four gentlemen, and that the work originally intended for them was done by the commissioners for the county, Sir Richard Musgrave taking part in it, though he did not sign the inventory.

APPENDIX D.

QUEEN MARY'S COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AS TO CHURCH GOODS.

From Thomas Carleton's letter (*ante* p. 28), addressed in 1556 to the "right worshipfull Willm Berners Thomas Myldmay & John Wiseman", we learn that Edward VI's commissioners for Cumberland in 1552 not only took an inventory of the church plate at Carlisle but "did receyve taik & dispone" the plate itself. In what way they "disponed" the Carlisle and other Cumberland church plate is told by themselves in two documents, preserved at the Record Office, the first of which is as follows:—

iiij Aprll 1556

From the comiss of Cumberland for church goods to the right wrshipfull Willm Berners Thomas Myldemay and John Wiseman and every of them.

Pleaseth you to be advertised, That we receyved yor lres dated the xxviiith of Marche, wherein yr pleasr was to have declarations of or procedinge in or comission addressed to us and other in the late reign of or souaign Lorde Kinge Edwarde the VIth fr collection of the churche goods Jewelles plate and ornaments pteyning to the same and or doings therein / Pleaseth you to understande that hereinclosed we sende unto you or scedule, wherein is conteyned the hole goods plate jewelles and ornaments by us taken, And in whose handes the same remayneth presentlie and of what valewe the same be, wh wilbe aunswered at yr comaundemet, And thus we comit you to the tuicon of almighty God, ffrom Carlisle the xixth of Aprill 1556 / yrs to commaunde

Allthought yr pleasur was to comand us to answer the pmisses yt ther is Sr Toms Dacre Knight Sr Richard Musgrave Knight Robt Lamplughe Esq who was charged in the same comission as we and moste pte of the same guds remainth in the hands of thexecutores of Sr Richard Musgrave

Wilm Pykeryng
Anthony Barwis
Thoms Salkeld.

The other document, which seems to be the above-mentioned "scedule", begins thus:—

Cumbr

The parcelles of the plaite taken by vrtue of the same Commission In playte—remayninge in the custodie of Lady Anne Musgrave wid & other executrs of Sr Richard Musgve Knight—cclxvth ounces in weyghte rated at iiijs by cause of certain lead & other trasshe liijli

Then follows an account of the sale of vestments and other ornaments as "prysed by the sworne men", part of the money received for which had been paid to messengers for "the bringing up of the plate" and other goods. The same three signatures are appended to the schedule as to the letter. Both the letter and the schedule seem to be in the handwriting of "Willm Pykerynge". A note in a different handwriting, dated "xjmo Maij 1556", apparently added by one of the "right worshipfull" about a month after receipt of the letter and schedule, is a memorandum of

Lres sent Sr Toms Dacre Knight William Pykeryng Anthony Barwis & Thos Salkeld for the plate & sumes aforsd to be sent hether the ffyrst day of Trinite terme & deld to thands of Launcelott Salkeld srvt to the El of Pembroke.

There is also at the Record Office a letter, dated April 28th, 1656, addressed to the "right worshipfull William Berners Thomas Myldmaye & John Wiseman" by three of Edward VI's commissioners for Westmorland, viz "Nicholas Leyborne John Middlton and Thomas Blenkinsopp", in which after giving an account of money received from sale of other goods, such as vestments, &c., they say:—

Of all and single the plate and juells by theym receyved at the seuall pyshe churches within the saide countie not here aunswered because all the said plate is redelyued to the saide severall pyshe churches by fforce of a warrante to theyme directed synde with thands of Stephen Winton Chancellor John Bedford ffrancis Shrewesbury Edwarde Darbye and diverse others of the Quenes graces most honorable privie counsaile bering date the xxij of October anno Domi 1553 having no ptcler billes for profe of delyverie of the same but will be alweys redy to make pfe thereof.

Thus it appears that in 1555–6 a commission was issued by Philip and Mary for inquiry into what had been done in the matter of church goods by Edward VI's commissioners, and that the Marian

commissioners for both Cumberland and Westmorland were the same, viz., William Berners, Thomas Myldmay, and John Wiseman. Whether their jurisdiction was confined to these counties we have not yet ascertained. And it further appears that, so far as church plate was concerned, the commission of 1555–6 had been partly anticipated by Bp. Gardiner (Stephen Winton), who on Mary's accession in July, 1553, having been restored to his diocese and appointed Lord Chancellor, lost no time in ordering, on October 22, 1553, the redelivery of all the plate which Edward VI's commissioners had taken from the parish churches of Westmorland. The Cumberland church plate, however, was not in like manner restored in 1553; nor have we yet found any document relating to further disposal of it after it came into the hands of the commissioners of 1555–6, but it may be inferred from the proceedings at Crosthwaite in 1571 (*ante* p. 190) that the church plate of that parish was either restored by Mary's Commissioners or had never been taken away.

Other documents at the Record Office shew that the Marian inquiries were not only directed to the proceedings of Edward VI's commissioners, but went back to the spoliation of the lead and bells of cathedrals and monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. There is now before us a copy of a long report made by commissioners appointed (2 & 3 Philip and Mary) to ascertain what became (in the 28th year of Henry VIII) of the lead of Shap monastery, the bells of the Friars Houses in Carlisle, the bells of the Cell at Wetherall, the bells of the Friars Houses in Penrith, and the bell of Appleby. This document, however, is foreign to our present purpose, and will more appropriately find a place in the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Transactions.

All that need here be added is that, whilst much notice has been taken of Edward VI's Inventory, we are not aware that equal if any attention has yet been paid to the Marian inquiries on the same and kindred subjects; from which we think much interesting information may be obtained.

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